DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 227 383 CG 016 511

TITLE White House Conference on Aging (Washington, D.C., November 30-December 3, 1981). Final Report. Volume 3: Recommendations, Post-Conference Survey of Delegates.
INSTITUTION White House Conference on Aging, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 81
NOTE 205p.; For related documents, see ED 215 257-289 and CG 016 509-510.
PUB TYPE Collected Works - Conference Proceedings (021) -- Reports - General (140)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Aging (Individuals); Attitude Measures; Committees; Gerontology; Government Role; Health Services; Long Range Planning; *Older Adults; *Participant Satisfaction; *Program Effectiveness; Public Policy; Retirement Benefits; Surveys
IDENTIFIERS *White House Conference on Aging

ABSTRACT

This third and last volume of the final report of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging presents the results of a post-conference survey of delegates and observers conducted to gain insight about participants' views of Conference recommendations. Part I of the volume presents a detailed description of the methodology of the survey (coding and analysis, and reliability analysis) and both the quantitative and qualitative analyses of the survey results. A detailed analysis is given of the most favored recommendations (i.e., elimination of all restrictions on older workers, expansion of home health care and in-home services, provision of tax credits for families who care for elderly relatives in their homes, organization of services for the elderly using the Older Americans Act network, and medicare reimbursement for preventive care and wellness maintenance) as well as the least favored recommendations, most of which relate to the control of inflation. Part II presents the recommendations from the 14 Conference committees along with a summary of the changes made in committee reports from previous printings. The appendices include the survey instrument and series of tables summarizing survey results by category of respondent. (MCF)

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Final Report the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

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Volume 3
Recommendations, Post-Conference Survey of Delegates

November 30, 1981-
December 3, 1981

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About the cover:
Joel H. Hildebrand, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, photographed at his laboratory in his early nineties. Now 100, Professor Hildebrand continues to be active. Over the course of 39 years, he taught chemistry to 40,000 students; participated in the 1955 White House Conference on Education; served as president of the Sierra Club and as manager of the U.S. Olympic Ski Team. He has received numerous awards as a scholar, has been married for 74 years and is the father of four.

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Part I
The Post-Conference Survey of Delegates
and Observers to the 1981 White House Conference
on Aging

INTRODUCTION

Both the 1971 and 1981 White House Conferences on Aging faced the problem of organizing the national meeting to (1) enable delegates to discuss issues and develop recommendations on a wide variety of subjects in relatively small groups and (2) provide a mechanism for participants to express themselves on all recommendations. To help meet those two objectives the National Advisory Committee of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging voted to conduct a post-Conference survey of delegates and observers to gain a better insight as to the views of participants on all Conference recommendations. This volume of the final report presents the results of that survey.

Highlights of the Survey Results

In December 1981, the delegates and observers to the White House Conference on Aging were asked to give their personal views on the Conference, each Committee's report, and the recommendations that emerged.

Fifty percent of the 3,452 delegates and observers who received the survey responded (56 percent of the delegates and 38 percent of the observers). Eighty percent of those who evaluated the overall Conference felt favorable or strongly favorable toward it. "Favorable" was the term most often chosen by the participants to describe their evaluation of the Conference. Only 10 7 percent of the respondents felt unfavorable or strongly unfavorable toward the Conference.

Delegates and observers were asked to evaluate each of the 14 Conference Committee reports on such concerns to the aged as economic well-being, health, housing, work, and community services. Of those responding, 76.2 percent felt favorable or strongly favorable toward the reports. The two most favored reports were from the Committee on Options for Long-Term Care (84.4 percent favorable, 4.7 percent unfavorable) and the Committee on Housing Alternatives (84.0 percent favorable, 3.3 percent unfavorable). The two reports least favored were those of the Committee on Economic Well-Being (60.9 percent favorable, 24.4 percent unfavorable) and the Committee on Health Care and Services (64.0 percent favorable, 17.5 percent unfavorable). There were very few differences between the delegates and observers in their reactions to the Conference and the Committee reports.

For each Committee recommendation on which delegates and observers gave their views, a net score was calculated by taking the difference between favorable responses and unfavorable responses. The responses of delegates and observers were tabulated separately. In rank order, the five recommendations receiving the highest net scores from delegates were:

- Eliminate all restrictions on older workers (Recommendation No. 1)
- Expand home health care and in-home services (Recommendation No. 131)
- Provide tax credits for families who care for elderly relatives in their homes (Recommendation No. 137)
- Organize a continuum of services for the elderly using the Older Americans Act network as a focal point (Recommendation No. 510)
- Medicare should provide reimbursement for preventive care and maintenance of wellness (Recommendation No. 112)

Four of these five recommendations also received the highest net scores from observers, though in different rank order. In rank order, the top five for observers were Recommendations 131, 1, 163 (Government should institute a comprehensive National Health plan including a long-term care community-based health system), 112, and 510.

Of the recommendations least favored by the delegates, most related to the control of inflation. Opposed by a slight majority of the delegate respondents were such recommendations as Recommendation No. 15, Balance the budget in an effective anti-inflation plan; Recommendation No. 11, Achieve moderate, steady, and certain growth in the money supply; Recommendation No. 12, Reduce the growth of Federal budget outlays; and Recommendation No. 19, The public obsession with the fallacious inevitability of inflation must be overcome.

Chapter 1

METHODOLOGY

THE SURVEY

The survey document (see Appendix A) is composed of two parts:

- A five-point scale, ranging from Strongly Favorable to Strongly Unfavorable, to allow delegates and observers to render a judgment on the overall Conference and on each Committee report
- A form designed to permit open-ended comments on any individual recommendations, supplemental statements, or additional views.

Enclosed with the survey document was the compilation of Committee recommendations, supplementary statements, and additional views prepared shortly after the close of the Conference.

The survey document and compilation of Committee recommendations were mailed to all delegates and observers in the period of December 21-23, 1981. Of the 3,452 persons sent a survey, 1,708, or nearly 50 percent, responded by the January 22, 1982 deadline. They included 56 percent of the delegates (1,265 out of 2,276) and 38 percent of the observers (443 out of 1,176).

Coding and Analysis

All responses were encoded and analyzed by computer. The responses to the questions on the overall Conference and on the Committee reports were entered using the code numbers supplied by the respondents, in which a numerical scale of 1 to 5 corresponded to evaluations ranging from Strongly Favorable through Strongly Unfavorable.

A numerical scale was not used to encode narrative comments supplied by respondents. Instead, the comments were reviewed and assigned one of the following codes: *Favorable, Neutral, Unfavorable, Unclassified, No response.*

In commenting on individual recommendations, some respondents did not use narration and instead used the 5-through-1 code that was intended for the questions on the overall Conference and Committee reports. When this occurred, the following recoding formula was used:

Respondent Code	Recorded as
Strongly favorable and favorable	Favorable (Code 1)
Neutral	Neutral (Code 2)
Strongly unfavorable and unfavorable	Unfavorable (Code 3)

Most of those surveyed expressed their responses to recommendations in a straightforward and easily comprehensible way, such as "I agree," "No," "Strongly favorable," "Reject," "We need this," etc. These responses were easily coded into the favorable (code 1) and unfavorable (code 2) categories. For these types of responses the coding system gives a good representation of the sentiments of observers and delegates.

Coders were instructed to code responses as *favorable* or *unfavorable* only if the comments were unequivocal. A comment on a particular issue was to be coded as *neutral* only if the respondent made a declarative statement of neutrality on that issue. All other responses, including those that were unclear or equivocal, or merely commented on some aspects of the recommendation or a related issue, were to be coded as *unclassifiable.* If a respondent did not comment on a recommendation, a *no response* code was used.

Coded data were subjected to extensive computer processing. The statistical information provided below is drawn from these data.

Some repondents wrote relatively lengthy responses to particular recommendations. These included arguments favoring (or opposing) the adoption of a recommendation, proposals to improve a recommendation, and a wide variety of other responses. In the coding system used, some of these responses were unclassifiable and were not used in the quantitative analysis. Even in those cases where such responses were unambiguously classifiable as favorable or unfavorable, the greater part of each such response was not used in the quantitative analysis.

To fill this gap in the quantitative analysis, a qualitative analysis of all the lengthy responses in 50 percent of the questionnaires was undertaken to supplement the numerical data obtained from the coding process. This analysis was made for the top 3 recommendations from each Committee and for the bottom 10 of the entire set of recommendations produced by the Conference (as determined by the quantitative analysis). The objective of the qualitative study was to gain a better understanding of respondents' sentiments by summarizing and recording their comments. This procedure made it possible to get full use of the lengthy responses some respondents made, including those categorized as unclassifiable in the quantitative analysis.

Reliability Analysis

An analysis was undertaken to determine the reliability with which codes were assigned to survey responses. Approximately 4 percent of the delegate questionnaires (74) were randomly selected and recoded by a person other than the original coder. The two sets of codes were then compared and the percent of coding decisions on which coders agreed was taken as a measure of reliability. Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1. - Reliability Scores from Coder Reliability Analysis

Total responses*	Total agreement	Total disagreement	Percent agreement (coder reliability)
12,586	10,620	1,966	84.4

* This figure represents the total number of responses to recommendations made in the 74 questionnaires.

Limitations of the Data

The data from this survey have certain limitations. In reviewing these results, it should be remembered that only about half of the delegates and observers responded to the survey, and that nonrespondents may have held different viewpoints from the respondents. Also, most of those who responded did not express a view on each recommendation, and it is likely that respondents would respond to the recommendations in which they had the greatest interest or the strongest feelings. Most delegates and observers undoubtedly would have an opinion on most of the recommendations approved by the Conference Committees, but what these opinions might have been if all delegates and observers responded to each recommendation is somewhat speculative.

Fourteen recommendations were inadvertently omitted from the compilation of recommendations sent to the delegates and observers in December 1981. Thus the delegates and observers were not able to comment on them in the survey. Sixty-one statements were included in the compilation that had not been passed as recommendations by the Conference Committees. This has affected the results of the survey only in that Recommendation No. 583 (strengthen Federal commitment to gerontological research, education, and training), was not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14. However, it was among the top three of that Committee's recommendations responded to by the surveyed delegates. In deference to delegate sentiment it is therefore included in the analysis.

There were numerous instances in which recommendations were misnumbered, most notably the repetition of numbers 434 - 453 in Committee 11. This did not present a major problem. However coders were alerted in advance to this misnumbering and the coding sheets which they used to record delegate and observer responses were arranged so that responses to both sets of recommendations (434–453) could be separately recorded. Delegates and observers in almost every case responded to the recommendations in numerical order. In addition, in almost every case they identified the committee to which particular recommendations belonged in the appropriate place on each survey sheet. These two items of information made it possible for the coders to correctly identify the recommendation to which a delegate or observer was responding.

A complete listing of Conference recommendations follows in this volume.

Chapter 2

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

REACTIONS TO THE OVERALL CONFERENCE

When asked to evaluate the overall Conference, 80 percent of the respondents felt favorable or strongly favorable toward it. The description most often chosen was "favorable." Only 10.5 percent of the respondents felt unfavorable or strongly unfavorable. The assessments are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2. – Overall Assessment of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

	Delegates	Observers
Number responding*	917	348
Percent	100.0	100.0
Strongly favorable	18.9	13.5
Favorable	62.5	63.2
Neutral	8.0	12.9
Unfavorable	8.6	7.5
Strongly unfavorable	2.0	2.9

*1,265 delegates and 443 observers returned questionnaires. 348 delegates and 95 observers did not respond to this item.

REACTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Table 3 shows the reaction of the delegates and observers to the reports of the 14 Conference Committees.

TABLE 3. – Delegate and Observer Rating of Each Committee (percent)

Comm. number	Delegates						Observers					
	Total	Strongly favorable	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Strongly unfavorable	Total	Strongly favorable	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Strongly unfavorable
1	100	21	44	14	20	1	100	17	49	13	21	0
2	100	21	40	15	22	2	100	20	42	14	22	2
3	100	42	39	11	6	2	100	37	44	14	3	2
4	100	20	56	16	6	1	100	19	58	18	4	1
5	100	24	40	19	15	2	100	25	40	16	17	2
6	100	40	44	11	4	1	100	38	47	11	2	1
7	100	26	58	12	4	1	100	31	53	13	2	1
8	100	43	41	13	4	0	100	37	48	12	2	0
9	100	25	55	14	5	1	100	27	52	18	3	1
10	100	22	55	17	5	1	100	23	51	22	3	1
11	100	42	36	14	6	2	100	44	36	15	4	0
12	100	24	55	16	4	1	100	23	55	19	2	1
13	100	29	51	14	5	1	100	30	51	16	3	0
14	100	27	45	19	6	3	100	26	48	20	4	2

Note: Percents may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Reactions to Individual Recommendations

This section of the report tabulates the respondents' comments on individual recommendations. Responses from delegates and observers are analyzed separately as follows.

Table 4: Ten Recommendations that Received the Most Favorable Responses from Delegates (see footnote to table)
Table 5: Ten Recommendations that Received the Most Favorable Responses from Observers
Table 6: Ten Recommendations that Received the Highest Net Scores from Delegates
Table 7: Ten Recommendations that Received the Highest Net Scores from Observers
Table 8: Ten Recommendations that Received the Lowest Net Scores from Delegates
Table 9: Ten Recommendations that Received the Lowest Net Scores from Observers
Table 10: Most Controversial Recommendations According to Delegate Responses
Table 11: Most Controversial Recommendations According to Observer Responses

The following six tables are included as appendices to this report:

Table 14A:	Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation.
Table 14B:	Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Supplementary Statement.
Table 14C:	Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Additional View.
Table 15A:	Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation.
Table 15B:	Summary of Observer Responses to Each Supplemental Statement.
Table 15C:	Summary of Observer Responses to Each Additional View.

TABLE 4. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Most Favorable Responses from Delegates*

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Favorable responses
1	1	1	Reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers	498
2	131	5	Expand home health care and in-home services	483
3	112	4	Provide Medicare reimbursement for preventive care	438
4	137	5	Give tax credits, alter SSI to facilitate family care of elderly at home	424
5	30	2	Permit interfund borrowing if necessary to preserve the Social Security system	423
6	215	7	Affirm support for Social Security system; preserve benefits	415
7	163	6	Create a community-based continuum of care system	413
8	31	2	Oppose cuts in Social Security benefits now being received	411
9	510	13	Federal, state and local governments should provide continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly	407
10	37	2	Oppose cuts in Social Security benefits to current Social Security recipients	406

*The recommendations listed in Tables 4 and 5 received the greatest number of favorable responses. A recommendation ranked high in these tables could also receive a very unfavorable ranking.

TABLE 5. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Most Favorable Responses from Observers

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Favorable responses
1	131	5	Expand home health care and in-home services	150
2	1	1	Reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers	145
3	163	6	Create a community-based continuum of care system	142
4	30	2	Permit interfund borrowing if necessary to preserve Social Security system	137
5	112	4	Provide Medicare reimbursement for preventive care	135
6	31	2	Oppose cuts in Social Security benefits	133
7	137	5	Give tax credits, alter SSI to facilitate family care of elderly at home	127
8	189	6	Preserve current Social Security benefits; expand coverage to all	127
9	510	13	Federal, state and local governments should provide continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly	127
10	217	7	Provide greater resources for families who care for elderly relatives	126

TABLE 6. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Highest Net Scores from Delegates

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Score*
1	1	1	Reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers	476
2	131	5	Expand home health care and in-home services	457
3	137	5	Give tax credits, alter SSI to facilitate family care of elderly at home	401
4	510	13	Federal, state and local governments should provide continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly	397
5	112	4	Provide Medicare reimbursement for preventive care	389
6	30	2	Permit interfund borrowing if necessary to preserve Social Security system	388
7	37	2	Oppose cuts in Social Security benefits to current social security recipients	386
8	217	7	Provide greater resources to families who care for elderly relatives at home	386
9	215	7	Affirm support for Social Security system; preserve benefits	377
10	282	8	Develop comprehensive program to reduce crimes against the elderly	374

*This score is defined as "net favorability", a number obtained by subtracting the number of unfavorable responses from the number of favorable responses for each recommendation.

TABLE 7. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Highest Net Scores from Observers

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Score*
1	131	5	Expand home health care and in-home services	144
2	1	1	Reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers	138
3	163	6	Create a community-based continuum of care system	131
4	112	4	Provide Medicare reimbursement for preventive care	128
5	510	13	Federal, state or local governments should provide continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly	125
6	30	2	Permit interfund borrowing if necessary to preserve Social Security system	125
7	189	6	Preserve current Social Security benefits; expand coverage to all	123
8	217	7	Provide greater resources to families who care for elderly relatives at home	123
9	31	2	Oppose cuts in Social Security benefits	122
10	215	7	Affirm support for Social Security system; preserve benefits	120

*This score is defined as "net favorability," a number obtained by substracting the number of unfavorable responses from the number of favorable responses for each recommendation.

TABLE 8. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Lowest Net Scores from Delegates

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Score*
1	20	1	Provide cash discounts in lieu of use of credit cards	-95
2	13	1	Reduce Marginal Tax Rates	-74
3	16	1	Use regulation to promote private competition, where appropriate	-49
4	15	1	Balance budget in anti-inflation plan	-33
5	134	4	More private market forces in Medicare Medicaid	-30
6	11	1	Moderate, steady, certain money supply growth	-30
7	17	1	Government should be wary of contributing to inflation	-24
8	19	1	Overcome public's inflation mentality	-22
9	12	1	Reduce growth of federal budget outlays	-18
10	18	1	Refrain from new regulation which lessens competition	-13

*This score is defined as "net favorability", a number obtained by subtracting the number of unfavorable responses from the number of favorable responses for each recommendation. For a sense of the expression of the voting delegates, these descriptions should be used in the negative, i.e., Recommendation Number 20 shows that most delegates felt that cash discounts should not be provided in lieu of credit cards; Recommendation Number 17, that the government should not be wary of inflation, etc.

TABLE 9. – Ten Recommendations that Received the Lowest Net Scores from Observers

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Score*
615	13	1	Reduce Marginal Tax Rates	-74
616	20	1	Provide cash discounts in lieu of use of credit cards	-41
614	27	2	Assure fiscal integrity of Social Security without using general revenues	-20
607	18	1	Refrain from new regulation which lessens competition	-13
611	11	1	Moderate, steady, certain money supply growth	-10
612	40	2	Commend Congress and Administration for support of Social Security and anti-inflation efforts	-10
610	134	4	More private market forces in Medicare-Medicaid	-6
609	14	1	Eliminate government regulations which cost in excess of their benefit	-2
608	15	1	Balance the budget in an effective anti-inflation plan	-2

*See footnote to Table 8.

TABLE 10. – Most Controversial Recommendations According to Delegate Responses*

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Frequency of response	Score†
1	27	2	Assure fiscal integrity of Social Security without using general revenues	633	-11
2	12	1	Reduce growth of Federal budget outlays	420	-18
3	14	1	Eliminate government regulation which cost in excess of their benefits	420	-2
4	15	1	Balance Budget in Anti-inflation Plan	414	-33
5	11	1	Moderate, steady, certain money supply growth	411	-30
6	40	2	Commend congress and administration for support of Social Security and anti-inflation efforts	411	8
7	17	1	Government should be wary of contributing to inflation	390	-24
8	18	1	Refrain from new regulation which lessens competition	388	-13
9	134	4	More private market forces in Medicare-Medicaid	378	-30
10	19	1	Overcome public's inflation mentality	377	-22

*This table shows the ten most controversial recommendations from among those responded to be delegates. A controversial recommendation was defined as one which had a large number of responses almost evenly divided between those which were favorable and those which were unfavorable providing a net score close to zero. The ten recommendations listed above in rank order by frequency of response were those which had the net scores closest to zero. They also had a large number of responses: the 377 responses received by the least responded to among them (#19) was greater than the number of responses received by 80 percent of all other Conference recommendations.

†See footnote to Table 8.

TABLE 11. – Most Controversial Recommendations According to Observer Responses*

Rank	Number of recommendation	Number of committee	Brief description	Frequency of response	Score†
1	27	2	Assure fiscal integrity of Social Security without using general revenues	190	-20
2	20	1	Provide cash discounts in lieu of use of credit cards	136	-41
3	12	1	Reduce growth of federal budget outlays	129	4
4	14	1	Eliminate government regulations which cost in excess of their benefits	124	-2
5	38	2	Reinstate college student benefits under Social Security	123	16
6	11	1	Moderate, steady, certain growth of money supply	122	-10
7	15	1	Balance budget in anti-inflation plan	118	-2
8	40	2	Commend Congress and Administration for support of social security and anti-inflation efforts	116	-10
9	16	1	Use regulation to promote price competition where appropriate	116	-10
10	18	1	Refrain from new regulation which lessens competition	115	-1

*See footnote to Table 10.
†See footnote to Table 8.

DISCUSSION

- Delegates and observers responded positively to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging. Eighty percent of delegates who rendered a judgement on the overall conference gave it favorable or strongly favorable ratings. Observers rated it only slightly less favorably at 77 percent. Respondents also gave positive evaluations of the Conference Committees. When delegates' favorable and strongly favorable responses are taken together, scores for the Committees range from a high of 84 (for Committees 6, 7, and 8) to a low of 61, 64 and 65 (Committees 2, 5, 1). Observer ratings of committees did not differ materially from those of delegates. Delegates and observers rated individual recommendations positively also. The net scores for approximately 600 of the recommendations were 100 or above.

- Ranking of recommendations by net scores shows that delegates were most concerned about the issues of long-term care, particularly avoidance of institutionalization (three recommendations dealing with home care or facilitation of care at home by families of elderly, plus one closely related recommendation advocating creation of a comprehensive continuum of services), the Social Security system (three recommendations, two of which opposed benefit cuts), increased employment opportunities (one recommendation), Medicare reimbursement for preventive care (one recommendation), and reduction of crimes against the elderly (one recommendation).

- Observer concerns varied slightly from those of delegates. They were most concerned about issues in long-term care (two recommendations advocating expansion of home care services, plus two advocating creation of a continuum of services), the Social Security system (three recommendations opposing benefit reductions), increased employment opportunities for older people (one recommendation), and Medicare reimbursement for preventive care.

- Of the 10 recommendations with the lowest net scores from delegate responses, 9 were part of the 11-point inflation fighting package passed by Committee 1 — Implications for the Economy of an Aging Population (Recommendations 11-21). The 10th was a recommendation advocating increases in the role of market forces in Medicaid and Medicare (Recommendation 134).

- For the 10 recommendations with the lowest net scores from observer responses, 7 were from the 11-point inflation fighting package passed by Committee 1 (Recommendation 11, 13-16, 20). One was the recommendation advocating an increased role for market forces in Medicaid and Medicare (Number 134). The last two were a recommendation supporting the Social Security system and opposing use of general revenues for it (Number 27) and a recommendation commending Congress and the Administration for support of Social Security and their anti-inflation efforts (Number 40).

Chapter 3

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGY

Net scores were used to determine the 3 most favored recommendations of each of the 14 Conference Committees (see Table 12) as well as the 10 least favored recommendations of the Conference as a whole (see Table 13). All complex responses to these recommendations in a 50 percent sample of delegate questionaires were analyzed.

SUMMARY OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Review of the Most Favored Recommendations

This section reviews the issues that were addressed most often in the 42 most favored recommendations. The 42 recommendations studied in the qualitative analysis did not deal with 42 separate issues; there was much overlap in their content, both within a given Committee and across Committees.

The most frequently addressed topics in the qualitative analysis were long-term care/home health care (7 recommendations), Social Security (6 recommendations), preventive care (4 recommendations), employment (4 recommendations), rural transportation (3 recommendations), and crime (3 recommendations).

Long-Term Care/Home Health Care. — Two types of recommendations fall in this category: those that seek to improve conditions for those in long-term care facilities (Recommendations 163 and 168) and those that stress deinstitutionalization from such facilities whenever possible (Recommendations 131, 137, 163, 217, 438, and 576). The latter group emphasizes expanding in-home care and stresses that families should be encouraged to take care of their elderly relatives.

Social Security. — Five of the six Social Security recommendations (Numbers 37, 53, 189, 215, and 482) dealt with benefit levels, and most urged that current levels be maintained or raised rather than cut. The controversial issues in these recommendations involved whether interfund borrowing was needed to improve the financial viability of the system, and whether the system should and could be preserved by restructuring the eligibility requirements so only those who pay into the system receive benefits.

Preventive Medicine. — These recommendations (107, 112, 114, and 138) focus on the need for senior citizens to adopt healthy lifestyles and on the expansion of preventive medicine.

Employment. — The four recommendations focusing on employment of the elderly were split between those directly requesting that seniors be given greater employment opportunities (1 and 3) and those seeking to improve the work skills of the elderly through job-oriented educational programs (4 and 424).

Rural Transportation. — Recommendations 288 and 507 specifically call for improved transportation services to the rural elderly. Recommendation 534 calls for improvement of transportation for the elderly.

Crime. — The three recommendations on this topic (282, 306, and 312) all attack the crime problem from several fronts, including improved protection services and stricter penalties for crimes against the elderly.

Review of the Least Favored Recommendations

From the analysis of the "Bottom 10" recommendations from the entire Conference, it is clear that the "inflation-fighting" recommendations (Numbers 11-21) passed in Committee 1 were viewed least favorably by the delegates, who were nearly evenly divided on them. Included among these least favored recommendations were: "Moderate, steady, and certain growth in the money supply", "Reduce the growth of Federal budget outlays", "Reduce marginal tax rates", "Balance the budget in an effective anti-inflation plan." Receiving the highest negative net score was Recommendation No. 20, "There should be legislation mandating cash discounts in lieu of the use of credit cards."

It is perhaps unexpected to find such controversy over recommendations designed to fight inflation, particularly in a Conference on Aging which represents a group thought to be especially vulnerable to inflation. One of the anti-inflation recommendations which was not so significantly opposed was Recommendation No. 21, "The resolutions of this Committee should be used in ways that do not reduce current benefits available to older Americans such as SSI, medical assistance, in-home services, and meals on wheels." It appears likely that the delegates were concerned that an anti-inflation program might adversely affect programs for the aged.

TABLE 12 – The Three Recommendations from Each Committee Receiving the Highest Per Scores from Delegates*

Committee	Recommendation no.	Net score
1	1	476
	3	361
	4	335
2	30	388
	37	386
	53	371
3	77	365
	57	356
	75	347
4	112	389
	107	363
	114	331
5	131	457
	137	401
	138	369
6	163	352
	189	340
	168	332
7	217	386
	215	377
	218	358
8	282	374
	254	338
	286	337
9	307	366
	312	318
	288	281
10	424	346
	423	340
	434	315
11	447	301
	472	295
	438	292
12	478	327
	487	300
	507	276
13	510	397
	522	294
	534	291
14	572	304
	583†	273
	576	257

*The top three recommendations from each Committee were determined from calculation of net scores (number of favorable responses minus number of unfavorable responses) for all recommendations.

†This recommendation was not adopted by the Committee and was erroneously included in the list of recommendations for Committee 14 sent to Conference participants in December 1981. In deference to Delegate and Observer sentiment, it was included in the analysis.

TABLE 13 – The Ten Conference Recommendations Receiving the Lowest Net Scores from Delegates*

Committee	Recommendation no.	Net score
1	20	-95
1	13	-74
1	16	-49
1	15	-33
5	134	-30
1	11	-30
1	17	-24
1	19	-22
1	12	-18
1	18	-13

*The top three recommendations from each Committee were determined from calculation of net scores (number of favorable responses minus number of unfavorable responses) for all recommendations.

Chapter 4

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF MOST FAVORED AND LEAST FAVORED RECOMMENDATIONS

As explained above, the 3 most favored recommendations of each Conference Committee, and the 10 least favored recommendations of the Conference as a whole were analyzed. This chapter presents the details of that analysis. For each recommendation the following format is used:

- A synopsis of the recommendation
- A review of the quantitative scores for that recommendation
- A short staff summary of the delegates' commentary on the recommendation
- The most relevant excerpts from the delegates' commentaries on the recommendations, including favorable, unfavorable, and other types of responses.

Most Favored Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

"We should reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers with particular reference to mandatory retirement, age, sex, or race discrimination, and the lack of sufficient or adequate incentives. Employers should be encouraged to hire older workers on a part-time, temporary or shared basis, working on flexible schedules if they are able and willing to work."

SCORES

Total number of responses: 612 Net score: 476

Favorable	498
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	22
Unclassified	88

STAFF SUMMARY

(104 responses analyzed)

Most delegates responding to this recommendation view the employment of elderly persons as being beneficial to all concerned — the employers benefit from the seniors' experience and expertise, and elderly workers benefit through continuing to play a meaningful role in society. The reduction or elimination of restrictions on the employment of elderly persons (especially mandatory retirement) was strongly supported, although some delegates argued that older workers should not be encouraged to unnecessarily occupy positions that could be filled by an unemployed younger person with family responsibilities and greater economic need. Also, several delegates requested that the phrase "and the lack of sufficient or adequate incentives" be deleted, contending that adequate incentives are the individual worker's own problem and responsibility.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Reductions of restrictions on employment are not only desirable but essential." "This positive recommendation is of no cost to the Federal Government." "Retire as desire." "Mandatory retirement should be abolished as it is an arbitrary barrier to continued employment for valuable and capable older workers." The elimination of mandatory retirement and the opportunity to remain busy will do more for their morale than any one thing we can do." "If people are not hired because of age it means we are losing much expertise and preventing the older person from serving as a natural resource." "'Encouraged' is the key word. I oppose any mandatory legislation on this issue." "Employers should be required to hire a certain percentage of older workers, as with other minorities." "One major restriction imposed on the older worker is the $1.00 deduction for each $2.00 made over the allowed time. This should take top priority for elimination."

Miscellaneous

"I agree 100% with eliminating restrictions, but delete 'and the lack of sufficient incentives' — it is up to the individual to get a job and keep it, not the Federal Government." "Lack of adequate incentives should be grounds for the dismissal of any employee regardless of age, race, sex, or religion." "I would urge elimination of restrictions where an older person has economic necessity to work. However, we should not encourage older workers to remain unnecessarily in the work force where there is substantial unemployment, and where they will prevent the employment of younger workers with greater economic need." "I agree with these exceptions: 1) no older worker should stay on a job that count be ably filled by a younger worker with family responsibilities; 2) no older workers should stay on the job for respect. Respect should be approached from a different angle."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Federal, State and local governments should set an example by hiring the elderly and minorites.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 486 Net score: 361

Favorable	388
Neutral	12
Unfavorable	27
Unclassified	59

STAFF SUMMARY

(80 responses analyzed)

This recommendation was strongly supported, the general feeling being that the public sector has not hired nearly enough elderly persons, and that if it begins to do so the private sector would be more apt to do the same. Many delegates pointed out that those hired must be qualified to perform the job and that the economic situation must also be taken into account. Some urged that this not be implemented through the establishment of a quota system.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"I think the government has already set an example in hiring minorities. It should now do the same for the elderly." "Strongly approve — government agencies are the worst offenders in this area." "Right on! There is too much 'Do as I say, not as I do.'" "Especially important and hitherto grossly neglected." "The national government itself discriminates on age, particularly the State Department." "Leaders should lead, not follow." "I beg that this be enacted."

Miscellaneous

"Should include private industry." "I agree fully when they have the necessary qualifications." "Add: 'if they are qualified to do the job to be done.'" "Ability to perform should be at the head of the plan." "Economic situation permitting." "Why include minorities in this recommendation? Our concern is with the elderly, regardless of their race, color, etc." "Government hiring of older workers should definitely be encouraged, but I disapprove of the use of a quota system." "No quotas or affirmative action on this, please!"

Con

"This is not the duty of the government."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Educational programs should be utilized to provide skilled training, job counseling, and placement for older men and women in order to initiate, enhance, and continue their voluntary participation in the workforce.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 444 Net score: 335

Favorable	357
Neutral	11
Unfavorable	22
Unclassified	54

STAFF SUMMARY

(79 responses analyzed)

Most respondents to this recommendation favored employment-oriented educational programs for the elderly, feeling that these programs would help equip older Americans with the skills needed to continue making a positive contribution in society. They contended that elderly persons have the desire and physical capacity to "get involved," but lack the needed job skills or simply don't know who to approach to find volunteer work. Respondents opposing the recommendation questioned whether these programs would be utilized enough to make this a cost-effective venture.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is vital to bridge the technical limitations among the skills held by the elderly and the demands of the modern world." "Long, long indicated need — hurry up on the implementation." "Training for second careers would be a great boost for voluntary older workers who have the time and energy to continue working." "This training should enhance previous work skills and help elders learn other skills which equip them to pursue employment opportunities.

Miscellaneous

"A strong 'selling' program should be initiated before the program starts." "Educational programs of this sort should start prior to retirement." "Programs should be available during daylight hours and location centers easily accessible to the elderly." "Put a lot of emphasis on 'voluntary'." "Fine if carried out by the private sector."

Con

"We need evidence that this training would be cost-effective." "Probably would not be used very much." "Where is the money to come from?" "Not the duty of government." "No one should be hired just because they are aged."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 30, COMMITTEE 2

SYNOPSIS

"Interfund borrowing be permitted if necessary to bridge the gap in income into the Social Security Fund to preserve the system."

SCORES

Total number of responses: 518 Net score: 388

Favorable	423
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	35
Unclassified	54

STAFF SUMMARY

(59 responses analyzed)

Those commenting on this recommendation tended to support it, with the qualifying statement that interfund borrowing should only be used to "buy time" to formulate policy which would eliminate the need for future borrowing. Interfund borrowing only seems to have support should it become a "necessary evil" (to keep the Social Security system afloat).

A number of delegates disapproved of any interfund borrowing, contending that the system can be preserved without it. Suggestions as to how this might be accomplished included: 1) utilizing Social Security only for those who have contributed into the program over their lifetimes, not for those who have only been in the country for a few years; and 2) simplifying the program by removing the benefits which have been added to the original legislation (and enacting these as separate laws funded through general revenues, perhaps), thus restoring the system to being strictly an insurance plan for workers.

EXERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Interfund borrowing should be an option if necessary to preserve the Social Security system." "Only use interfund borrowing to the extent absolutely necessary, and then use the time thus gained to formulate policy to eliminate the need for future borrowing." "This recommendation represents the thinking, the wishes of the majority of delegates to this Conference." "Interfund borrowing must be permitted if there are no other alternatives toward maintaining the Social Security system." "Because I think the preservation of the Social Security system is so important to our country, I favor the interfund borrowing if it is necessary to preserve the system."

Miscellaneous

"Agree as long as borrowing is not from general revenues." "Properly safeguard interfund borrowing." "I feel there should be a time limit on interfund borrowing." "Nothing is said here as to what proportion of the fund to be borrowed can be tapped."

Con

"Social Security will always be in trouble if, instead of seriously seeking to get it on a fiscally sound basis, interfund borrowing is always available." "We should avoid interfund borrowing for Social Security." "The Social Security system should be reviewed to insure that it is utilized only for its intended purpose and only for those who have contributed into the program over their lifetime. It is wrong for people who come here and work a few years to expect to receive full benefits." "Where will interfund borrowing come from?" "Social Security should be restored to its original intent, as an insurance plan for workers. The benefits that have been added to the original legislation—other than adjustments in the value of the U.S. dollar—should be enacted into separate laws for funding from general revenues and not Social Security reserves."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 37, COMMITTEE 2

SYNOPSIS

The Conference strongly opposes any reduction in benefits being paid current Social Security recipients and strongly recommends that Congress and the Administration make every possible and fiscally reasonable effort to maintain no less than the real protection which Social Security currently provides to all participants. (Note: the thrust of the recommendation is quite similar to #31, discussed previously.)

SCORES

Total number of responses: 490 Net score: 386

Favorable	406
Neutral	10
Unfavorable	20
Unclassified	54

STAFF SUMMARY

(65 responses analyzed)

No major differences exist between the responses to this recommendation and recommendation # 31. Again, most delegates tended to oppose any reduction in Social Security benefits, with a few feeling that some Social Security benefits are unnecessary and should be discontinued.

EXCERPTS FROM THE RESPONSES

Pro

"Speaks effectively against reduction in Social Security." "I support this. We cannot afford to cut benefits now or in the future." "In all likelihood, this is the key recommendation of the Committee, if not the whole Conference." "This recommendation will contribute greatly to seniors' economic well-being."

Con

"Social Security is under enough financial stress, and we should not seek to increase the financial burden." "Disagree. For example, disability payments to those in penal institutions should be discontinued." "Other workers do not get the cost-of-living increases enjoyed by Social Security beneficiaries. Since we got an 11.2% raise last July, we shouldn't expect another increase in 1982."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 53, COMMITTEE 2

SYNOPSIS

We note that Congress may soon consider far-reaching Social Security legislation and we therefore urge that it give full support to carrying out the resolution of this Committee that the Government make every possible and fiscally reasonable effort, with regard to the security of the Social Security system, to maintain no less than the real protection which Social Security currently provides to all participants. (Note: the wording of this is exactly the same as in recommendation #37, discussed above.)

SCORES

Total number of responses: 440 Net score: 371

Favorable	384
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	13
Unclassified	39

STAFF SUMMARY
(54 responses analyzed)

Most delegates tended to support this statement, arguing that many elderly depend on Social Security payments to meet their basic needs, and that any reduction in the "real" level of benefits would over-burden this group. Some delegates contended that Congress should be allowed to decide which steps to take after careful consideration of the available options.

EXCERPTS

Pro

"I support the reinforcement of steps to assure the financial integrity of Social Security while not requiring the loss of individual protection." "Speaks emphatically against reductions in Social Security." "To many who once thought Social Security would provide for all their needs and now know it's not so, this is their only source of income." "Congress should leave no stone unturned to at least maintain the current protection by Social Security." "This is impressive in view of the commitment the Government has made to its citizens."

Miscellaneous

"Yes, but last sentence should be amended to read '...provides to all *elderly* participants." "Leave this up to the Congressional Committees." "The whole Social Security system should be carefully and thoroughly reviewed before new legislation is sought."

Con

"Too vague. Congress should follow the specific recommendations which are clearly defined throughout this Conference material. Develop a long-range plan that will assure the continuation of these benefits and ensure that Social Security remains an earned right and does not become a welfare program." "Disagree. Congress needs flexibility."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 77, COMMITTEE 3

SYNOPSIS

We strongly recommend that the Older Americans Act remain a separate and distinct federally-funded program with no change to a block grant status. Implementation: Federal regulation.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 475 Net score: 365

Favorable	398
Neutral	11
Unfavorable	33
Unclassified	33

STAFF SUMMARY
(56 responses analyzed)

Most commentary on this recommendation was supportive, as the delegates generally frowned on changing the Older Americans Act programs over to block grant status. It was felt that such a move would reduce these programs' effectiveness, preventing many elderly from receiving needed services. Some respondents favored the change, arguing that the categorical grants often force communities to fund programs which do not meet the specific needs of their elderly, and that a less restrictive block grant format would alleviate this problem.

EXCERPTS

Pro

"This would preserve the integrity of the Older Americans Act by insisting on it remaining a Federally-funded categorical program without the debilitating block grant device." "Block grant status could destroy many positives and gains made toward improving quality of life for older individuals. Current systems protect and maintain services to the elderly." "The block grant would effectively destroy some valuable programs, including those of the Older Americans Act." "The Older Americans Act needs steady funding. It should not be lumped in within block grant status." "Amen. Block grants are at present too fluid to meet the immediate needs of the elderly." "Strongly support separate funding for the Older Americans Act." "This is very important to the elderly of America."

Miscellaneous

"I recommend a thorough study of all programs under AOA and the elimination of all duplications, non-essential, and non-productive programs." "This would be better if there were some leeway for communities, in which the categorical funded programs were less effective, to get permission to use the money in a program of greater service to that particular community. Communities across the country have different needs."

Con

"Disagree. Block grants will give the states and local community the opportunity to utilize the money more effectively within their area." "The Older Americans Act should be changed so as to be funded by block grants. In this way the funds can best be distributed by State and local agencies."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 57, COMMITTEE 3

SYNOPSIS

Educational programs be initiated to promote the breakdown of stereotypes, enhance media responsibilities, recognize the value of the elderly as a human resource, and increase aging awareness through a combination of experience in life-long learning, role counseling (including pre-retirement preparation), and intergenerational learning.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 452 Net score: 356

Favorable	375
Neutral	13
Unfavorable	19
Unclassified	45

STAFF SUMMARY

(72 responses analyzed)

Delegates were almost unanimous in agreeing with this recommendation. These types of educational programs are needed, they contended, because our society is overly exposed to the negative aspects of elderly life (such as senility) but generally unaware of the positive side of the issue—our elders have much to offer and their days are not necessarily so lonely and miserable as we have been led to believe.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This kind of education of the general public about the later years of life is needed." "Psychologically very important." "It is very important that publicity be given to the true picture of older Americans, not always the stereotype of a senile person with a fat stomach and a cane." "A good approach. These stereotypes are often the reason or excuse for not hiring older persons." "Programs should be initiated to bring to the attention of the media and general public the value of the elderly as a resource." "Excellent suggestion, using existing systems to educate and help." "The media has responsibility in the recognition of dignity in aging—a fine recommendation."

Miscellaneous

"I agree. Except older persons should do more to quit acting like stereotyped older people." "The Federal Government doesn't need to get involved—this can be implemented at state or local levels." "Colleges, elementary and secondary schools can provide this, but government must be the motivating factor."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 75, COMMITTEE 3

SYNOPSIS

That older persons be included on each major national and state board or policy-making body affecting aging services and that older persons also have the opportunity to participate on community boards in order that their interest or expertise may be utilized.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 414 Net score: 347

Favorable	360
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	13
Unclassified	32

STAFF SUMMARY

(63 responses analyzed)

Delegates were nearly unanimous in advocating seniors' active representation on boards/committees whose policies affect the elderly, although there was some disagreement as to whether or not this representation should be mandatory or just "encouraged."

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Including older persons on all policy-making boards regarding their welfare is the only way to protect their interest." "Older persons should be used in these ways more. They have much to offer." "Since the elderly are the ones receiving the services they know best what their needs are." "This is good because it goes beyond providing community volunteering in the usual sense and insists that seniors be used on significant policy boards." "I feel that too many young persons are employed in agencies dealing with elderly problems, when elderly persons, if employed, could lend a better perspective to their own problems." "This needs to be implemented at all levels of government." "The services of the elderly will be lost if this recommendation is not followed."

Miscellaneous

"This does not go far enough. Why not mandate that elderly be the majority on all such boards or commissions?" "I'd prefer encouragement of such representation to a mandate because quality and methods of selection cannot be ignored." "Preretirement education will ensure that a good number of mature individuals will be able to effectively serve on policy-making boards affecting aging services."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 112, COMMITTEE 4

SYNOPSIS

Because Medicare does not provide reimbursement for preventive care and maintenance of wellness, this Committee goes on record endorsing the passage of the Medicare Reform Package of 1981 (H.R. 3827), and any other legislation which will require reimbursement of individuals for expenses paid for preventive care and the maintenance of wellness.

SCORES

Total number of Responses: 548 Net score: 389

Favorable	438
Neutral	12
Unfavorable	49
Unclassified	49

STAFF SUMMARY

(90 responses analyzed)

Most Delegates approved of Medicare reimbursement for preventive care, contending that even though adding another benefit to the program seems costly, this would save the government money because an effective preventive care program would reduce the incidence of more serious (and more costly) illnesses. It was felt that this recommendation would lead to improved health status of the elderly, and would be cost-effective as well. Some Delegates disagreed, arguing that reimbursement for preventive care would be subject to much abuse, that this measure would increase rather than reduce costs, and that maintaining "wellness" is the individual's own responsibility, not the government's.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Preventive care would cut the cost of Medicare." "Preventive care/maintenance of health is gradually being recognized as an effective program to reduce excessive Medicare costs." "Congress should pass legislation which would promote preventive care and health maintenance through use of Medicare/Medicaid." "This is timely because many in the Administration seek to minimize the present services of Medicare when in reality they need to be broadened." "It is certainly more cost-effective to prevent than it is to cure." "Preventive programs are essential."

Miscellaneous

"Concept good but could be another huge costly program with many abuses." "Only support if carefully monitored—possibilities for fraud and abuse are endless." "Sounds reasonable if the distinction between sound and useful preventive maintenance practices and those simply of benefit to practitioners can be made." "How will preventive care be defined?"

Con

"This is not in keeping with the current need for fiscal economy." "Don't support this. Maintaining wellness should be an individual responsibility." "Talks by Dr. Butler indicate that regular physicals and check-ups do not really add to a person's well-being. If this is true we should't be spending money on these."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 107, COMMITTEE 4

SYNOPSIS

That government agencies, at both state and national levels, and private agencies be urged to aggressively disseminate information to the elderly stressing 1) the importance of good nutrition, exercise, and an active lifestyle to their physical well-being, and 2) specific guidelines for doing so.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 445 Net score: 363

Favorable	379
Neutral	7
Unfavorable	16
Unclassified	43

STAFF SUMMARY

(69 responses analyzed)

The delegates responded favorably to this recommendation, contending that if senior citizens were made more aware of the importance of adopting a "healthy" lifestyle (as well as being given some "do's" and "don'ts" so they could better promote their own health), they would be much more likely to take better care of themselves.

It was pointed out that, since health habits are formed early in life, efforts should be made to impress upon our *youth* the importance of a healthy lifestyle.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Excellent. This was mentioned by Secretary Schweiker in the opening plenary session." "The understanding of how wellness may be continued should have priority in all phases of American life." "This is especially good because of the vast amount of free information available of which the general public may not be aware." "I do not think the importance of exercise can be overemphasized to the aging." "Information is needed to discourage slothfulness, gluttony, overdrinking, and underexercising."

Miscellaneous

"Suggest this be augmented by safety training programs conducted by private industry on a volunteer basis (on cooking, stair climbing, lifting, etc.)." "Good nutritional habits formed as a youth determine old age health patterns to a large extent. Programs should start early." "This is a little late to educate a person stressing importance of good nutrition—start with the very young." "Focus for implementation of this should be on multi-purpose senior centers." "Gainful employment, that enables older persons to maintain themselves and live without recourse to public subsidies is a significant factor conducive and the promotion and maintenance of wellness." "Use state/local resources for this, not federal agencies."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 114, COMMITTEE 4

SYNOPSIS

The Federal government should encourage preventive care to avoid institutionalization by providing such services as (a) relevant immunizations, (b) periodic screening, and (c) basic physical examinations for older persons. Reimbursement under Medicare/Medicaid to all qualified health providers will provide the primary sources of encouragement to increase such service utilization.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 445 Net score: 331

Favorable	363
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	32
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(63 responses analyzed)

As with recommendation # 112 the delegates tended to support preventive care based on its preceived cost-effectiveness and positive impact on health status. Medicare reimbursement for preventive care was also strongly advocated. Those disagreeing believed that reimbursing for preventive care would be too costly and too easily abused.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"With this federal health program expenditures will be used in a more cost-effective manner." "I urge extension of Medicare coverage to preventive care." "Prevention is cost-effective and at the same time reaches more persons who are in need." "It would be much better for all concerned if health care was continuous, not confined to emergencies in hospitals."

Con

"The cost for these extended benefits will be borne by our children and grandchildren—an intolerable burden." "There are public facilities giving preventive services at nominal cost." "This was not the intent of Medicare." "I feel this would encourage every charlatan to get into the field of promoting 'wellness,' whatever that is, and making a fortune providing unneeded services to the elderly."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 131, COMMITTEE 5

SYNOPSIS

Expanded home health care and in-home services should be available based upon individual needs, with more flexible eligibility requirements for all federal and state funds and private health plans with reimbursement at local rates, simplified administrative regulations, and tax incentives to encourage family and local participation.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 578 Net score: 457

Favorable	483
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	26
Unclassified	63

STAFF SUMMARY

(92 responses analyzed)

Delegates were nearly unanimous in supporting the expansion of home health care. This support stemmed from the belief that in-home care is presently underutilized, and would often be preferable to institutionalization from both a cost viewpoint and in terms of the many advantages gained from allowing patients to remain in their home environment. Medicare reimbursement for home health care was strongly supported—many delegates complained that the present reimbursement system is biased towards institutionalization.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This would give better service at less cost." "Home health care is far better for the elderly's mental happiness, and it is economical to the federal government in lieu of the expensive nursing homes." "It is easier, less expensive, and more beneficial to be able to remain in familiar and cherished surroundings." "Absolutely essential. Reimbursement for hospital-only care is absurd."

Miscellaneous

"I support a general review of the Medicare reimbursement program, as in its present state it is essentially counter-productive towards better services and cost containment." "Tax incentives are not the most satisfactory means of achieving this much-desired result. Tax incentives are essentially regressive in nature." "Though we want to keep the persons in their own homes we have to be practical. When the cost is too great we must bring the person to the service."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 137, COMMITTEE 5

SYNOPSIS

Families should be encouraged to maintain elderly relations in their homes as an alternative to institutionalization through meaningful tax credits and appropriate modifications in the Social Security Act. Congress should remove anti-family care provisions in the Supplemental Security Income law.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 513 Net score: 401

Favorable	424
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	23
Unclassified	60

STAFF SUMMARY

(79 responses analyzed)

There was nearly unanimous agreement that families should be encouraged to maintain elderly relations in their homes rather than send them off to a nursing home. The issues raised by these responses were whether or not tax credits would provide adequate incentives for family care, and whether or not direct payment to those who care for their elderly relatives is needed or desirable. Some concern was expressed about the potential for fraud in these programs.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Keeping elderly persons in the home is so very important to their well-being." "I feel we should strive to strengthen the role of the family in caring for the elderly." "Appropriate alternatives to institutionalization is many cases are more humane and kinder and very much cost-effective." "Would aid greatly in caring for the senior citizen. In-home care is also much less expensive than institutional care."

Miscellaneous

"This has positive goals, but I disagree with tax credits." "I support, but have reservations about the extent to which tax credits would provide the needed incentives." "Good, but where needed reimburse family members who are caring for elderly relatives." "Include cash payment to very low-income families where the tax credit would not apply." "Good idea, but policing the adult abuse cases might become very costly." "There must be a check on possible abuse."

Con

"Although I believe the elderly should remain at home, I am concerned that inappropriate, unmonitored care to the elderly may arise from this and be more detrimental than institutionalization."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 138, COMMITTEE 5

SYNOPSIS

The health policy of the nation should be to: a) improve the health of all Americans, especially the elderly, b) contain health care costs, and c) focus attention on maintaining health and avoiding illness. Restructure the health care delivery system so that preventive medicine and wellness are primary objectives, and take immediate action to limit the rate of increase in hospital costs.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 466 Net score: 369

Favorable	389
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	20
Unclassified	53

STAFF SUMMARY

(71 responses analyzed)

Most of the commentary on this recommendation stressed the importance of containing health care costs, particularly hospital costs. With regard to "health maintenance," many delegates pointed out the need to educate people about the importance of adopting a healthy lifestyle.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"More attention to cost containment is much-needed." "Support this strongly because hospital cost increases have contributed most to our country's health inflation." "Should be given serious consideration because it stresses prevention and containment of hospital costs." "This is the only WHCoA recommendation addressing hospital cost increases." "Strongly support prevention. Home care, in this regard, could avoid hospitalization."

Miscellaneous

"A heavy education program for all ages is needed to re-awaken the self-help way of life." "A good objective, but education is going to have to play a vital part of such a policy." "This would be costly and of doubtful value until an educational process beginning in childhood is in place." "Regulate the speed of how fast hospital rates can be increased."

Con

"This lacks any meaning at all." "It should be noted that containment of costs is not necessarily the goal of a good system of health care."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 163, COMMITTEE 6

SYNOPSIS

Institute a comprehensive national health plan, including a long term care (LTC) community-based health system. Expand Medicare/Medicaid to provide fully for an LTC system. Expand funds to create an integrated community-based continuum of care system to maintain functionally impaired elders at maximum independence with institutionalization only as a last resort. Adequately fund community-based ombudsman program, and provide increased compensation, improved working conditions and professional opportunities for LTC personnel.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 539 Net score: 352

Favorable	413
Neutral	7
Unfavorable	61
Unclassified	58

STAFF SUMMARY

(86 responses analyzed)

Responses to this recommendation were suprisingly divided (between pro and con) given the high net score. Those in support stressed the need to develop a nationally coordinated but community-based LTC system which would provide adequate funding to treat the functionally impaired elderly in accordance with each individual's needs. Those disagreeing felt that this was essentially a "pie in the sky" recommendation, asking for an inordinate amount of government funding. The creation of a Comprehensive National Health Plan received several negative responses.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Covers spectrum of LTC so necessary for care of elderly." "Implementation of this would fulfill many, many needs." "LTC must be based on individual needs and rehabilitation of those individuals." "A community-based continuum of care must be developed to protect and provide quality of life for senior citizens." "LTC is the #1 need. Since our nation is greying, we need to provide the best possible care for our elderly population."

Miscellaneous

"Stroke victims have been completely ignored. Medicare does not provide enough physical therapy to help a stroke victim recover. They are then shifted off to nursing homes and become vegetables even though in most cases their minds are active."

Con

"The Government can't pay for all this. "Medicare is already in danger of bankruptcy. Adding social services will only hasten its demise." "National health program is not the answer. Medicare is not working well, and expansion would further reduce its effectiveness." "Objectives are good, but solutions are based on a national health plan and are not feasible." "The institution of a comprehensive national health plan could wreck the economy."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 189, COMMITTEE 6

SYNOPSIS

Social Security is vital for older persons to have monies for long-term care. To this end, we urge that: 1) the Social Security minimum benefit be preserved for all current and future beneficiaries; 2) current levels of benefits for Social Security recipients must be maintained or raised; 3) Social Security should be expanded to include all gainfully employed persons; 4) we oppose any change in Social Security to a voluntary social insurance program; 5) we strongly endorse the position on Social Security as stated in "Eight for the 80's."

SCORES

Total number of responses 501 Net score: 340

Favorable	392
Neutral	3

Unfavorable	52
Unclassified	54

STAFF SUMMARY

(68 responses analyzed)

Most delegates commenting on this recommendation were supportive, maintaining that Social Security benefits are vitally needed by many elderly, especially those in long-term care facilities. Many delegates praised the provision that benefits whould be expanded, rather than cut back. Several delegates opposing the recommendation felt that government workers should not be allowed to receive Social Security benefits. Others argued that Social Security is a complex issue that needs further study before decisions on benefit levels are made.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Social Security is the very foundation of economic security and must be retained as is or raised." "A resounding expression of faith in America's Social Security system. It stands firm on cutbacks for both current and future benefits. It would even expand not contract the services performed by Social Security. Hurrah!" "Very important to the physical and mental security of the elderly." "Solid support of Social Security is vital for LTC patients." "It is an obligation to do no less than this." "Strongly support Eight for the 80's."

Miscellaneous

"Strongly support, except for the minimum benefits. In this area I favor some changes." "All gainfully employed persons — including legislators and government workers — should pay into Social Security!" "I believe Social Security should be limited to those who have contributed over their lives into the Social Security fund and not be extended to provide funds to groups, specifically government employees, who may not have contributed into the Social Security system but into private or government-funded pensions. These people cause an unnecessary drain on the program at the expense of those who have paid into it."

Con

"No. This needs further study." "This is too complex an issue to be addressed in such a short simplistic list of actions." "The Social Security system should not be expanded to include all gainfully employed persons. Federal employees is one example." "The facts are that down the road there will have to be cuts in some aspects of Social Security."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 168 COMMITTEE 6

SYNOPSIS

Rights of older persons in need of long-term care must be protected. Such rights include the right to independence, civil and constitutional rights and freedom of choice. To protect those principles and rights the following must be integral parts of any long-term care program: 1) legislation of comprehensive bill of rights including civil and criminal penalties for those in violation; 2) improved access to the community for older persons; 3) development of mechanisms to promote dignity, foster human development, and ensure quality care; 4) legislation to provide advocacy services to protect rights of LTC patients; and 5) legislation requiring service providers to offer care and services on a non-discriminatory basis, without regard to source of payment.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 445   Net score: 332

Favorable	358
Neutral	8
Unfavorable	26
Unclassified	53

STAFF SUMMARY

(70 responses analyzed)

Contending that long-term care (LTC) patients are often exploited, most respondents felt that this is a needed recommendation. The delegates argued that these patients are unable to protect their own rights and need the government's help in this regard. Those disagreeing felt that this recommendation was marked by unnecessary mandates and excessive regulation.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Implementation of this would improve conditions in many nursing homes." "In practice, civil rights are non-existent in a great many nursing homes throughout the country. One of the best solutions to this problem is to step up Home Care on a very large scale." "Since some of these people cannot protect themselves they need laws that will do this for them." "The rights of long-term care patients should be protected. They should be given the most dignified care and encouragement to be dismissed into a less restrictive society, at the earliest possible time. If they cannot be released from the long-term care facility, they should be in a setting where they are cared for as individuals, with all the rights accorded American citizens." "This is especially well-presented and pertinent." "Agree — especially with #4." "A good statement of the right to a long-term continuum of care."

Miscellaneous

"Long-term care should be studied carefully." "Family members should be encouraged to assist in support of care for loved ones." "I favor the intent of this, but not a 'mandate.' "

Con

"Most of these are already in place. This would be impossible to police." "I object strenuously with the implementation of civil and criminal penalties as it will unnecessarily criminalize the providing of long-term care when present regulations provide sufficient and adequate protection for patients in long-term care facilities. I object also to the establishment of receiverships and private right of action as it will unnecessarily boggle the system into litigation — to the detriment of the providers and the patients." "The majority of those older citizens in nursing homes are there because they can no longer live alone. I am opposed to these patients leaving the nursing home alone."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 217, COMMITTEE 7

SYNOPSIS

. . . the support system for older persons remains anchored in the family and extended family and therefore national policy should be redirected to provide greater resources, particularly home health care, in-home supportive services and a variety of reimbursement systems...to families who are caring for their older members.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 468   Net score: 386

Favorable	404
Neutral	5
Unfavorable	18
Unclassified	41

STAFF SUMMARY

(72 responses analyzed)

In responding to this recommendation a large number of delegates reiterated their belief in home health care and the vital role of the family in this regard. Tax credits or alternative forms of reimbursement to the family were given thorough consideration. Delegates also placed strong emphasis on the importance of providing safeguards to prevent abuses of the elderly or of the reimbursement system.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is basic." "This recommendation should start a national trend." "Tax credits are highly recommended." "This is another basic theme of the 1981 WHCoA." "Important support to both individuals in need and their families." "It is only through some form of support that people may be able to keep family at home." "This is extremely deserving of consideration." "Emphasize family; we should provide *all* possible opportunities for older individuals to remain at home." "Good idea—the safeguards are imperative." "The growing number of elderly and the rising LTC costs make this desirable."

Miscellaneous

"This is an important and complex issue—how monitor against abuses?" "Family may not be the basis for support, suggest TRIAGE concept."

Con

"No, monetary gain should come last." "Stop paying families for doing what they should normally and lovingly be doing."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 215 COMMITTEE 7

SYNOPSIS

. . . we affirm the validity of the social security system as the foundation of economic security for all Americans and as the cornerstone of income security for most older Americans...These entitlements must also include preservation of the current levels of Medicare and Medicaid funding...

SCORES

Total number of responses: 500   Net score: 377

Favorable	415
Neutral	3
Unfavorable	38
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(70 responses analyzed)

Reaffirmation of the social security system was of paramount importance to a large number of delegates. Several viewed this issue as the recurring central theme of the Conference recommendations. While it was stated that the social security system was never intended to be a program of total economic support for all Americans, many delegates clearly indicated that social security may be the only source of economic and income security currently available to a significant portion of elderly Americans.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is the central theme of the Conference." "Important recurring theme of the '81 White House Conference on Aging." "Yes! This may be a person's only source of income." "I agree, in fact, this recommendation may be applied to age groups other than elderly." "Try to avoid a family's destruction of itself in caring for one member; however difficult, the family remains the core of care and assistance may be needed."

Miscellaneous
"Social security is vital, but, it was designed as a supplemental system—not a total support system." "Delete: '...particularly minorities, handicapped, and the poor.' I favor equal treatment based on contributions to the social security system." "If there is no money in the budget, how can cost of living increases be given?" "Redefine social security in terms of entitlement by NEED not AGE."

Con
"No, encourage more savings and individual retirement planning." "Social security is not a cornerstone of income security there should be more investment in private income plans." "I propose different funding for Medicare and Medicaid." "Social security is not the foundation of economic security of all Americans." "This recommendation would be extremely difficult to implement."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 218, COMMITTEE 7

SYNOPSIS

Formal and informal family and community support systems for older persons should be strengthened. This goal can be achieved through improved education and training of the elderly themselves, of all those who provide services to older persons, and of society as a whole.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 423 Net score: 358

Favorable	369
Neutral	3
Unfavorable	11
Unclassified	40

STAFF SUMMARY

(62 responses analyzed)

The respondents were highly supportive of this recommendation, contending that education regarding aging is needed at several levels within our society. The goals of this educational process are to assist the aging in identifying their own needs and to help those who work with the aging to appreciate those needs and provide appropriate services.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro
"Lack of training = inadequate care." "This recommendation is essential." "Help focus on problems of the elderly and better understand them and provide the best care." "Excellent!" "A fine idea. There is an underlying element of preventive approach and preparation for the future here." "Education for aging is not coming soon enough." "Informed seniors will be able to guide and represent the elderly."

Miscellaneous
"This can be implemented through existing programs and services." "Perhaps a program of tuition-free high school and college for senior citizens should be implemented." "Advocate use of public libraries for space, etc." "I would recommend implementation through volunteerism and the private sector."

Con
"No, What would be the cost of implementation for training alone?" "The type of education intended here is already available to the interested. Formal training is expensive and unnecessary."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 282, COMMITTEE 8

SYNOPSIS

Crime and fear of crime are major obstacles that infringe on the individual safety and freedom of older persons. Therefore, more stringent penalties, mandatory but reasonable restitution, and anti-abuse regulations should be encouraged. Further, Federal, State, and local government should provide the necessary programs and legislation for the protection of elderly Americans.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 462 Net score: 374

Favorable	391
Neutral	5
Unfavorable	17
Unclassified	49

STAFF SUMMARY

(73 responses analyzed)

Crime and the elderly was a major issue area analyzed by the delegates. This particular recommendation was strongly supported. Consideration was given to the needs of institutionalized elderly, as well as the urban and rural elderly. A plea was made for intergenerational understanding and stringent penalties for crimes against the elderly.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro
"Imperative." "Elderly should not have to be prisoners because of fear." "More stringent penalties and more strict law enforcement are long overdue." "Older people in both rural and urban areas deserve protection from crime." "Crime against the elderly is their major fear." "Crime

and fear of crime have been identified for some time as a priority concern of many older persons. This concern/fear must be reduced." "This recommendation should be written as the national policy statement." "This will help youthful offenders by being a deterrent to them."

Miscellaneous

"Can emphasis be placed on volunteer intergenerational escort service? — an opportunity for young people to serve." "Encourage seniors to secure their surroundings." "Neighborhood watches and escort services could be volunteer programs." "Victim assistance programs are urged." "Senior crime prevention programs should be developed." "Enactment of HR 7551 may be the answer." "Mandatory reporting of elderly abuse should be provided by law." "More attention to the rights of victims should be provided by the courts." "No one can oppose the war on crime, but too much money is flowing into office jobs and supervision of regulations and do-good programs."

Con

"Reference to 16 and 17 year olds should be stricken - replace with liability against all offenders regardless of age.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 254, COMMITTEE 8

SYNOPSIS

Shared housing be included in a comprehensive program of housing for the Americans to enjoy...Older persons should not be denied federal benefits due to living in a shared housing arrangement... Sec. 8 rental assistance should be made available to participants in shared housing...SSI and food stamps should remain available to shared housing participants...Local governments should promote shared housing via zoning regulations...HUD and FHA should make properties available to non-profit groups for conversion to shared housing.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 414 Net score: 338

Favorable	350
Neutral	7
Unfavorable	12
Unclassified	45

STAFF SUMMARY

(68 responses analyzed)

Comments of the delegates regarding this recommendation were generally favorable. Shared housing is viewed as being beneficial from several aspects ranging from protection of the elderly against displacement due to condominium conversions to the conservation of energy and federal funds. A significant number of delegates placed responsibility for the fostering of shared housing on the shoulders of local governments which control zoning regulations. Delegates also considered the role of church-affiliated organizations in the housing area. Additional comments centered on a concern for the welfare of the needy, especially those who are elderly. Another portion of the delegates expressed the belief that the production of shared housing facilities whould provide employment for local workers in construction and related fields.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Shared housing is vital and viable for the welfare of the elderly." "It creates many new housing possibilities." "Imperative that housing and fuel be available to *all* needy, especially indigent elderly." "This recommendation has great potential." "Innovation should not be discouraged." "Elderly need protection against runaway rents and displacement due to condominium conversions." "Encourage shared housing through rental assistance, income supplement, local zoning, federal loans, and religious body initiatives."

Miscellaneous

"Good housing is in short supply...at affordable costs." "Some rental should be charged on a sliding scale." "Shared housing should be used in designated zones or use permits on a temporary basis." "There should be a cap on rental assistance; $100 for a single person and $150 for two." "Since shared housing results in reduced costs to the elderly, SSI and food stamps should be reduced." "The private sector should be encouraged to consider construction of a variety of buildings to supply several options." "Church-sponsored shared housing facilities should be kept on the tax rolls." "Churches in small towns should sanction shared housing to avoid the social stigma this can produce."

Con

"Too broad a recommendation." "This would be very costly." "This is primarily a state function and should be controlled at that level." "Much depends on the state of the economy." "Social Security issues should remain separate from housing concerns."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 286, COMMITTEE 8

SYNOPSIS

We recommend continuing the funding for the Community Development Block Grant program. Future appropriations should not be less than FY '82 authorization levels.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 406	Net score: 337
Favorable	353
Neutral	7
Unfavorable	16
Unclassified	30

STAFF SUMMARY
(60 responses analyzed)
Continuation of the Community Block Grant Program was strongly endorsed by the delegates. Adequate housing was defined as a basic need of elderly individuals. However, housing maintenance assistance is often a necessity. Finally, adequate housing was viewed as a means of fostering continued independence among the elderly.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"Would help with energy costs." "Allowance should be made to keep housing adequate." "Excellent idea if benefit is equally distributed. Consider widows who cannot maintain their 30-40 year old homes." "Another strong possibility and a good practical solution. Private industry can do the job and start soon with the current drop in the housing industry—if given the proper incentives." "There is a real need for programs aimed at achieving decent housing at affordable costs for our aging population." "This is a priority; funding should not be cut by the present Administration." "Block grants *should* be no less that in 1982." "The weatherization program is most helpful to low income families." "By keeping their homes repaired, the elderly may be able to remain independent a little longer." "This recommendation is an absolute necessity."

Miscellaneous
"This recommendation should be legislated by state and local governments or HUD." "In 1981 federally funded repair services were available only in specially targetted areas. This service should be available to all." "Rural housing problems must get this broad-based support if they are to be solved." "Would like to see the Community Block Grant program extend its resources by enlisting the help of local community resources."

Con
"Too Costly."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 307, COMMITTEE 9
SYNOPSIS

This gives 16 suggestions for reducing the negative impact that crime has on the elderly's lives, including stronger penalties against criminals, increased police patrols in elderly neighborhoods, compensation for elderly crime victims, improved locks and security systems in elderly dwellings, and a call for better evaluation of the crime problem and its effects on elderly persons.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 438	Net score: 366
Favorable	377
Neutral	2
Unfavorable	11
Unclassified	48

STAFF SUMMARY
(71 responses analyzed)
Rather than comment on the specific points made in this recommendation, most delegates tended to argue that a "war on crime" is needed, and that strong steps should be taken immediately to reduce crime and the fear it causes.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"A number of useful suggestions here. Perhaps ways can be identified to implement some of them." "At least some of these good measures should be adopted." "The subject of crime is one of major concern for the elderly. Many of them live in fear continually. This covers a wide range of facets of this problem that must be considered as soon as possible." "Please adopt all segments of this." "Excellent. This and #282 from Committee 8 should be studied, and the best gleaned from both to make a national policy on crime."

Miscellaneous
"Good ideas but some are specifically local in nature. We need to encourage states to at least designate an appropriate agency for reporting elder abuse." "Regarding the 13th point: local service organizations should provide locks and window protection and seniors can provide the installation on a volunteer basis." "Most of these suggestions are already being carrried out." "No one can oppose the war on crime, but too much money is flowing into office jobs and supervision of regulations."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 312, COMMITTEE 9
SYNOPSIS

Gives 6 recommendations on the crime problem, including 1) emphasis on individual and community crime prevention programs to reduce criminal opportunity; 2) mandatory sentencng upon convictions for certain violent crimes; 3) legal reform directed at reducing the number of useless legal maneuvers which waste the courts' time and often lead to the release of guilty persons; 4) restitution to the victim in the form of work or payment; 5) strong efforts aimed at convicting/incarcerating serious habitual offenders; and 6) compensation for victims of crime.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 392 Net score: 318

Favorable	331
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	13
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(56 responses analyzed)

Delegates were nearly unanimous in supporting the measures offered in this anti-crime recommendation. All six received much favorable commentary, especially restitution, mandatory sentencing, the reduction of legal technicalities, and compensation to victims.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This complete recommendation says it all and should be considered at the first available opportunity." "An excellent set of recommendations on crime." "This gets to the heart of how to deal with the problem of crime against the elderly." "This is one of the priority recommendations of the Conference, especially the restitution paragraph.." "Restitution, by having the young person work to pay damages, would be a good learning experience." "I particularly approve of the Restitution and Victim Compensation proposals, as well as the Legal Technicalities proposal." "Excellent. Cases should not be allowed to take months in court. Plea bargaining should be halted completely in the case of young juveniles." "We must reduce criminal opportunity. Also, mandatory sentencing must be imposed upon conviction."

Miscellaneous

"Concur, except with the 'legal technicalities' section.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 288, COMMITTEE 9

SYNOPSIS

Whereas lack of adequate transportation is a serious problem for many rural elderly, and whereas Federal and State money distribution formulas fail to take into account special rural problems, be it resolved that Congress authorize a Rural Transportation Administration within the Department of Transportation paralleling the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA).

SCORES

Total number of responses: 416 Net score: 281

Favorable	323
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	42
Unclassified	45

STAFF SUMMARY

(62 responses analyzed)

Most respondents favored this recommendation, stressing the rural elderly's dependence on transportation to receive needed goods and services. However, several delegates argued that setting up a Rural Transportation Administration was unnecessary and certainly not cost-effective.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Administration paralleling UMTA is essential." "There is now discrimination in transportation between urban and rural elderly. A system paralleling UMTA should definitely be set up regarding rural transportation." "All efforts to facilitate the transporting of the elderly are encouraged." "Transportation is the life-line for elderly in the provision of many services." "Adequate transportation must be made available to rural seniors." "Living in Reading, PA, where we have an outstanding transportation system, I realize how important it is for less privileged rural elderly to have adequate transportation."

Miscellaneous

"The Federal Highway Administration has operating subsidy funds under Section 18 for rural areas. These funds will be cut off in 1983, which will seriously affect rural citizens' ability to be mobile. Help!" "Instead of creating a separate division of rural transportation, I think it should be worked out within our present system with additional help from the private sector and the use of volunteers. Said volunteers could be reimbursed for gas." "I recognize the problem, but this is more regulation and a lot more money. Where is it coming from?"

Con

"There is more accessability and travel opportunity when necessary in the rural areas than this Committee appears to realize. Far too much emphasis on Federal program ideas and far too little emphasis on individual, family, and local responsibility." "It is not feasible for the government to set up a new organization to centralize control over such a widespread project as rural transportation. This is not a problem which is subject to centralized control." "I have doubts about the feasibility of setting up another bureaucracy." "Too costly. This is a local, not a Federal problem." "This is not cost-effective."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 424, COMMITTEE 10

SYNOPSIS

A complete range of basic and all other levels of educational programs to the elderly, including multi-career and re-education, should be given the highest priority for funding. These programs should be made available to all older Americans immediately. Programs should be offered by both public and private organizations, and should emphasize job training, work-related preretirement training, and volunteerism training (among others). Seven specific suggestions are made for implementing these programs, most of which call for continued or expanded funding for many existing senior-oriented programs.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 471 Net score: 346

Favorable	377
Neutral	3
Unfavorable	31
Unclassified	60

STAFF SUMMARY

(74 responses analyzed)

Most of the respondents were supportive of this recommendation, with the request for increased job training for seniors receiving particular delegate approval. The unfavorable commentary centered around the contention that the recommendation was too costly to enact, expecially if implemented as suggested.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is a comprehensive statement on educational programs for the elderly. Tells what, how, and by whom." "Educational programs prepare the elderly for a more productive life, and to assist other seniors with their problems." "As the proportions of elders increase, so must educational programs about, for, and by them. Job training is a large part of this." "Job training for retirees should be available. Also, courses in social skills and volunteerism to help ease the transition." "The next decade will have a population of elders whose schooling and experience will be broader than in the past, and we have to challenge them." "There is merit to this, especially implementation #1, 2, 3, and 7."

Miscellaneous

"Partially agree, but implementation is asking far too much money." "This is excellent if funding could be worked out at present levels." "Support, but eliminate the implementation, which gets into controversial specifics. Items 1-7 were never voted by the Committee."

Con

"I do not agree that this is out top priority. We should implement it proportionally with other needs based on the funds available." "I question the words 'highest priority for funding' in this recommendation." "The ones who really want to learn a new trade will do so on their own." "On Item #7: A guideline of only 50 hours per year is impractical. Impossible to administer problems of authorization, time abuse, etc."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 423, COMMITTEE 10

SYNOPSIS

Education is not only an inherent right of all age groups, it is a necessity for achieving a fuller measure of social justice for all Americans. Older persons are entitled to have access to a full range of educational programs in keeping with their needs and interests, to be provided by personnel who have been adequately prepared to serve the special needs of older persons. Society needs to understand more fully the aging process.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 411 Net score: 340

Favorable	355
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	15
Unclassified	32

STAFF SUMMARY

(53 responses analyzed)

Those supporting this recommendation argued that education is a lifelong process, and that the elderly need and deserve better access to our educational system. Those disagreeing contended that these programs would be costly and would probably not be of much use to the elderly.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Education is a lifelong program. Older people should have access to learning programs in all fields." "An ideal statement of the great need for education by all Americans." "Usually, the more people know about a subject the better their ability to cope with it. Education on aging certainly will benefit the elderly by making others more aware and more considerate of their needs." "Education is every area is imperative."

Miscellaneous

"Educational and training needs of senior citizens cannot be fully realized without Federal leadership in these areas." "Agree with the intent of most of this, but let's not always refer to 'funding.' Much can be done with existing services."

Con

"Formal education for the elderly is ridiculous. If people haven't learned how to cope by 65, they never will. It is far more important to educate the young." "Since education is not even mentioned in the Constitution, Federal funding and Federal control of education should be eliminated." "The viewpoint here is 'education does it all for all.' This is insanity. Much of this is pure recreation, at very great public expense, with little public good served. My career and graduate degrees are in public education, so these criticisms are not a whim."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 434, COMMITTEE 10

SYNOPSIS

Medical schools, state medical societies, nursing schools, pharmaceutical education, medical education programs, and training programs for health care providers should increase specific emphasis on physical, mental and emotional problems and the treatment of persons of advanced age. Training in these areas, where appropriate, should be considered as a condition of graduation certification, and licensure.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 377 Net score: 315

Favorable	323
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	8
Unclassified	37

STAFF SUMMARY

(58 responses analyzed)

The delegates were nearly unanimous in supporting this recommendation, contending that the needs of the elderly deserve more consideration in our educational system, especially in medical schools, then they now receive.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"It is necessary that those providing services to the aged are properly educated." "Medical schools, training programs for health care providers, etc. *must* devote more time to care of the aged. All areas of medicine should have more training in the treatment of advanced age, to include drug use and nutritional needs. The number of older people is increasing so their needs must be met." "Much needed. Should be implemented."

Miscellaneous

"This is a worthy objective, and should start with a voluntary effort." "Training personnel to handle the aging is imperative. Shouldn't necessarily be another specialty, however," "Yes, but some flexibility is desirable to accommodate service experience as an equivalent of training of certain kinds." "Law enforcement officers should be added to this." "Also should include mandatory service at reduced fees for a definite period."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 447, COMMITTEE 11

SYNOPSIS

The private pension system should be moved towards earlier vesting and equitable survivor options so that more women may obtain the protections of a private pension. The courts should recognize pension rights in the division of marital property at divorce. It should be mandated that private pension plans provide at least 50% of the workers pension fee for the surviving spouse.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 364 Net score: 301

Favorable	319
Neutral	5
Unfavorable	18
Unclassified	22

STAFF SUMMARY

(46 responses analyzed)

The commentary on this recommendation was evenly divided. Those responding favorably argued that present pension programs discriminate against women, often placing them in a position of severe financial hardship. Those opposing the recommendation disapproved of mandating that "private pension plans provide at least 50% of the workers' pension fee for the surviving spouse," contending that this would constitute an unnecessary government intrusion into private business practices.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is very important. We should stop making women second-class persons." "Women need this recommendation." "Pension rights for women must be strengthened." "Spouse involvement in the private pension plan would save many spouses of the future the horrors so many have endured now as a result of being regarded as a nonentity." "This is needed. It would keep many of these women off welfare." "Agree. Also, there should be transferability of pension rights."

Miscellaneous

"Agree with earlier vesting, but doubt that current pension plans could afford adding 50% continuation for widows. It would be an excellent option for the future plans. Also, many plans now give the option but reduce the main benefit by an appropriate amount."

Con

"Mandating that private pensions provide a certain amount of money is out of the realm of feasibility." "I am not for survivors' pensions under age 60 except where there are small children." "Earlier vesting and '50% of the worker's pension fee for the surviving spouse' could go far towards making pensions financially prohibitive." "No court or legislation should dictate or mandate rules or payment plans. Pension systems should be determined by employers and employees."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 472, COMMITTEE 11

SYNOPSIS

Social Security is the foundation for economic security for all Americans, but especially for older women. Therefore: a) Safeguard current eligibility conditions, retirement ages and benefit levels in Social Security, and b) Mandate the bi-partisan commission proposed by President Reagan to consider the recommendations including earnings sharing, inheritance of credits, and any other constructive directions to make Social Security a more adequate retirement program for women.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 368 Net score: 295

Favorable	314
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	19
Unclassified	29

STAFF SUMMARY

(41 responses analyzed)

Nearly all delegates commenting on this recommendation gave their support, stressing that Social Security income in vital to many older Americans, and that benefits must therefore not be cut.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"*Underscore*" the responsibility of the WHCoA to press for adequate Social Security protection for older women in particular and for all those over age 80. It is time for a readjustment in payments." "The Social Security system is the only source of income for so many older women. Its integrity must be protected." "Social Security should be safeguarded for all Americans." "Improvement in the Social Security system is an urgent need." "The non-partisan commission should not overlook this recommendation."

Miscellaneous

"The bi-partisan commission proposed by President Reagan must be composed of a cross-section of persons. Since Social Security recommendations are to be developed, some knowledgable seniors must be included on the commission."

Con

"Social Security is *not* the foundation of economic security of all Americans."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 438, COMMITTEE 11

SYNOPSIS

A major portion of Medicaid money goes for the cost of nursing home care and 20 percent of nursing home residents could be served in a less restrictive form of care. We recommend programs that support alternative forms of care such as Day Care, Home Health, Home Attendance, and Foster Care.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 339 Net score: 292

Favorable	300
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	8
Unclassified	27

STAFF SUMMARY

(45 responses analyzed)

Nearly all commentary on this recommendation was favorable. Alternatives to nursing home care were supported for being cost-effective, and also for keeping the elderly patient in a more desirable environment.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Alternatives to nursing home care should be encouraged — Day Care and Home Health would provide excellent choices." "Less restrictive forms of care would be less costly." "Attention should be given this. I believe money would be saved by support for the alternatiuve forms of care. In fact, they should be further developed. More of these alterntive forms of care than we now have would be of value." "Wherever feasible, this should be encouraged. Patients might be happier in other forms of care." "Care should move from nursing homes to in-home care wherever possible."

Miscellaneous
"Agree with this in principle, but not with the exact percentage. Where do we get the 20%? The most important argument for alternative forms of care, that it saves money, is not mentioned.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 478, COMMITTEE 12

SYNOPSIS
1981 WHCoA must recognize the religious sector's extensive resources for dealing with the aged and that the aging network at all levels include religious organizations and congregations as partners in their planning and delivery of services to older persons, encouraging these bodies to survey the elderly in their areas and develop programs for meeting their needs. Churches, synagogues, etc. should be urged to become more involved in the concerns and needs of older persons. The Aging Network's components should be made aware of the mutual benefits of including religious institutions in the planning and development of services to, for, and with older persons.

SCORES
Total number of responses: 390 Net score: 327
Favorable 341
Neutral 2
Unfavorable 14
Unclassified 33

STAFF SUMMARY
(62 responses analyzed)
Delegates were unanimous in approving of an expanded religious sector role in assisting the elderly, contending that religious organizations have the potential to make a very positive impact on older people's lives, and that steps should be taken to realize this potential.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"The religious sector's extensive resources can be used for the benefit of the elderly." "Churches need to be more concerned and involved in the work of ministering to the needs of the elderly." "Agree. This facet needs much more attention in our community." "Our Senior Center received its start in one of our local churches and broadened into its own Senior Center with varied activities and Meals on Wheels service." "Fully support. This will help to develop the 'extended family' concept." "I consider this to be a great priority."

Miscellaneous
"The State Commissions on Aging should take the lead in organizing the churches and community organizations to develop a coordinated plan to assist the elderly." "OK, but no tax dollars should go to religious institutions." "I work with churches and most of our Aging set-ups in Minnesota do include representatives from the religious community. I felt as I read this report that there was not an awareness of present action." "We are doing this in California. Why isn't the rest of the country doing the same?"

RECOMMENDATION NO. 487, COMMITTEE 12

SYNOPSIS
Because ACTION's Older American Volunteer Programs (Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and Retired Senior Volunteers) are cost-effective and utilize the resources and talents of our Older Americans in order that they may provide services for others in need, this WHCoA should encourage the public and private sectors to support and expand the ACTION programs (Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and RSVP).

SCORES
Total number of responses: 342 Net score: 300
Favorable 307
Neutral 4
Unfavorable 7
Unclassified 24

STAFF SUMMARY
(48 responses analyzed)
The delegates commenting on this resolution were unanimous in supporting the continuance and expansion of the ACTION programs involving senior citizens.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"Excellent program. More funds should be allocated and programs expanded." "The ACTION programs need to be encouraged." "Expansion is needed. There are more persons in need and more volunteers available — all that's lacking is the money." "Absolutely essential to the future well-being not just of older persons, but the country as a whole." "I heartily endorse this because volunteering for me has been great. It has given me a chance to help others and a new lease on life after I lost my husband." "The RSVP program in our city has provided a productive and rewarding experience for 850 volunteers in the last year. It is a well-mannered program. I support continuing and building it." "Without RSVP, services would be drastically reduced in some areas." "This recommendation is one of the best. First, we have to have support from Congress, and then go after the private sector. We need to stop

cutting funding for ACTION. In fact, we need to give ACTION more money to operate on."

Miscellaneous

"Although RSVP volunteers are reimbursed for mileage, many low income volunteers cannot afford the maintenance or the expense of a new car when the old ones wear out. In rural areas, distances can often average over 100 miles per day delivering meals, etc." "Retain present volunteer programs and provide tax incentives and reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 507, COMMITTEE 12

SYNOPSIS

Older Americans Act shall define 'rural area' as a population density of no more than 100 persons per square mile. Private sector shall consider the unique needs of the rural elderly and, in cooperation with government, shall sponsor and/or promote programs that will help fulfill these needs. A federal law should be passed to establish a council for coordinating and developing better transportation to the elderly in the rural areas. Private transportation system by volunteers and retailers of all types should be given tax incentives for providing transportation or delivery of goods and services for the aging, particularly in rural areas.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 348 Net score: 276

Favorable	291
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	15
Unclassified	33

STAFF SUMMARY

(40 responses analyzed)

Few delegates chose to comment on this recommendation (beyond expressing their support or disapproval). Those that did comment generally favored the recommendation, stressing the need for improved transportation for the rural elderly.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Urgently needed." "Strongly agree. The problem becomes even more acute among mountain-dwelling rural older residents, due to poor road networks, weather hazards, and lack of public transportation." "Agree to many of the rural problems. I would prefer to see this worked out in the local transportation plan and adequate transportation provided as part of the local system to the extent possible.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 510, COMMITTEE 13

SYNOPSIS

Federal and State governments and their political subdivisions shall plan, finance, and facilitate implementation of a continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly, including both those who live in the community and those who are institutionalized. Such activities should utilize the exisiting aging network as authorized under the Older Americans Act. Services within this continuum should be tailored to an individual's needs.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 473 Net score: 397

Favorable	407
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	10
Unclassified	50

STAFF SUMMARY

(71 responses analyzed)

Many respondents were confused by a numbering error (the recommendation prior to #510 was not numbered) and thought they were responding to #510, when in fact they were commenting on the previous recommendation. This causes problems in the validity of the coding results for this recommendation. Nearly all the commentary on #510 was favorable, as the delegates stressed the need for all levels of government to emphasize and improve programs for the elderly. Some delegates expressed concern that this recommendation might require unrealistic funding increases.

EXCERPTS FROM REPONSES

Pro

"I support a comprehensive system for older people at the community level, building and improving on the Older Americans Act foundation in the provision of health and social services. The network in place is capable of delivering these services." "Governments have responsibility for today's elderly when they cannot care for themselves and their families are just as poor." "This recommendation, plus the '8 for the 80s,' serves as a basis for the public sector role." "We need all the services rendered by area agencies." "Important for coordination." "Gives important directions as a guide for looking ahead and where responsibility lies."

Miscellaneous

"Agree, if the definition of political subdivisions is city and/or county, and only if the local service provider for the elderly has input into the planning, development, and implementation of the continuum of services." "OK, if within affordable budgets." "OK, but where is the funding to come from?" "I would qualify the word 'finance' so that the people who can afford these services pay according to their ability."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 522, COMMITTEE 13

SYNOPSIS

The Administration on Aging should fully and effectively implement the Older Americans Act in that services must be targeted to the elderly with the greatest economic or social need. This is to be implemented by DHHS, the AOA, and State agencies.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 348 Net score: 294

Favorable	301
Neutral	6
Unfavorable	7
Unclassified	34

STAFF SUMMARY
(42 responses analyzed)

Nearly all the delegates responding to this recommendation gave their support, but only a few provided any in-depth commentary. These responses stressed that the AOA must ensure that those elderly with the greatest needs are receiving the required services.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Services under the Administration on Aging must be targeted to the elderly with the greatest needs." "Strongly support. Emphasize 'greatest economic need.'" "Glad the recommendation included social needs." "Agree that this is the responsibility of the Older Americans Act."

Miscellaneous

"Agree, as long as this does not create another layer of bureaucracy involving mode duplicative paperwork."

Con

"Needs further study before being implemented."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 534, COMMITTEE 13

SYNOPSIS

The Federal government should immediately take the appropriate executive action to ensure that the Department of Transportation and Department of Health and Human Services develop common approaches, coordinated planning, and complimentary regulations and policies to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of transportation services to the transportation needy. These agencies should develop a single technical assistance program for local transportation services including a common accounting, application, and reporting process.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 369 Net score: 291

Favorable	310
Neutral	4
Unfavorable	19
Unclassified	36

STAFF SUMMARY
(51 responses analyzed)

The commentary on this recommendation was generally favorable, with the delegates emphasizing the elderly's need for transportation services. It was argued that improved coordination between DOT and HHS is needed, and would promote the development of better transportation systems for the elderly.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Stresses the need for coordination of funding for transportation — the #1 local problem." "Improved coordination at the Federal level would indeed strengthen the opportunity to deliver services at the local level." "Greater emphasis on coordination of all planning and delivery of human services (including those involving the elderly) must be mandated. Eliminate duplication and purposeless diversity." "This is one of the best recommendations on transportation. Coordinated planning is the key." "A common accounting and reporting process is needed in all service programs." "Transportation is one of the greatest problems of the elderly and minorities."

Miscellaneous

"In the absence of cost information, no judgement can be made on this." "Through block grants most of the transportation funds will be allocated to large urban areas. The rural areas, whose citizens have the greatest transportation needs, will again be transportation-deprived."

Con

"This needs further study before being implemented."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 572, COMMITTEE 14

SYNOPSIS

A national program of research on the most effective and efficient methods of health, mental health and social service delivery should be established in order to meet the continuum of individual needs both in the community and in institutions, and in order to provide the most appropriate level of care in the most timely manner. Congress shall appropriate funds for the accomplishment of this research. For implementation, collaborative funding between AOA, NIA, NIMH, HCFA, and other appropriate governmental agencies should be utilized for the purpose of this research.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 397 Net score: 304

Favorable	323
Neutral	5
Unfavorable	19
Unclassified	50

STAFF SUMMARY
(50 responses analyzed)
Most delegates supported this recommendation, contending that we need to develop more cost-effective ways of providing health and social services, and that money spent on research in this area would lead to significant future savings. Some delegates disagreed with this view, however, arguing that the private sector will develop the most efficient means of delivery on its own, and that government funds should go directly into senior assistance programs rather than into research.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"Implementation of this is essential to the quality of life for the elderly." "Further information in this area is imperative." "Strongly favorable. The research effort should include the cost-effective health care delivery system in House Resolution #1114, sponsored by Rep. Lagomarsino. This system has been in use 30 years in British Columbia, Canada with an administrative expense of 4%." "Approve strongly of collaborative funding (as expressed in implementation) for this kind of research." "Collaboration needs to be emphasized. There are too many isolated efforts in this area." "We cannot justify continued funding without this."

Con
"Problems of older citizens vary from State to State, county to county, city to city — much can be done on a local or State level by the older people themselves, without throwing money into research projects." "A rip-off by professionals for professionals. This is professional busy-work, little practicality, 90% wasteful." "I feel there is too much money being spent studying us old folks. The millions of dollars spent on research covering older people is not helping those who need help. Let's stick with the basics — Social Security, Medicare, housing, long-term care, etc."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 583, COMMITTEE 14
SYNOPSIS
The Federal committment to gerontological research, education and training be strengthened so as to assure a comprehensive program of research into the aging process. The goal of research must be not simply to extend life, but to improve the quality of life. Funding levels should be commensurate with the number of older persons in the population and the severity of their physical and mental health problems. Special attention should be given to minority and low-income Mexicans, Blacks, Indians, and Spanish persons.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 367 Net score: 273

Favorable	294
Neutral	7
Unfavorable	21
Unclassified	45

Note
This recommendation was not actually passed by Committee 14, and was mistakenly added to the book of passed recommendations. The sense of this recommendation was incorporated into other recommendations by the delegates. Because it received such favorable response, however, it is included in the qualitative analysis.

STAFF SUMMARY
(40 responses analyzed)
Most delegates supported an increased Federal commitment to gerontological research, and especially approved of the goal of improving the quality life as opposed to simply increasing the life span. Many delegates objected to giving special treatment to any one group, however.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES
Pro
"To move swiftly in this direction will be helpful to many elderly." "Strongly support. Research this, then disseminate the facts. Informed decisionmaking on the part of individuals may be more important than medical advances." "Worthy of strong endorsement." "A comprehensive program of study is necessary." "Agree. Research should be for improving the quality of life — not just extending it." "Research in this area should focus on problems of diseases of the aged, and this is a good statement."

Miscellaneous

"Support, but cost-effectiveness must be the criteria on which the decision whether or not to do this is based." "OK, but don't give special attention to any one group." "Would support if the reference to special-interest groups were eliminated."

Con

"This is a simple plea for Federal support of college gerontology departments. Their record, on the applicable level, stinks."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 576, COMMITTEE 14

SYNOPSIS

A new program of research on the care of the care-giver (family members and others who are undertaking the care of the disabled elderly) should be established to study the needs, motivations, necessary incentives and support services which allow such care-givers to function optimally in maintaining maximum independent functioning in their disabled relatives.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 334 Net score: 257

Favorable	276
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	19
Unclassified	30

STAFF SUMMARY

(39 responses analyzed)

While most respondents supported this recommendation, few chose to provide any in-depth commentary. These comments are listed below.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Support. Those who are care-givers without appropriate support systems are the next candidates for remedial physical and Mental health services.

Miscellaneous

"Research has been done on this aspect of long-term care. Research findings and exisiting data should be circulated to public and private agencies, governments, and individuals." "Vague. Hope this would include training of the care-giver."

Con

"This is a very tiny project — not worthy of research. The Administration should grind out these answers daily."

Qualitative Analysis for Bottom 10 Recommendations

Of the 10 recommendations with the lowest net score for the entire Conference, 9 came from a group of inflation-fighting recommendations passed by Committee 1. These were Recommendations 11-13, and 15-20. Because these were voted on consecutively and dealt with the same topic, many respondents chose to comment on recommendations 11-20 as a group. Most of these recommendations received little individual comment. For this reason, the "Excerpts" section for these recommendations summaries will often be quite short, and a "Staff Summary" of the responses is often unnecessary.

Before summarizing the individual recommendations, some excerpts from the delegates' general commentary on recommendations 11-20 will be provided.

EXCERPTS (from delegates commenting on Recommendations 11-20 as a group)

Pro

"Great! All of them!" "Inflation is the heaviest tax all Americans must bear and it is particularly difficult on the senior citizen." "Excellent set of recommendations to control inflation." "These are all ideas that must be implemented."

Con

"These recommendations are based on erroneous assumptions and over-simplified statements and I reject them." "These recommendations as a package to control inflation are merely broad statements, and not recommendations towards constructive legislation." "I cannot support these resolutions because to control inflation, measures have been taken which cause unemployment, inadequate care, and a lack of concern for those whom the market system fails." "While inflation is indeed a threat, it does not stand out as a priority item as indicated in these resolutions. Even greater threats to older people exist." "A bunch of balony."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 20, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

There should be legislation mandating cash discounts in lieu of the use of credit cards.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 426 Net score: -95

Favorable	135
Neutral	14
Unfavorable	230
Unclassified	47

STAFF SUMMARY

(59 reponses analyzed)

This recommendation received the lowest net score for the entire Conference. Nearly all the commentary was unfavorable. The delegates contended that discounts for not using credit cards is the option of the businessman, and it is not an area for the government to become involved in. It was also argued that credit is necessary for many individuals and also for many businesses, and that to discourage the use of credit would cause much unnecessary hardship.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This would help the elderly. Most of them have a history of paying cash and will continue to do so."

Miscellaneous

"At one time some businesses did give cash discounts for cash payment. This is a good practice but a minimum cost should be involved for a discount, not on every purchase."

Con

"Bad idea. To carry cash promotes robbery." "This should be the option of the private sector, not a mandate." "Not a legislative matter." "Cash discounts should be encouraged, not legislated, or we will find everyone is paying more to make up for the discounts." "This would cost more to enforce than would be saved." "This seems to be beneficial only to the affluent." "This would hurt younger families, who at the beginning of their lives need to use credit cards much more extensively." "Established credit is important in many business transactions." "Elimination of credit cards demands immediate cash expenditures and could cause decreased sales and hardship to business firms." "This would be disastrous to the small business man and to the consumer." "This is not in the best interest of business nor the buyer. In effect, this is already a part of the purchase agreement when using a credit card. If one pays cash, they do not pay a service or carrying charge, thus a discount is in effect."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 13, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Reduce marginal tax rates.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 374 Net score: –74

Favorable	116
Neutral	24
Unfavorable	190
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(48 reponses analyzed)

There was very little commentary on this recommendation. Many delegates expressed confusion as to what was meant by "reducing marginal tax rates."

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Miscellaneous

"What does this mean? Just close all of the tax loopholes." "I don't know what this means."

Con

"Disagree. You don't balance a budget by spending $1 less and taking in $1 less." "This is too vague."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 16, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

In those sectors where regulatory action would be appropriate to promote price competition, such action should be taken.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 387 Net score: –49

Favorable	142
Neutral	11
Unfavorable	191
Unclassified	43

STAFF SUMMARY

(50 responses analyzed)

No summary possible

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

No relevant commentary provided on this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 15, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Balance the budget in an effective anti-inflation plan.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 414 Net score: -33

Favorable	159
Neutral	12
Unfavorable	192
Unclassified	51

STAFF SUMMARY

(57 responses analyzed)

Too few comments — no summary possible.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Endorse this wholeheartedly." "Every effort should be made to do so."

Miscellaneous

"Excellent idea, but how can this be done?" "Agree only if this can be done without causing human suffering."

Con

"There are situations much worse than an unbalanced Federal budget, such as unacceptable levels of unemployment." "Too brief. As written, no positive information is given." "Too all-inclusive. No 'hows,' no stipulating shared burden of costs, and no protection for the weakest."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 134, COMMITTEE 5

SYNOPSIS

Medicare and Medicaid programs should shift to a system that places greater emphasis on private market forces and fosters greater competition between third-party payers and between providers of health care. Implementation: Federal legislation for Medicare and Medicaid, as well as State legislation for Medicaid.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 378 Net score: -30

Favorable	154
Neutral	8
Unfavorable	184
Unclassified	32

STAFF SUMMARY

(52 responses analyzed)

This was the only recommendation outside Committee 1's set of anti-inflation resolutions among the Conferences's "botton 10" net scores. Most delegates opposed this, contending that the health care market is not conducive to free market competition because the provider makes most health care decisions, not the consumer. They fear that greater reliance on the market will lead to lower quality care and higher medical costs, and urge that the government remain closely involved in monitoring the health care system. Several delegates supported the recommendation, contending that increased competition in the health care system would eliminate much of the inefficiency that now characterizes the system, and thus lead to lower costs without sacrificing the quality of care being provided.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"I wholeheartedly support, as this falls in line with the present understanding that private market forces and developed competition will benefit the recipient of care by providing for better care at less cost." "Could be very valuable if properly implemented." "Hospitals and many doctors rely to heavily on third party payers and need the fear of competition." "Medicare and Medicaid should be more economically used to help older people and the needy ill, and they should be operated so that they will not be used fraudulently by recipients and providers."

Miscellaneous

"There should be readily available local information regarding what physicians are willing to take Medicare/Medicaid assignments." "OK, provided honest standard-maintenance strategies are enforced."

Con

"Designed to sacrifice the quality of care for the elderly and concentrate on the dollars spent and reduction of costs at all costs!" "Competition will not increase availability or decrease costs of health care." "The older citizens of our country will not benefit with this. Competition in health care does not produce better care. It could result in poor care and cost even more than health care does now." "Based on the faulty assumption that the health care consumer has a significant impact on the marketplace." "The health care patient has no choice in the marketplace as it is. To provide greater competition would lead to greater abuse and subsequent higher costs." "I oppose because this is based on the erroneous assumption that competition among providers of health care in the open marketplace will improve health care and lower costs. The grave difficulty with this assumption is that the health care consumer has no bargaining power with the health industry. He is a prisoner of the health industry. His health care is determined exclusively by the providers. His fees are determined by the providers. Under these circumstances there can be no meaningful competition in the marketplace." "It is doubtful this would work; beneficiaries of medical care aren't the ones who call the shots, providers are. I fear a premature shift toward private market forces would be too costly." "Oppose. Even now some doctors and hospitals do not take in Medicaid patients." "Not so. The private market is pricing the elderly out of health care. I don't like government running private enterprise, but if health care costs can be lowered by government in other countries it can here. Let's make health care affordable to all our citizens."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 11, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Moderate, steady, and certain growth in the money supply should be achieved.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 411 Net score: -30

Favorable	157
Neutral	15
Unfavorable	187
Unclassified	52

STAFF SUMMARY

(62 responses analyzed)

Too few individual responses were given — no summary possible.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"This is a necessity."

Con

"Growth or nongrowth of the money supply should be determined in accordance with the needs of the economy." "I think this would lead to more, not less inflation." "Too broad."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 17, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

The government at all levels should be wary of imposing any price, cost, or tax increases or additions which can be inflationary.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 390 Net score: -24

Favorable	156
Neutral	10
Unfavorable	180
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(51 responses analyzed)

No summary possible.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Miscellaneous

"I am sure the Federal Government already takes this heavily into consideration." "Not sure about this. The Reagan Administration now says a deficit does not cause inflation."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 19, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

The public obsession with the fallacious inevitability of inflation must be overcome.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 377 Net score -22

Favorable	151
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	173
Unclassified	44

STAFF SUMMARY

(50 responses analyzed)

No summary possible — too few comments.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Miscellaneous

"How?" "Can it really be overcome as long as we are hostage to the Middle East for the price of our fuel?"

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

Reduce the growth of Federal budget outlays.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 420 Net score: -18

Favorable	170
Neutral	9
Unfavorable	188
Unclassified	53

STAFF USMMARY

(56 responses analyzed)

Most commentary on this recommendation was unfavorable. The delegates felt that reducing Federal spending, though it might be useful in some areas, would place too much of a burden on the underpriveleged if the cuts come from needed social programs.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"Yes, continue to reduce government bureaucracy and ridiculous research on nonsensical programs through government grants."

Miscellaneous

"This could be done by eliminating some of the non-essential programs for all ages, including senior citizens." "Removal of overlapping responsibilities and duplication by coordinating programs would make a significant saving for the budget." "Yes, but first eliminate all waste and non-cost-effective expenditures." "Yes, but not at the expense of the poor and elderly."

Con

"It does not make sense to me to broadly reduce the growth of Federal budget outlays. This is the meat axe approach. Some budget outlays should be reduced and some should be increased after careful analysis of the needs and conditions at the time." "The Federal budget outlays should be based on the needs of the nation's people." "This is being done at the expense of the poor and elderly." "We must increase the growth of Federal budget outlays for services for the elderly in order to provide for the growing numbers of elderly who require services." "Reducing the growth of Federal budget outlays must not be accomplished through further cuts in human services and social programs for the elderly."

RECOMMENDATION NO. 18, COMMITTEE 1

SYNOPSIS

The government should refrain from erecting new regulatory barriers that discourage or lessen competition.

SCORES

Total number of responses: 388 Net score: -13

Favorable	158
Neutral	12
Unfavorable	171
Unclassified	47

STAFF SUMMARY

(53 responses analyzed)

No summary possible — too few comments.

EXCERPTS FROM RESPONSES

Pro

"I believe that competition is one of the best controls." "Should be given high priority. Overregulation has been a burden on many industries over the last years."

Con

"Competition has succeeded in creating a constant upward spiral in the past. Controls need to be put in place to hold down food costs, health costs, etc. required for life by the elderly on small fixed incomes."

14

Appendix A
Survey Document

the
White House
Conference
on
Aging
330
Independence
Avenue
S.W.
Washington,
D.C.
20201

Dear White House Conference on Aging Participant:

Congratulations on your participation in a very productive White House Conference on Aging.

As you know, Rule 4 of the Official Rules of Procedure states: "As soon as possible following the conclusion of the Conference, the Executive Director shall provide each delegate and observer an opportunity to register the delegate's or observer's personal judgment with respect to every recommendation included in all Committee Reports, Supplemental Statements, and Additional Views."

I am pleased to submit for your review and comment all of these recommendations. This is an unprecedented opportunity, never before provided by a White House Conference on Aging, for delegate and observer participation in developing the entire work product of a Conference. Your comments will be considered carefully in the writing of the final Conference Report.

I have enclosed a response form for each of the 14 committees. If you need more space to convey your comments, you may use as many additional sheets as you wish. To facilitate review of your comments, please simply copy the same format on any extra sheets you wish to submit.

Each response form must be signed and returned in the envelope provided. (Do not return the final Conference Report.) The envelope must be postmarked by January 22, 1982, in order to be processed. I hope you enjoyed the Conference, and I look forward to your comments on the resolutions.

Best Wishes for a joyful Holiday Season and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Betty H Brake

Betty Brake
Executive Director

Enclosures

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

Name:
[Please Print]

Address:

Your overall evaluation of the Conference and the 14 Committee reports is requested here. Please rate each item listed below using the following scale:

5 — Strongly Favorable
4 — Favorable
3 — Neutral
2 — Unfavorable
1 — Strongly Unfavorable

[Your specific comments on recommendatiohs passed by the Conference, supplemental statements, and additional viewpoints can be recorded on the attached forms.]

Overall Evaluation

Your evaluation of: The overall Conference ________

Committee Report #1________ Committee Report #8 ________
Committee Report #2________ Committee Report #9 ________
Committee Report #3________ Committee Report #10________
Committee Report #4________ Committee Report #11________
Committee Report #5________ Committee Report #12________
Committee Report #6________ Committee Report #13________
Committee Report #7________ Committee Report #14________

____
Signature

COMMITTEE REPORT NUMBER ________

For each response, please indicate the number of the Recommendation, Supplemental Statement, or Additional View on which you are commenting. Please print or type.

Recommendation # ______Supplemental Statement # ________
Additional View # ________

Recommendation # ______Supplemental Statement # ________
Additional View ________

Recommendation # ______Supplemental Statement # ________
Additional View # ________

Recommendation # ______Supplemental Statement # ________
Additional View # ________

Recommendation # ______Supplemental Statement # ________
Additional View # ________

Name ________________ Signature ________________
(Please Print)

[If you need additional space, please use this format on all extra sheets you attach.]

Appendix B

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
1	612	498	4	22	88
2	495	372	5	42	76
3	486	388	12	27	59
4	444	357	11	22	54
5	446	312	14	57	63
6	362	262	16	26	58
7	373	275	16	34	48
8	396	272	10	52	62
9	439	317	15	33	74
10	368	237	24	59	48
11	411	157	15	187	52
12	420	170	9	188	53
13	374	116	24	190	44
14	420	182	9	184	45
15	414	159	12	192	51
16	387	142	11	191	43
17	390	156	10	180	44
18	388	158	12	171	47
19	377	151	9	173	44
20	426	135	14	230	47
21	399	314	8	26	51
22	319	235	9	31	44
23	298	172	28	50	48
24	412	338	5	22	47
25	429	317	7	31	74
26	335	250	7	32	46
Committee 2					
27	633	264	5	275	89
28	342	242	16	34	50
29	401	316	11	27	47
30	518	423	6	35	54
31	520	411	3	41	65
32	426	320	11	52	43
33	356	282	16	29	29
34	459	357	11	25	66
35	484	361	10	58	55
36	395	339	14	1	41
37	490	406	10	20	54
38	420	232	24	116	48
39	284	194	21	43	26
40	411	187	11	179	34
41	365	288	23	25	29
42	295	217	17	38	23
43	308	239	21	24	24
44	376	315	13	17	31
45	364	254	22	46	42
46	401	322	14	24	41
47	393	336	8	8	41
48	469	335	13	65	56
49	480	394	10	29	47
50	297	225	17	26	29
51	401	334	13	19	35
52	255	191	16	28	20
53	440	384	4	13	39

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 3					
54	420	347	8	21	44
55	410	324	11	25	50
56	392	326	11	19	36
57	452	375	13	19	45
58	413	340	12	13	48
59	307	189	16	69	33
60	340	229	14	57	40
61	362	262	16	40	44
62	376	305	11	21	39
63	344	286	9	13	36
64	401	326	8	19	48
65	350	288	10	22	30
66	348	197	19	91	41
67	352	270	13	40	29
68	368	295	16	23	34
69	360	229	19	71	41
70	507	361	9	104	33
71	387	310	11	30	36
72	272	179	16	55	22
73	321	247	16	23	35
74	313	235	18	27	33
75	414	360	9	13	32
76	295	245	12	13	25
77	475	398	11	33	33
78	272	178	11	61	22
79	400	219	13	134	34
80	296	200	14	57	25
81	266	189	23	32	22
82	321	271	11	20	19
83	307	210	11	40	46
84	356	268	10	33	45
85	323	218	10	58	37
86	310	241	7	33	29
87	305	226	11	42	26
88	309	230	7	37	35
89	325	240	8	52	25
90	324	256	7	29	32
91	399	321	6	38	34
92	306	218	9	50	29
93	280	194	11	52	23
94	269	210	13	19	27
95	258	195	22	20	21
96	259	195	22	21	21
97	275	223	6	18	28
98	267	175	16	39	37
99	250	163	24	24	39
100	324	234	8	57	25
101	264	155	15	67	27
102	348	279	11	22	36
103	370	260	9	64	37
104	304	220	10	37	37
105	418	324	13	35	46
106	419	318	11	35	55

Table 14A. -- Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 4					
107	445	379	7	16.	43
108	336	274	12	12	38
109	376	304	7	20	45
110	328	233	12	49	34
111	363	251	11	62	39
112	548	438	12	49	49
113	535	374	6	93	62
114	445	363	6	32	44
115	361	289	12	28	32
116	362	287	11	24	40
117	388	329	11	11	37
118	349	298	5	7	39
119	375	288	19	32	36
120	383	287	8	43	45
120A	174	139	6	12	17
121	333	274	16	11	32
122	353	252	13	40	48
123	350	276	11	21	42
124	407	241	10	88	68
Committee 5					
125	390	306	4	26	54
126	378	240	10	69	59
127	321	219	12	46	44
128	409	257	15	82	55
129	297	200	20	39	38
130	451	359	18	36	38
131	578	483	6	26	63
132	362	270	11	44	37
133	453	350	7	39	57
134	378	154	8	184	32
135	318	204	18	56	40
136	301	192	18	52	39
137	513	424	6	23	60
138	466	389	4	20	53
139	433	238	4	137	54
140	396	274	5	82	35
141	337	262	10	21	44
142	295	232	9	23	31
143	287	229	6	15	37
144	313	221	15	33	44
145	307	237	6	30	34
146	309	204	17	49	39
147	354	233	19	60	42
148	309	238	7	30	34
149	512	394	7	51	60
150	276	208	13	26	29
151	323	230	11	46	36
152	370	319	7	12	32
153	276	213	9	24	30
154	263	187	13	31	32
155	275	216	9	19	31
156	306	238	9	31	28
157	262	188	13	33	28
158	274	220	13	14	27
159	233	186	10	16	21
160	273	182	8	48	35
161	320	265	6	25	24
162	314	261	4	22	27

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 6					
163	539	413	7	61	58
164	315	253	13	17	32
165	398	328	9	25	36
166	365	318	7	14	26
167	405	338	6	20	41
168	445	358	8	26	53
169	262	200	15	26	21
170	355	297	10	14	34
171	405	322	5	32	46
172	324	244	7	34	39
173	306	226	12	33	35
174	364	290	11	27	36
175	322	266	7	22	27
176	328	274	11	16	27
177	440	349	6	37	48
178	302	251	7	15	29
179	273	182	11	60	20
180	312	251	13	26	22
181	321	249	11	30	31
182	343	286	9	20	28
183	340	271	7	26	36
184	335	259	11	28	37
185	275	223	12	20	20
186	296	238	14	12	32
187	273	202	15	31	25
188	269	205	13	20	31
189	501	392	3	52	54
190	340	236	7	61	36
191	256	175	13	37	31
192	262	193	14	30	25
193	403	337	8	21	37
194	322	268	5	13	36
195	234	165	14	30	25
196	265	194	15	30	26
197	287	179	7	72	29
198	344	279	8	28	29
199	443	358	4	34	47
200	402	340	8	21	33
201	325	244	9	37	35
202	284	236	12	6	30
203	307	260	6	17	24
204	272	236	7	8	21
205	259	225	7	10	17
206	247	203	17	8	19
207	270	223	9	19	19
208	329	261	8	22	38
209	335	250	6	44	35
210	256	218	4	16	18
211	278	239	6	12	21
212	310	252	4	27	27
213	268	196	12	31	29
214	283	241	7	13	22

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 7					
215	500	415	3	38	44
216	367	312	6	17	32
217	468	404	5	18	41
218	423	369	3	11	40
219	435	357	9	32	37
220	320	279	7	16	18
221	355	303	6	16	30
222	344	274	14	21	35
223	412	356	4	17	35
224	451	366	5	45	35
225	388	302	7	35	44
226	275	231	7	17	20
227	344	301	7	12	24
228	323	284	3	13	23
229	341	277	7	27	30
230	323	276	6	13	28
231	282	243	5	13	21
232	320	273	4	16	27
233	340	295	2	16	27
234	334	276	4	22	32
235	254	208	7	20	19
236	265	241	5	4	15
237	319	273	4	16	26
238	377	330	4	11	32
239	283	320	8	22	33
240	363	308	3	18	34
241	265	230	5	9	21
242	297	223	14	30	30
243	346	300	5	13	28
244	353	249	11	54	39
245	324	238	10	51	25
246	293	236	4	28	25
247	249	152	7	55	35
248	358	307	5	18	28
249	277	208	9	34	26
Committee 8					
250	409	337	8	17	47
251	340	290	8	11	31
252	301	247	7	20	27
253	314	265	6	16	27
254	414	350	7	12	45
255	391	313	5	24	49
256	320	248	7	25	40
257	386	316	6	21	43
258	325	274	6	17	28
259	336	273	14	14	35
260	315	256	7	21	31
261	333	281	6	21	25
262	443	370	1	35	37
263	417	355	2	20	40
264	304	246	6	19	33
265	284	237	10	17	20
266	304	272	4	4	24
267	276	233	6	16	21
268	342	262	8	30	42
269	297	251	6	14	26
270	300	233	7	20	40
271	289	226	7	21	35
272	354	274	11	34	35

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 8 (continued)					
273	270	214	13	26	17
274	282	235	11	15	21
275	315	267	7	10	31
276	325	288	4	7	26
277	343	296	7	12	28
278	307	252	6	19	30
279	337	292	5	14	26
280	262	236	5	7	14
281	321	276	7	21	17
282	462	391	5	17	49
283	334	284	7	11	32
284	287	254	7	5	21
285	364	314	7	14	29
286	406	353	7	16	30
Committee 9					
287	350	260	7	37	46
288	416	323	6	42	45
290	319	273	6	12	28
291	381	299	10	25	47
292	277	232	8	13	24
293	284	221	11	22	30
294	311	238	5	24	44
295	326	231	13	47	35
296	298	218	10	32	38
296A	130	110	2	8	10
297	285	206	5	39	35
297A	145	115	2	17	11
298	257	181	14	36	26
299	373	266	9	41	57
300	301	238	7	19	37
301	293	226	13	24	30
302	284	236	10	8	30
303	252	197	11	16	28
304	256	192	11	21	32
305	252	207	14	10	21
306	292	226	7	25	34
307	438	377	2	11	48
308	273	219	3	20	31
309	280	211	8	27	34
310	253	199	6	19	29
311	263	214	12	10	27
312	392	331	4	13	44
313	254	216	7	7	24
314	253	198	6	26	23
315	286	209	11	35	31
316	254	212	6	4	32
317	246	205	7	6	28
318	288	225	6	29	28
319	261	178	12	38	33
320	243	192	9	15	27
321	239	202	8	8	21
322	249	196	8	15	30
323	253	209	5	10	29
324	233	183	8	17	25
325	238	196	4	10	28
326	250	182	5	31	32
327	235	196	6	11	22
328	232	197	9	6	20
329	302	248	9	10	35

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 9 (continued)					
331	275	221	7	20	27
332	292	231	7	23	31
333	256	206	7	15	28
334	262	203	9	22	28
335	372	277	7	57	31
336	326	263	5	29	29
337	259	185	12	39	23
338	284	243	7	14	20
339	292	247	7	14	24
340	281	212	12	29	28
342	228	170	11	22	25
343	222	187	10	7	18
345	276	206	12	17	41
346	271	223	8	10	30
347	257	206	12	13	26
348	221	174	10	13	24
349	314	245	8	29	32
350	232	190	7	10	25
351	230	181	10	17	22
352	241	195	6	20	20
353	219	180	11	9	19
354	234	195	7	7	25
355	240	206	5	7	22
356	253	193	8	23	29
357	244	200	10	13	21
358	255	147	15	66	27
359	226	178	9	19	20
360	222	181	6	14	21
361	248	204	7	13	24
362	263	226	4	11	22
363	215	178	8	10	19
364	267	222	9	14	22
365	235	202	6	8	19
366	235	205	3	8	19
367	219	179	8	10	22
368	275	218	8	23	26
369	240	197	5	14	24
370	246	200	6	14	26
371	219	179	7	11	22
372	291	255	6	8	22
373	305	259	6	16	24
374	278	231	6	17	24
375	279	219	5	28	27
376	262	224	9	10	19
377	293	254	6	12	21
378	226	164	12	24	26
379	319	250	7	31	31
380	314	248	7	36	23
381	311	259	4	18	30
382	294	227	7	22	38
383	240	175	14	30	21
384	238	198	9	9	22
385	214	154	10	24	26
386	269	237	7	7	18
387	258	185	11	34	28
388	248	191	8	23	26
389	224	184	7	14	19
390	311	258	4	24	25
391	230	171	11	25	23
382	209	156	11	22	20
393	218	163	10	24	21
394	236	190	6	13	27

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 9 (continued)					
395	223	181	10	12	20
396	258	203	6	27	22
397	225	159	13	24	29
398	237	197	7	12	21
399	262	222	5	10	25
400	221	184	7	7	23
401	274	225	8	12	29
402	224	152	23	26	23
403	238	170	7	31	30
404	218	175	9	13	21
405	299	244	6	22	27
406	219	141	10	39	29
407	221	167	8	25	21
408	235	171	7	31	26
409	209	137	16	31	25
410	238	157	11	39	31
411	252	205	8	13	26
412	242	201	6	10	25
413	241	194	6	17	24
414	218	172	6	18	22
415	224	173	5	25	21
416	219	173	4	20	22
417	213	157	12	25	19
418	233	180	7	27	19
419	268	223	5	16	24
420	272	227	3	15	27
420A	129	111	1	4	13
422	267	213	3	17	34
Committee 10					
423	411	355	9	15	32
424	471	377	3	31	60
425	329	277	4	9	39
426	303	261	6	4	32
427	315	266	6	7	36
428	299	196	26	48	29
429	344	253	9	33	49
430	329	258	7	28	36
431	302	236	8	25	33
432	256	206	8	18	24
433	334	276	5	17	36
434	377	323	9	8	37
435	324	257	9	19	39
436	336	292	4	14	26
437	293	230	8	24	31
438	339	300	4	8	27
439	383	322	6	20	35
440	297	257	5	7	28
441	316	273	7	8	28
442	363	319	3	9	32
443	340	252	7	44	37

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 11					
444	329	258	7	33	31
445	382	271	8	61	42
446	269	197	18	28	26
447	364	319	5	18	22
448	250	184	19	19	28
449	321	269	10	12	30
450	346	247	13	55	31
451	332	260	9	31	32
452	338	249	8	39	42
453	338	244	7	50	37
434A	208	154	11	19	24
436A	252	200	8	23	21
437A	315	193	9	88	25
438A	348	307	3	10	28
439A	221	185	5	15	16
440A	244	202	6	18	18
441A	356	275	5	50	26
442A	246	202	6	16	22
443A	291	252	2	12	25
444A	266	220	7	18	21
445A	368	289	3	40	36
446A	253	216	6	9	22
447A	288	229	6	18	35
448A	251	184	9	38	20
449A	266	227	3	12	24
450A	263	205	6	31	21
451A	262	224	5	15	18
454	373	307	5	24	37
455	363	307	5	19	32
456	327	280	4	19	24
457	238	170	20	24	24
458	306	245	2	19	40
459	236	174	9	30	23
460	270	216	6	23	25
461	265	201	16	25	23
462	247	219	5	7	16
463	296	252	10	11	23
464	256	226	5	5	20
465	231	195	10	7	19
466	253	217	4	11	21
467	241	185	13	20	23
468	300	253	5	5	37
469	303	260	2	7	34
470	248	211	6	10	21
471	223	157	14	30	22
472	368	314	6	19	29
473	246	193	12	18	23
474	276	190	6	53	27
475	305	260	6	13	26

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 12					
476	302	270	4	3	25
477	401	316	8	45	32
478	390	341	2	14	33
479	300	255	5	8	32
480	344	242	8	56	38
481	294	257	10	5	22
482	273	227	14	6	26
483	320	275	5	5	35
484	267	225	6	9	27
485	307	264	7	12	24
486	288	242	10	7	29
487	342	307	4	7	24
488	346	286	3	19	38
489	313	265	6	12	30
490	345	287	11	16	31
491	297	255	5	11	26
492	281	245	6	4	26
492A	122	104	3	5	10
493	298	265	4	9	20
494	315	240	3	40	32
495	273	214	13	19	27
496	291	241	12	15	23
497	279	241	5	17	16
498	277	246	3	6	22
499	345	281	10	17	37
500	281	251	6	8	16
501	332	277	9	17	29
502	258	211	7	16	24
503	314	270	5	9	30
504	290	251	4	10	25
505	340	275	8	30	27
506	272	205	12	31	24
507	348	291	9	15	33
508	301	239	6	17	39
509	307	270	2	8	27
509A	126	109	0	4	13

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 13					
510	473	407	6	10	50
511	346	273	8	28	37
512	322	261	6	17	38
513	328	275	5	13	35
514	307	260	7	11	29
515	162	131	4	4	23
516	304	256	4	5	39
518	268	220	5	14	29
519	269	224	8	11	26
520	251	208	11	9	23
521	351	278	7	27	39
522	348	301	6	7	34
523	262	224	6	8	24
524	371	294	9	26	42
525	305	257	6	17	25
526	271	193	9	27	42
528	320	270	5	16	29
529	262	205	4	20	33
530	272	224	8	12	28
533	263	199	4	31	29
534	369	310	4	19	36
535	269	220	5	18	26
536	307	245	5	22	35
537	300	240	6	19	35
538	273	225	10	12	26
539	288	211	6	38	33
540	294	247	6	17	24
541	273	215	13	15	30
542	245	206	7	10	22
543	266	223	7	15	21
544	279	243	8	7	21
545	302	233	6	29	34
546	276	224	9	20	23
547	304	253	5	23	23
548	228	174	13	19	22
549	279	232	6	18	23
550	274	219	7	22	26
551	252	182	11	23	36
552	319	253	7	32	27
553	250	171	15	45	19
554	250	165	18	49	18
555	231	172	9	20	30
556	298	213	12	53	20
557	341	283	8	19	31
558	290	245	7	13	25
559	237	179	8	22	28
560	259	216	5	17	21
561	249	171	13	41	24
562	254	204	10	20	20
563	212	156	14	23	19
565	290	201	10	53	26
567	281	203	10	24	44
568	326	257	15	16	38
569	235	202	5	9	19
570	326	250	10	37	29
571	250	152	21	55	22

Table 14A. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 14					
572	397	323	5	19	50
573	339	270	9	19	41
574	310	252	9	14	35
575	306	227	8	28	43
576	334	276	9	19	30
577	321	245	13	24	39
578	335	259	16	25	35
579	327	265	11	22	29
580	264	199	11	22	32
581	294	226	7	25	36
583	367	294	7	21	45
589	280	218	6	17	39
590	264	209	5	20	30
591	300	244	6	18	32
592	296	235	6	19	36
593	321	253	5	19	44
594	271	214	6	23	28
596	261	204	6	22	29
597	228	161	10	29	28
599	235	179	9	19	28
600	292	234	6	18	34
601	263	202	5	22	34
602	261	201	6	23	31
603	252	182	10	27	33
604	303	246	8	22	27
605	254	201	5	21	27
607	231	146	20	35	30
608	282	207	7	29	39
609	250	175	13	30	32
610	284	216	8	23	37
611	299	225	15	27	32
612	237	171	9	28	29
614	242	177	15	25	25
615	257	194	8	24	31
650	229	179	7	19	24
652	228	155	10	36	27
653	221	175	8	16	22
655	234	164	8	34	28
657	229	168	7	22	32
658	261	201	7	24	29
659	241	181	7	30	23
660	229	167	8	27	27
661	227	175	8	18	26
662	209	150	12	28	19
663	235	176	14	17	28
664	232	163	22	20	27
665	269	198	9	29	33
668	259	205	5	15	34
Total	197578	153804	5573	18012	20189

Table 14B. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
S01	219	146	9	41	23
S02	228	137	14	37	40
S03	151	92	16	23	20
S04	188	131	8	21	28
S05	127	63	6	39	19
S06	136	66	4	48	18
S07	170	87	9	52	22
S08	318	220	5	58	35
S09	259	153	8	78	20
Committee 2					
S01	233	157	8	39	29
S02	280	210	6	25	39
S03	150	94	14	19	23
S04	188	101	9	50	28
S05	146	113	8	11	14
S06	146	110	8	12	16
S07	154	124	4	10	16
S08	187	142	5	13	27
S09	165	127	3	18	17
S10	164	139	2	7	16
S11	143	97	12	16	18
S12	254	190	4	34	26
S13	198	155	7	14	22
S14	230	195	3	10	22
S15	159	127	3	13	16
S16	156	123	11	5	17
S17	152	120	9	8	15
S18	170	135	5	14	16
S19	107	71	6	21	9
S20	102	70	6	17	9
S21	89	53	12	14	10
S22	91	55	10	17	9
Committee 3					
S01	21	13	1	2	5
S02	20	13	1	1	5
S03	24	21	0	1	2
S04	18	13	0	1	4
S05	16	13	0	1	2
S06	16	13	0	1	2
S07	19	15	0	0	4
S08	20	15	0	0	5
S09	17	13	0	0	4
S10	15	13	0	0	2
S11	17	13	0	0	4
S12	17	11	0	0	6
S13	17	13	0	0	4
S14	15	13	0	0	2
S15	17	14	0	0	3
S16	16	12	0	0	4
S17	15	11	0	1	3
S18	15	12	0	0	3
S19	15	13	0	0	2
S20	14	12	0	0	2
S21	15	11	0	0	4
S22	15	12	0	0	3
S23	16	14	0	0	2
S24	15	11	0	1	3
S25	15	12	0	0	3

Table 14B. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 3 (continued)					
S26	15	13	0	0	2
S27	15	12	0	1	2
S28	15	13	0	0	2
S29	14	12	0	0	2
S30	14	12	0	0	2
S31	15	13	0	0	2
S32	14	11	0	1	2
S33	15	13	0	0	2
S34	14	12	0	0	2
S35	15	13	0	0	2
S36	14	12	0	0	2
Committee 4					
S01	113	47	10	39	17
S02	100	51	9	25	15
S03	145	108	3	17	17
Committee 5					
S01	164	106	5	29	24
S02	162	109	7	26	20
S03	158	121	7	9	21
S04	178	143	4	11	20
S05	139	93	5	21	20
S06	147	95	4	26	22
S07	145	97	3	25	20
S08	134	70	19	26	19
S09	118	91	4	7	16
Committee 6					
S01	152	122	5	5	20
S02	137	96	7	10	24
S03	123	97	2	5	19
S04	147	120	1	3	23
S05	151	85	5	31	30
S06	143	107	2	13	21
S07	136	106	3	5	22
Committee 7					
S01	137	105	1	15	16
S02	70	60	0	4	6
S03	56	48	0	4	4
Committee 8					
S01	141	99	5	21	16
S02	150	120	1	16	13
S03	126	93.	3	14	16
S04	105	78.	3	12	12
S05	123	82.	12	10	19

Table 14B. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 10					
S01	113	87	2	5	19
S02	124	98	3	5	18
S03	103	76	4	4	19
S04	133	102	5	5	21
S05	193	165	2	6	20
S06	119	82	2	15	20
S07	162	132	4	7	19
S08	173	133	3	16	21
S09	129	89	4	13	23
S10	112	86	2	7	17
S11	111	76	3	10	22
S12	114	79	2	15	18
S13	94	72	2	5	15
S14	108	84	1	5	18
S15	128	106	0	1	21
S16	100	71	9	2	18
S17	97	59	8	14	16
S18	126	83	0	16	27
S19	0	0	0	0	0
Committee 12					
S01	129	113	1	2	13
S02	122	99	5	5	13
S03	151	87	2	44	18
S04	130	108	3	6	13
S05	133	108	5	5	15
S06	112	74	3	26	9
S07	137	114	2	3	18
S08	90	52	4	22	12
Total	12883	9249	447	1488	1699

Table 14C. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Additional View

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
AV01	126	61	8	36	21
AV02	154	52	10	59	33
Committee 2					
AV01	138	48	18	49	23
AV02	104	35	15	36	18
AV03	104	38	14	35	17
Committee 4					
AV01	113	49	11	29	24
AV02	95	58	6	20	11
AV03	116	51	5	41	19
AV04	121	63	14	29	15
AV05	115	54	2	46	13
AV06	119	72	0	38	9
AV07	102	50	6	22	24
AV08	130	103	1	10	16
AV09	174	130	3	23	18
AV10	83	34	15	22	12
AV11	75	29	15	23	8
Committee 5					
AV01	144	100	13	12	19
AV02	152	117	3	14	18
AV03	107	78	8	6	15
AV04	131	91	11	7	22
AV05	156	125	3	6	22
AV06	137	99	1	15	22
Committee 6					
AV01	114	88	4	4	18
AV02	126	89	2	14	21
AV03	105	64	6	11	24
AV04	113	69	11	16	17
Committee 7					
AV01	108	73	5	17	13
AV02	130	108	1	6	15
Committee 8					
AV01	134	93	2	18	21
AV02	137	107	4	8	18

Table 14C. — Summary of Delegate Responses to Each Additional View

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 10					
AV01	116	96	7	4	9
AV02	113	87	8	7	11
AV03	129	102	3	8	16
AV04	123	96	3	8	16
AV05	132	111	1	5	15
AV06	74	56	2	4	12
AV07	92	75	1	3	13
AV08	86	68	0	5	13
AV09	92	64	2	6	20
AV10	101	73	1	9	18
AV11	98	67	4	12	15
AV12	81	50	2	14	15
AV13	81	58	1	2	20
AV14	69	43	3	10	13
Committee 11					
AV01	44	16	4	3	21
Committee 12					
AV01	111	91	4	5	11
AV02	130	90	4	17	19
AV03	93	64	8	7	14
AV04	118	88	4	9	17
AV05	102	85	3	3	11
AV06	77	47	15	7	8
Total	5725	3755	297	820	853

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
1	182	145	0	7	30
2	138	99	3	14	22
3	145	112	1	6	26
4	129	104	2	7	16
5	139	95	4	16	24
6	99	65	2	10	22
7	103	72	4	9	18
8	119	73	2	16	28
9	130	88	3	11	28
10	108	63	6	18	21
11	122	42	7	52	21
12	129	53	3	49	24
13	112	27	12	52	21
14	124	48	5	50	21
15	118	47	3	49	19
16	116	40	6	53	17
17	114	52	2	46	14
18	115	48	3	49	15
19	110	43	5	44	18
20	136	39	1	80	16
21	127	102	1	10	14
22	111	83	3	8	17
23	87	45	10	12	20
24	120	94	2	8	16
25	114	80	1	8	25
26	97	75	2	6	14
Committee 2					
27	190	66	1	86	37
28	99	69	4	10	16
29	129	101	3	9	16
30	168	137	2	12	17
31	162	133	1	11	17
32	122	90	2	9	21
33	116	90	3	9	14
34	147	113	0	10	24
35	126	95	1	12	18
36	120	103	2	0	15
37	148	124	0	8	16
38	123	62	4	46	11
39	84	57	3	10	14
40	116	43	8	53	12
41	111	87	3	7	14
42	85	59	1	14	11
43	95	71	3	6	15
44	112	92	0	4	16
45	114	76	3	16	19
46	117	95	3	3	16
47	118	97	3	4	14
48	141	98	6	15	22
49	158	126	2	11	19
50	99	69	5	5	20
51	118	96	2	5	15
52	74	45	5	11	13
53	123	104	1	3	15

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 3					
54	119	92	3	7	17
55	121	97	1	7	16
56	118	101	1	3	13
57	128	107	1	7	13
58	114	91	1	9	13
59	85	43	1	29	12
60	94	56	2	22	14
61	104	75	2	11	16
62	105	85	1	7	12
63	96	79	1	3	13
64	115	93	2	6	14
65	97	81	1	6	9
66	94	53	3	26	12
67	100	76	1	15	8
68	109	86	1	10	12
69	97	66	1	19	11
70	138	104	3	15	16
71	104	81	2	4	17
72	79	51	3	15	10
73	101	78	4	4	15
74	85	65	3	8	9
75	120	97	2	7	14
76	84	72	1	1	10
77	137	118	1	8	10
78	84	58	1	15	10
79	113	62	7	34	10
80	81	53	2	14	12
81	77	49	5	14	9
82	95	83	0	4	8
83	86	65	2	7	12
84	99	76	4	5	14
85	103	79	1	13	10
86	94	72	0	10	12
87	87	65	1	8	13
88	99	79	2	8	10
89	83	60	1	12	10
90	101	78	1	7	15
91	111	98	0	4	9
92	87	58	0	15	14
93	77	52	4	11	10
94	82	66	3	5	8
95	75	54	3	7	11
96	70	48	6	6	10
97	84	62	2	5	15
98	80	55	2	8	15
99	75	45	4	11	15
100	99	69	4	14	12
101	76	49	1	14	12
102	120	104	1	6	9
103	110	75	2	17	16
104	93	68	3	9	13
105	129	100	4	11	14
106	135	100	5	10	20

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 4					
107	120	104	1	3	12
108	89	74	3	4	8
109	96	79	1	2	14
110	84	62	1	11	10
111	98	70	2	11	15
112	157	135	1	7	14
113	150	116	2	17	15
114	117	103	0	6	8
115	100	78	4	5	13
116	97	80	2	8	7
117	101	85	0	4	12
118	101	89	0	3	9
119	97	77	1	11	8
120	108	83	5	8	12
120A	56	48	0	3	5
121	84	68	3	4	9
122	93	72	2	8	11
123	91	77	1	4	9
124	113	78	2	19	14
Committee 5					
125	113	87	3	5	18
126	109	66	5	27	11
127	73	48	4	13	8
128	107	62	7	26	12
129	87	56	5	14	12
130	138	116	2	9	11
131	172	150	0	6	16
132	108	88	2	10	8
133	133	109	2	9	13
134	108	45	5	51	7
135	85	50	8	14	13
136	74	45	8	13	8
137	153	127	2	7	17
138	121	102	1	7	11
139	114	66	1	35	12
140	106	82	1	12	11
141	93	81	0	5	7
142	71	57	2	7	5
143	83	68	3	5	7
144	82	63	5	10	4
145	85	73	2	5	5
146	90	64	0	18	8
147	91	62	3	18	8
148	75	61	0	10	4
149	149	125	1	14	9
150	69	52	2	9	6
151	67	55	2	4	6
152	116	103	1	1	11
153	77	65	0	5	7
154	68	55	3	5	5
155	69	57	3	6	3
156	86	71	2	8	5
157	66	51	1	8	6
158	76	66	1	2	7
159	60	49	5	3	3
160	76	59	1	10	6
161	93	80	1	6	6
162	80	68	0	7	5

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 6					
163	170	142	2	11	15
164	96	83	1	0	12
165	112	91	2	6	13
166	105	90	3	4	8
167	110	94	1	5	10
168	126	106	2	5	13
169	71	58	4	2	7
170	98	82	3	3	10
171	119	105	0	3	11
172	84	68	2	4	10
173	85	71	1	4	9
174	102	85	0	7	10
175	92	82	1	5	4
176	91	83	0	2	6
177	129	111	2	6	10
178	82	74	0	3	5
179	72	49	3	13	7
180	89	72	4	3	10
181	87	77	2	3	5
182	90	80	1	2	7
183	92	80	1	2	9
184	96	78	2	6	10
185	82	68	3	4	7
186	80	69	3	2	6
187	72	61	2	4	5
188	67	54	3	5	5
189	143	127	1	4	11
190	98	79	0	6	13
191	71	58	1	7	5
192	71	59	1	4	7
193	128	116	2	5	5
194	94	83	0	2	9
195	62	44	2	7	9
196	70	56	5	4	5
197	75	52	1	16	6
198	93	75	2	6	10
199	127	105	0	5	17
200	137	111	1	7	18
201	87	71	2	7	7
202	78	69	2	0	7
203	94	81	3	1	9
204	80	69	1	1	9
205	72	63	1	1	7
206	73	62	4	0	7
207	81	73	2	0	6
208	100	85	1	3	11
209	97	77	1	8	11
210	70	63	0	1	6
211	69	63	1	0	5
212	98	79	4	5	10
213	75	64	3	3	5
214	77	66	0	5	6

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 7					
215	137	122	3	2	10
216	95	83	5	1	6
217	144	126	2	3	13
218	117	103	5	0	9
219	127	93	5	13	16
220	83	64	4	6	9
221	106	86	3	7	10
222	96	81	3	7	5
223	112	101	2	2	7
224	115	97	1	8	9
225	116	95	1	9	11
226	69	55	4	4	6
227	98	87	1	4	6
228	95	81	2	2	10
229	87	70	1	8	8
230	88	77	1	2	8
231	74	61	1	6	6
232	97	78	1	6	12
233	100	85	4	4	7
234	90	77	3	5	5
235	67	58	2	4	3
236	73	67	1	1	4
237	81	73	4	1	3
238	95	80	3	2	10
239	110	92	2	6	10
240	103	90	2	4	7
241	67	59	1	3	4
242	75	56	3	7	9
243	96	87	2	2	5
244	100	69	2	20	9
245	82	68	2	7	5
246	77	64	1	6	6
247	59	40	2	6	11
248	99	88	2	2	7
249	74	55	1	8	10
Committee 8					
250	104	90	4	2	8
251	83	69	2	6	6
252	71	55	3	3	10
253	80	68	1	5	6
254	118	100	3	7	8
255	103	79	1	10	13
256	76	63	2	4	7
257	99	78	3	4	14
258	75	63	2	6	4
259	94	78	3	6	7
260	77	64	3	5	5
261	83	70	1	7	5
262	110	94	0	5	11
263	106	95	1	4	6
264	71	62	3	3	3
265	69	52	4	4	9
266	71	61	3	2	5
267	64	55	2	2	5
268	78	56	3	9	10
269	70	61	1	5	3
270	68	55	1	5	7
271	74	57	1	9	7
272	86	71	1	7	7

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 8 (continued)					
273	66	54	4	6	2
274	60	50	4	2	4
275	74	65	1	2	6
276	80	68	3	3	6
277	82	72	3	5	2
278	82	66	1	5	10
279	85	74	3	4	4
280	67	58	3	3	3
281	83	73	1	6	3
282	125	104	1	9	11
283	82	74	2	2	4
284	72	64	2	1	5
285	85	74	3	4	4
286	93	80	2	6	5
Committee 9					
287	99	77	0	12	10
288	108	87	1	7	13
290	87	77	0	3	7
291	104	82	0	8	14
292	78	63	2	4	9
293	77	64	1	3	9
294	86	70	0	7	9
295	86	64	1	12	9
296	82	64	2	7	9
269A	48	37	0	5	6
297	82	62	1	9	10
297A	47	37	0	4	6
298	67	51	1	7	8
299	108	86	2	9	11
300	78	62	1	6	9
301	78	60	3	7	8
302	74	61	1	3	9
303	68	53	4	3	8
304	73	55	2	8	8
305	73	60	1	3	9
306	79	62	1	5	11
307	126	103	3	5	15
308	71	60	1	4	6
309	72	58	3	4	7
310	66	51	1	5	9
311	61	47	2	5	7
312	99	83	2	3	11
313	69	56	0	3	10
314	64	49	1	5	9
315	69	51	3	6	9
316	68	55	2	2	9
317	68	56	1	2	9
318	69	53	2	4	10
319	65	44	3	10	8
320	60	47	2	4	7
321	60	50	1	2	7
322	67	54	0	5	8
323	65	52	0	4	9
324	62	51	0	4	7
325	63	52	1	3	7
326	65	50	1	6	8
327	63	52	0	3	8
328	65	52	1	3	9
329	81	65	1	4	11

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 9 (continued)					
331	76	63	0	5	8
332	84	66	0	8	10
333	70	56	0	6	8
334	73	54	0	8	11
335	96	77	1	10	8
336	86	69	1	8	8
337	71	51	1	10	9
338	77	63	0	6	8
339	80	63	1	8	8
340	78	61	1	7	9
342	65	48	1	8	8
343	62	51	0	5	6
345	73	56	2	5	10
346	77	58	0	7	12
347	73	57	2	7	7
348	62	48	1	5	8
349	95	80	2	6	7
350	64	50	3	4	7
351	62	49	4	5	4
352	63	53	0	5	5
353	59	48	1	6	4
354	61	50	1	5	5
355	65	54	1	4	6
356	77	57	2	12	6
357	68	56	0	7	5
358	76	46	1	19	10
359	65	51	3	5	6
360	65	53	1	5	6
361	69	58	1	5	5
362	68	55	1	7	5
363	64	52	0	6	6
364	68	57	1	4	6
365	69	57	1	4	7
366	70	57	0	5	8
367	61	49	1	4	7
368	77	66	1	5	5
369	65	51	4	4	6
370	67	54	2	4	7
371	60	47	2	6	5
372	84	72	1	3	8
373	88	71	2	8	7
374	79	65	1	6	7
375	86	69	0	9	8
376	73	59	1	7	6
377	83	69	1	5	8
378	65	48	4	5	8
379	90	76	0	8	6
380	89	74	0	7	8
381	80	68	1	4	7
382	85	68	1	4	12
383	71	50	2	12	7
384	63	51	1	4	7
385	60	42	2	8	8
386	80	66	2	4	8
387	66	51	2	7	6
388	67	51	2	6	8
389	68	56	0	5	7
390	88	74	0	7	7
391	64	50	2	5	7
382	59	43	1	7	8
393	61	44	1	9	7
394	68	52	2	6	8

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 9 (continued)					
395	67	49	3	6	9
396	75	56	3	8	8
397	60	44	1	9	6
398	60	49	0	6	5
399	70	58	1	4	7
400	60	51	0	4	5
401	73	63	1	4	5
402	67	48	3	9	7
403	68	51	0	9	8
404	64	46	2	9	7
405	85	67	2	5	11
406	64	40	2	12	10
407	64	48	2	6	8
408	66	48	2	8	8
409	65	42	2	12	9
410	63	47	1	8	7
411	72	58	1	5	8
412	61	50	1	5	5
413	61	50	2	4	5
414	62	47	1	4	10
415	62	47	1	8	6
416	61	44	2	9	6
417	59	39	4	8	8
418	64	44	2	9	9
419	72	61	1	3	7
420	71	58	2	5	6
420A	37	31	0	2	4
422	71	58	0	4	9
Committee 10					
423	110	95	2	4	9
424	130	105	1	6	18
425	73	65	0	1	7
426	75	69	0	1	5
427	78	69	0	1	8
428	78	54	1	9	9
429	90	76	1	6	7
430	81	71	0	4	6
431	71	62	2	3	4
432	61	52	2	1	6
433	82	68	1	5	8
434	91	77	2	5	7
435	84	69	0	6	9
436	86	80	0	1	5
437	71	60	0	4	7
438	82	75	1	1	5
439	97	86	0	2	9
440	66	61	0	0	5
441	67	60	1	0	6
442	97	86	1	1	9
443	81	68	0	5	8

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 11					
444	91	78	2	3	8
445	106	85	3	10	8
446	78	66	2	5	5
447	101	93	1	2	5
448	69	60	3	1	5
449	91	78	2	3	8
450	94	77	2	7	8
451	93	80	1	7	5
452	103	85	2	8	8
453	91	75	2	9	5
434A	64	48	2	5	9
436A	70	60	2	4	4
437A	100	65	2	23	10
438A	102	94	1	0	7
439A	67	59	2	2	4
440A	67	56	2	3	6
441A	105	90	2	6	7
442A	64	57	1	2	4
443A	86	76	1	2	7
444A	72	58	4	3	7
445A	104	87	1	5	11
446A	66	60	1	1	4
447A	87	78	2	2	5
448A	78	64	2	7	5
449A	68	57	2	2	7
450A	70	56	2	3	9
451A	68	55	2	2	9
454	106	93	2	2	9
455	108	98	1	3	6
456	99	91	1	3	4
457	62	46	3	5	8
458	80	66	3	2	9
459	69	52	3	6	8
460	72	63	2	0	7
461	67	61	1	1	4
462	63	53	2	1	7
463	76	67	1	1	7
464	68	60	2	0	6
465	65	57	1	0	7
466	69	60	1	1	7
467	70	54	4	5	7
468	80	72	1	0	7
469	81	70	1	1	9
470	59	53	2	0	4
471	63	45	4	7	7
472	98	91	2	0	5
473	66	55	1	5	5
474	70	55	3	6	6
475	87	72	3	3	9

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 12					
476	78	70	0	1	7
477	120	92	0	16	12
478	107	89	3	3	12
479	86	73	2	3	8
480	84	57	3	10	14
481	80	67	4	2	7
482	63	51	5	1	6
483	84	71	4	1	8
484	65	58	1	1	5
485	84	74	4	2	4
486	76	62	2	3	9
487	89	79	2	0	8
488	97	75	3	5	14
489	86	72	4	1	9
490	87	65	3	4	15
491	84	68	3	5	8
492	74	65	3	0	6
492A	35	33	1	0	1
493	79	70	2	2	5
494	78	64	1	5	8
495	71	60	3	3	5
496	71	53	3	8	7
497	72	61	2	4	5
498	74	62	2	1	9
499	96	84	1	5	6
500	70	58	3	2	7
501	89	67	1	7	14
502	70	53	1	5	11
503	77	61	2	4	10
504	74	63	1	2	8
505	87	70	1	6	10
506	65	44	3	11	7
507	93	82	2	3	6
508	78	58	2	7	11
509	83	75	2	1	5
509A	36	34	1	0	1

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 13					
510	140	127	0	2	11
511	98	79	2	7	10
512	83	74	1	4	4
513	86	72	2	3	9
514	82	67	0	1	14
515	44	37	0	1	6
516	86	75	0	1	10
518	68	54	3	2	9
519	75	65	1	2	7
520	65	55	1	2	7
521	94	77	2	3	12
522	86	78	1	2	5
523	66	56	2	1	7
524	104	88	6	5	5
525	83	72	2	3	6
526	67	52	1	8	6
528	84	71	2	4	7
529	64	52	2	6	4
530	79	70	3	1	5
533	66	54	3	3	6
534	92	83	1	2	6
535	65	55	3	0	7
536	78	67	1	4	6
537	74	61	1	5	7
538	67	58	1	1	7
539	68	51	2	4	11
540	78	65	3	4	6
541	60	53	1	2	4
542	65	52	0	6	7
543	74	61	1	8	4
544	74	70	0	1	3
545	84	68	1	4	11
546	67	53	1	6	7
547	81	72	1	5	3
548	59	50	4	2	3
549	71	58	1	7	5
550	68	59	0	4	5
551	63	50	3	2	8
552	84	74	1	3	6
553	66	48	3	11	4
554	65	50	3	6	6
555	56	45	0	4	7
556	82	63	2	11	6
557	93	88	0	2	3
558	75	66	3	1	5
559	58	44	3	4	7
560	63	56	0	1	6
561	61	46	2	7	6
562	67	59	2	2	4
563	53	43	3	3	4
565	74	59	2	8	5
567	74	61	2	2	9
568	93	83	0	2	8
569	64	56	1	2	5
570	98	80	1	8	9
571	71	40	3	17	11

Table 15A. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Recommendation

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 14					
572	102	80	2	6	14
573	89	68	0	8	13
574	74	58	1	5	10
575	71	54	1	7	9
576	86	69	2	6	9
577	78	60	3	4	11
578	82	62	2	6	12
579	81	68	2	4	7
580	60	45	1	8	6
581	70	54	1	7	8
583	94	77	0	6	11
589	61	48	2	4	7
590	65	52	2	6	5
591	72	59	2	6	5
592	70	56	1	4	9
593	81	65	2	4	10
594	61	48	1	6	6
596	58	43	1	5	9
597	51	38	1	6	6
599	50	40	1	4	5
600	64	51	1	5	7
601	55	42	1	5	7
602	57	46	1	5	5
603	60	45	0	6	9
604	71	59	1	4	7
605	57	45	1	4	7
607	50	33	3	9	5
608	66	52	2	4	8
609	59	41	2	10	6
610	67	50	3	6	8
611	70	55	0	7	8
612	56	44	0	7	5
614	56	43	2	7	4
615	58	46	0	6	6
650	49	35	1	7	6
652	52	37	0	8	7
653	51	34	1	9	7
655	59	43	0	10	6
657	53	37	1	7	8
658	64	50	0	6	8
659	52	37	1	5	9
660	50	32	3	6	9
661	54	39	2	5	8
662	49	33	3	6	7
663	53	39	1	7	6
664	50	34	2	7	7
665	62	45	3	7	7
668	61	48	1	4	8
Total	53861	42545	1167	4473	5675

Table 15B. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
S01	73	50	3	10	10
S02	67	44	4	13	6
S03	44	29	6	3	6
S04	62	44	1	8	9
S05	41	20	9	7	5
S06	40	23	1	12	4
S07	58	33	2	14	9
S08	98	72	1	14	11
S09	72	46	4	16	6
Committee 2					
S01	65	44	2	11	8
S02	77	64	2	6	5
S03	50	26	7	7	10
S04	59	32	4	12	11
S05	48	31	6	8	3
S06	48	32	4	7	5
S07	46	30	4	6	6
S08	61	42	3	8	8
S09	50	33	4	8	5
S10	51	39	2	3	7
S11	45	29	5	4	7
S12	71	52	2	6	11
S13	62	47	4	3	8
S14	82	68	3	4	7
S15	51	38	4	4	5
S16	59	45	5	5	4
S17	47	36	3	4	4
S18	49	35	3	5	6
S19	31	25	1	1	4
S20	31	24	1	2	4
S21	29	20	3	3	3
S22	29	21	3	2	3
Committee 3					
S01	5	4	0	1	0
S02	5	4	0	1	0
S03	7	5	0	1	1
S04	5	4	0	1	0
S05	5	4	0	1	0
S06	6	5	0	1	0
S07	5	4	0	0	1
S08	6	4	0	0	2
S09	5	5	0	0	0
S10	4	4	0	0	0
S11	5	4	0	0	1
S12	5	4	0	0	1
S13	4	4	0	0	0
S14	4	4	0	0	0
S15	5	4	0	0	1
S16	5	4	0	0	1
S17	5	4	0	0	1
S18	4	4	0	0	0
S19	4	4	0	0	0
S20	4	4	0	0	0
S21	4	4	0	0	0
S22	4	4	0	0	0
S23	4	4	0	0	0
S24	4	4	0	0	0
S25	4	4	0	0	0

Table 15B. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 8 (continued)					
S26	4	4	0	0	0
S27	4	4	0	0	0
S28	4	4	0	0	0
S29	4	4	0	0	0
S30	4	4	0	0	0
S31	4	4	0	0	0
S32	4	4	0	0	0
S33	4	4	0	0	0
S34	4	4	0	0	0
S35	4	4	0	0	0
S36	4	4	0	0	0
Committee 4					
S01	30	14	0	13	3
S02	22	12	1	5	4
S03	43	34	1	3	5
Committee 5					
S01	44	27	3	8	6
S02	45	30	2	7	6
S03	42	33	2	4	3
S04	43	29	2	7	5
S05	40	26	5	5	4
S06	42	27	5	5	5
S07	41	26	2	9	4
S08	41	21	2	13	5
S09	33	28	1	3	1
Committee 6					
S01	43	33	1	2	7
S02	47	29	1	7	10
S03	40	30	1	2	7
S04	44	34	1	2	7
S05	47	22	1	11	13
S06	48	34	1	5	8
S07	45	30	1	6	8
Committee 7					
S01	35	27	0	4	4
S02	16	12	0	2	2
S03	15	11	0	2	2
Committee 8					
S01	36	21	2	8	5
S02	39	34	1	0	4
S03	34	26	1	0	7
S04	27	20	2	3	2
S05	38	22	5	4	7

Table 15B. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Supplemental Statement

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 10					
S01	33	24	2	1	6
S02	35	25	1	3	6
S03	32	20	2	3	7
S04	36	27	3	1	5
S05	53	44	1	2	6
S06	31	22	0	3	6
S07	47	38	2	3	4
S08	47	38	1	1	7
S09	31	21	0	4	6
S10	28	23	1	0	4
S11	27	20	1	2	4
S12	31	19	1	5	6
S13	26	19	2	0	5
S14	29	24	0	1	4
S15	32	26	0	0	6
S16	28	20	4	0	4
S17	26	19	3	0	4
S18	30	20	0	4	6
S19	0	0	0	0	0
Committee 12					
S01	36	28	2	1	5
S02	34	24	1	5	4
S03	39	19	1	13	6
S04	28	22	0	2	4
S05	34	26	0	4	4
S06	27	16	0	8	3
S07	32	25	2	2	3
S08	23	13	2	5	3
Total	3733	2635	182	435	481

Table 15C. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Additional View

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 1					
AV01	38	19	2	11	6
AV02	38	17	0	14	7
Committee 2					
AV01	50	23	2	17	8
AV02	31	14	1	11	5
AV03	24	10	1	9	4
Committee 4					
AV01	29	21	4	4	0
AV02	24	17	1	3	3
AV03	32	15	0	16	1
AV04	33	19	2	11	1
AV05	31	15	4	12	0
AV06	29	19	3	6	1
AV07	27	15	4	5	3
AV08	36	29	1	2	4
AV09	36	33	0	3	0
AV10	19	8	3	7	1
AV11	17	9	5	3	0
Committee 5					
AV01	42	35	2	2	3
AV02	42	32	2	3	5
AV03	31	26	1	2	2
AV04	38	27	2	2	7
AV05	47	41	1	0	5
AV06	43	33	3	2	5
Committee 6					
AV01	33	27	2	2	2
AV02	38	25	1	3	9
AV03	34	23	2	4	5
AV04	35	19	4	7	5
Committee 7					
AV01	31	20	2	3	6
AV02	40	33	1	1	5
Committee 8					
AV01	35	22	0	6	7
AV02	40	28	0	2	10

Table 15C. — Summary of Observer Responses to Each Additional View

Recommendation	Total	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Unclassified
Committee 10					
AV01	35	26	1	0	8
AV02	32	24	1	0	7
AV03	35	30	2	0	3
AV04	39	31	1	2	5
AV05	37	30	0	3	4
AV06	19	12	0	1	6
AV07	20	15	0	1	4
AV08	21	17	0	0	4
AV09	22	15	1	3	3
AV10	27	16	2	5	4
AV11	19	10	1	3	5
AV12	20	12	2	2	4
AV13	22	17	1	0	4
AV14	20	10	0	3	7
Committee 11					
AV01	14	5	0	2	7
Committee 12					
AV01	32	25	2	1	4
AV02	36	19	3	6	8
AV03	26	14	4	4	4
AV04	34	27	0	4	3
AV05	27	20	2	1	4
AV06	19	10	1	4	4
Total	1579	1059	80	218	222

Part II
Committee Recommendations From the White House Conference on Aging

Chapter 1

NOTES ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS, SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

The Recommendations, Supplemental Statements and Additional Views of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging have been compiled from material provided by the staff directors for each of the 14 committees. In order to clairfy questions or ambiguities in the written record for those committees, Conference staff listened to the tape recordings of the complete deliberations of Committee 11; Concerns of Older Women, Committee 13; Public Sector Roles and Structures, and to parts of the deliberations of Committee 10; Education.

The first printing of the Recommendations, Supplemental Statements, and Additional Views was compiled, typed, bound and distributed within 15 days of the Conference. Consequently, a number of errors were made which have been corrected in this printing at the appropriate place in the text. *All material added to the test is in italics.* In addition, at the beginning of each committee section is a summary of all the changes made in that section.

The types of errors made, and the manner in which they have been corrected, are:

1. Some Recommendations passed by the Committees were inadvertently omitted in the first printing. These Recommendations, as passed, are placed at the end of each committee section. They are numbered with the number of the last Recommendation which appeared for that committee in the previous printing, together with a letter (A, B, C, etc.). Thus, in Committee 11, the last Recommendation was Number 475. This is now followed by three previously omitted Recommendations numbered 475A, 475B, 475C.

2. Some Supplementary Statements and Additional Views were inadvertently omitted in the first printing. These Supplementary Statements and Additional Views, as passed by 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of the Committee membership, are now included at the end of each Committee section.

3. Statements were included as Recommendations in the first printing which were not passed as Recommendations by the Committee. These were of four kinds: Duplications of Recommendations which were passed; amendments to Recommendations which were passed; statements which should have been included as separate points in Recommendations which were passed; and statements erroneously included as Recommendations. All of these statements have been deleted as Recommendations. These deletions are indicated by a brief explanatory statement at the place in the text where the statement appeared in the earlier printing. Statements or amendments which should have appeared as part of another Recommendation have been added to that Recommendation at the appropriate place. The text of these deleted statements is included for reference purposes in the Summary of Changes which appears at the beginning of each chapter.

4. A small number of words important to the meaning of particular Recommendations were incorrectly rendered and have been changed here in the body of the appropriate Recommendation. .

5. Recommendations were incorrectly numbered in the first printing.
   A. Some recommendations were not numbered. These recommendations have been designated in the text with the number of the preceding recommendation and followed by the letter A. Thus, the unnumbered Recommendation between Recommendations 120 and 121 has been numbered 120A.
   B. The numbers 434 to 453 were repeated after the first number 453 in the first printing. Each of the second set of these numbers has been followed by an "A". Thus, in the revised numbering system, there is a 434A, and so on through 453A.
   C. The number 515 was omitted; that is, there is no recommendation or number between recommendations 514 and 516. No change has been made as a consequence of this error.

Committee 1

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ECONOMY OF AN AGING POPULATION

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 1 From Previous Printing

No changes were made in Committee 1 from previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 1:
We should reduce or eliminate all restrictions on older workers with particular reference to mandatory retirement, age, sex, or race discrimination, and the lack of sufficient or adequate incentives.

Employers should be encouraged to hire older workers on a part-time, temporary or shared basis, working on flexible schedules if they are able and willing to work.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 2:
Social Security recipients should be allowed to earn the equivalent of the average earnings covered under Social Security, without suffering reductions in their Social Security benefits.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 3:
Federal, state and local governments should set an example by hiring the elderly and minorities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 4:
Educational programs should be utilized to provide skilled training, job counseling, and placement for older men and women in order to initiate, enhance, and continue their voluntary participation in the work force.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 5:
Any legislation encouraging part-time, flex-time, or shared employment shall not result in savings of the cost of labor to the employer by: (a) payment of less than usual wages to full-time employees or (b) elimination of fringe benefits for less than full-time workers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 6:
Policies should be followed that will increase the rate of savings and investment in the U.S. economy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 7:
Laws and regulations limiting the rate of interest institutions can pay to small savers should be removed as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 8:
In view of inflation, more tax relief should be provided for the elderly who rely on fixed incomes from dividends, interest on savings and U.S. Savings Bonds. Further, that special tax relief be given at the time of cashing in War Bonds and similar Government Bonds.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 9:
Tax incentives should be given to companies and corporations to provide pension plans for all workers in the labor market. Private pensions should be vested after five years of employment and should also be portable from one company to another if the employee desires to change jobs. The spouses should share in benefits if the worker dies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 10:
Inflation is of overriding importance to the elderly. The highest priority should be given to macroeconomic policies to stop inflation.

The following 11 recommendations were individually passed as a program to control inflation:

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 11:
1. Moderate, steady, and certain growth in the money supply.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 12:
2. Reduce the growth of Federal budget outlays.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 13:
3. Reduce marginal tax rates.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 14:
4. Eliminate government regulations that impose costs well in excess of their benefits.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 15:
5. Balance the budget in an effective anti-inflation plan.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 16:
6. In those sectors where regulatory action would be appropriate to promote price competition such action should be taken.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 17:
7. The government at all levels should be wary of imposing any price, cost, or tax increases or additions which can be inflationary.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 18:
8. The government should refrain from erecting new regulatory barriers that discourage or lessen competition.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 19:

9. The public obsession with the fallacious inevitability of inflation must be overcome.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 20:

10. There should be legislation mandating cash discounts in lieu of the use of credit cards.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 21:

11. The resolutions of this committee should be used in ways that do not reduce current benefits available to older Americans such as SSI, medical assistance, in-home services, and meals on wheels.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 22:

Consumer education programs should be developed and implemented for the purpose of preserving the economic well-being of the elderly. Such programs must prevent consumer fraud and provide a forum through which senior adults may advise producers and vendors of their needs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 23:

An increased transfer program, targeted on the poorest elderly, should be established consistent with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Budget for Retired Persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 24:

Widows, widowers, and single elderly individuals should be allowed to qualify as heads-of-household and to use the preferential tax rates.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 25:

Legislation should be enacted to remove or substantially revise the adjusted gross income limits on tax credits for the elderly.

Social Security is the retirement foundation for all Americans. Current eligibility conditions, retirement ages and benefit levels in Social Security should be safeguarded. Short-term financing problems of the system can be addressed through relatively simple means. Solutions for the longer shortfalls demand painstaking scrutiny. Reform should enhance rather than diminish protection.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 26:

Social Security payments should be increased on an actuarially sound basis for workers delaying their retirement beyond age 65.

Supplemental Statements

NOTE — Committee I voted to dispense with the requirement that supplemental statements and additional views be accompanied by signed statements, deciding instead, in specific instances where it was so moved, to use the votes on the issues to determine whether the statements would be included in the report.

1. At least 20% voted for complete elimination of the earnings test.
2. At least 20% voted that funds should be available to establish organizations to create job opportunities for the elderly nationally and further, that tax incentives be granted to private sector employers for hiring older workers.
3. At least 20% voted that the present provision of the Federal Income Tax Law entitled, "Earned Income Credit", be changed so as to remove the requirement that the taxpayer must have a dependent before he or she is entitled to the credit reducing Income Tax.
4. At least 20% voted that though we recognize the need for increased investment aimed at improved productivity and economic growth, this can and should be done without opening up new tax loopholes that would unduly benefit wealthy individuals and large corporations.
5. At least 20% voted to oppose the resolution which called for action to be taken in those sectors where regulatory action would be appropriate to promote price competition.
6. At least 20% voted to oppose the resolution calling for legislation mandating cash discounts in lieu of the use of credit cards.
7. At least 20% voted that Congress should enact legislation giving the President stand-by authority to impose wage and price controls on a selective basis in those sectors of the economy that are leading in the inflation surge.
8. At least 20% voted that the solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds should be guaranteed by the infusion of funds from general revenues on a planned basis.
9. At least 20% voted that the special task force to be appointed by the President, Speaker of the House, and Senate Majority Leader should be directed to study and make recommendations as to whether the disparity in life expectancy between Blacks and other minorities and persons in the majority population justify different social security age eligibility requirements and/or different payroll taxes rates that reflect the disparity in mortality rates.

Additional Views

NOTE—Committee I voted to dispense with the requirement that supplemental statements and additional views be accompanied by signed statements, deciding instead, in specific instances where it was so moved, to use the votes on the issues to determine whether the statements would be included in the report.

1. At least 10% voted to oppose the resolution calling for inflation to be controlled by a program consisting of a moderate, steady and certain growth in the money supply.
2. At least 10% voted that Congress should act promptly to rebuild the personal income tax base by reducing or eliminating unnecessary tax expenditures—exemptions and deductions—or cutting back or postponing the scheduled reductions in personal income tax rates in order to assure the achievement of a balanced federal budget.

Committee 2

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 2 From Previous Printing

No changes were made in Committee 2 from Previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 27:
The financial integrity of Social Security, both in the short-run and the long-run must be assured. Traditional means for financing Social Security with its fiscal discipline and emphasis on the earned right principle of the program should be preserved. The use of general revenue funds would jeopardize the fiscal integrity of the Social Security fund, (OASI & DI). It is resolved that the fiscal integrity of a mandatory Social Security should be maintained and that the Federal government, through the U.S. Congress, should establish a formal definition and national consensus on the purpose of the Social Security fund and take appropriate measures to preserve the financial stability of the fund.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 28:
It is resolved that inflation, which is the worst form of taxation, unemployment, and interest rates should be controlled.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 29:
Whereas, the number of older persons in the population during the past 30 years has grown but the labor force participation of older workers has declined, and

Whereas, documented age bias has jeopardized the economic well-being of older persons by blocking continued employment, reemployment, promotions, salary increases and training opportunities, therefore

Be it resolved that the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) be amended to remove the upper age limit for all employees and to remove all exceptions to its prohibitions; and enforcement efforts be stepped up for both the ADEA and the related statute for federally aided employment programs (i.e., the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (ADA)) and qualified staff be assigned to enforce those laws, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) be provided with enough resources to increase private and public sector awareness of the ADEA's provisions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 30
Interfund borrowing be permitted if necessary to bridge the gap in income into the Social Security Fund to preserve the system.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 31
Whereas the right to a dependable, adequate and continuing income, without a test of need underlies all efforts to improve the position of elderly people in our society,

Whereas for just everyone, Social Security is the essential ingredient in building an income,

Whereas the Social Security benefits paid today and the protection promised to tomorrow's retirees are certainly not excessive,

Therefore be it resolved that the Committee, on recognizing the fundamental importance of Social Security to the ability of society to carry out the other recommendations of this Committee, urges the Delegates to the White House Conference and the organizations that they represent, to strenuously oppose all attempts to cut back on Social Security benefits now being received.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 32:
Early retirement should remain an option with no change in the adjustments provided under current law, with inducements for later retirement, and with removal of the earnings test at age 65.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 33:
A non-partisan Commission be established to invest social security funds in secure and advantageous Federal instruments which will provide a better yield and help minimize future deficits in the trust funds.
Implementation:
Commission to be established by act of Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 34:

1. The highest priority be given to the protection of benefits and they be related to realistic cost-of-living levels.

2. That Congress and the people reassess and develop a fair share policy baseline for Social Security benefits related to the C.P.I.

3. That ways and means of other industrial nations of the world, that spend nearly twice as much for

OASDI and other Social Security programs as does the USA, be studied and innovative systems be developed in order to structure a sound long-range contributory program which will provide a realistic measure of security and reinstill public confidence.

4. That Old-Age and Survivors, Disability and Medicare benefits must be continued without reductions and continue to be based upon the contributory system (FICA).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 35:
The minimum benefit of $122.00 monthly be fully restored to cover present and future beneficiaries.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 36:
Uncashed Social Security checks should be more carefully monitored and that money credited to the Social Security Trust Funds.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 37:
That the Conference strongly opposes any reduction in benefits being paid current Social Security recipients and strongly recommends that Congress and the Administration make every possible and fiscally reasonable effort, with regard to the security of the Social Security system, to maintain no less than the real protection which Social Security currently provides to all participants.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 38:
College student benefits under Social Security for the children of deceased and disabled Vietnam veterans be reinstated.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 39:
If the earnings test is not removed at age 65, then the Social Security delayed retirement credit (currently 3 percent per year) be increased to the actuarial level (of 8-10 percent per year) for persons age 65+.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 40:
We commend Congress and the Administration for its support of Social Security and also for its efforts to control inflation which is the heaviest tax on senior citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 41:
Any legislative action affecting public and private pension funds should provide for:

1. The reduction of vesting requirements
2. The greater portability of individual pension credits
3. The adequate actuarial funding of the pension funds

Implementation:
Tighten down on private pension plans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 42:
Increased tax incentives be established for employers to provide secure pension plans for their retired workers.

Implementation
Action by Congress through the appropriate Committee.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 43:
The conference recommends legislation to require that both husband and wife sign the election or rejection of a surviving spouse option on all public and private pensions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 44:
Whereas, the effects of inflation seriously erode the real dollar value of retirement income and resources of older people, and

Whereas, millions of retirees have expressed a desire to retain a less than full-time connection with the labor force,

Be it resolved that as a model for private sector employers, greater use be made by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management of flexible work options, including part-time jobs, shared jobs, phased retirement, and "flex-time" schedules to encourage greater labor force participation by older workers; and national, state and local governments develop incentive plans to encourage both public and private sectors to provide comprehensive pre-retirement planning opportunities for employees well in advance of retirement.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 45:
We aid the Middle Income Group, over 65, to preserve their income during these inflationary times. That the Federal Government give this group taxation relief, by eliminating income tax on an additional $2,500 of taxable income for one person, or $5,000 for a couple. This income to include savings bank interest, dividends from stocks, bonds, Government bonds and other savings income.

Implementation:
Federal income tax would implement this recommendation. The Taxation Committee would adjust the tax law accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 46:
We ask the President, Congress and the Labor Department to continue funding such programs as Green Thumb and other similar programs that employ the older worker.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 47:
The method of applying for Medicare payments and the complicated paperwork involved be simplified, thus enabling the elderly to better understand the forms to be filed for payment.

By simplifying the forms, everyone involved in processing the claim for payment would save money and time.

Implementation:
No problem to implement—ask anyone who has been involved in applying, especially in long illnesses, and they could suggest many ways to make the process less complicated.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 48:
Whereas, a decade of progress toward reducing the incidence of elderly poverty has begun to be reversed in the last two years (one in every four older people can be classed as poor or near-poor); and

Whereas, over 75 percent of all persons 65 years or older receive no wages or salary and depend on Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Veterans' benefits, pensions from government employment, private pensions and other public support programs for survival. Thus the limitations imposed by the unavailability of work combined with inadequate levels of existing forms of retirement income would take precedence over other serious but less dominant problems, therefore

Be it resolved that the level of SSI payments be immediately raised to the poverty line, the SSI assets test be eliminated as an eligibility factor, and the allowed earnings level be lifted, thereby leavening a policy which now acts as a disincentive to work.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 49:
Whereas, Supplemental Security Income is a very important source of income for people who live on low social security benefits,

Whereas, SSI restricts the amount of payment because of the income of other family members living in the same household thereby causing considerable hardship on low income elderly,

Be it resolved that SSI be amended to provide recipients with full payment regardless of their living arrangements and thus encourage members of their family to care for their elderly instead of sending them to an institution.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 50:
Under Part B of Medicare, the monthly rental fee of all durable medical equipment should be cut off when the purchase price of the piece of equipment has been reached. The provider of the equipment must use the purchase price as established by Medicare as the cut-off point.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 51:
Amendment to SSI Program. Because so many of our older citizens have a built in (sic) fear of the paupers grave, they should be allowed a $2,500 cash savings without losing their benefits.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 52:
Elderly veterans 65 and over and veterans' widows receiving non-service connected Veterans' benefits that these benefits (sic) not be affected by social security benefits they receive.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 53:
We note that Congress may soon consider far-reaching social security legislation and we therefore urge that it give full support to carrying out the resolution of this Committee that the Government make every possible and fiscally reasonable effort, with regard to the security of the Social Security system, to maintain no less than the real protection which Social Security currently provides to all participants.

Supplemental Statement

At least twenty percent of the committee membership voted its support:

1. Continuing the role of social security as the principal provider of income for those with below average earnings and as a source of retirement income for all but the highest earners,
2. Continuing full cost-of-living adjustments for social security benefits,
3. Adjusting social security survivors' benefit protection by wage increases until benefit eligibility and price increases thereafter, as is the case with retired workers' benefits,
4. Establishing a special income supplement for the elderly aged, those over 75, mostly widows, to be provided through social security,
5. Continuing the weighted benefit formula of social security,
6. Continuing the earnings-related formula in part to reward effort and to help meet the goal of preserving the previous level of living,
7. Continuing wage indexing of credited earnings for social security to keep pace with improved living standards,
8. Continuing social security's flexible retirement age arrangements that meet the varying needs of the aging, with
    - reduced benefits from age 62 to 65
    - increased benefits for those who work beyond age 65
    - payments of benefits as a straight annuity beyond age 70,
9. Continuing social security's present retirement

test which channels the bulk of benefits to the retired while providing some incentive to those who can and want to work,

10. Using inducements and expanding opportunities, rather than compulsion, to prolong working life,
11. Improving social security's long service minimum benefit,
12. Assuring the short-term soundness of social security by: permitting borrowing among the several social security funds, and from the general treasury to meet short-term deficits, enacting a countercyclical general revenue contribution, paying half of Part A Medicare costs from general revenues and shifting half of its payroll tax to social security retirement, survivor, and disability funding,
13. Rebuilding social security reserves to 60 percent of annual benefit outgo to assure their ability to withstand the stresses of recession,
14. Returning social security to its former status outside the unified budget so as to deter short-term manipulation motivated by budgetary considerations,
15. Establishing an independent board to insulate this special program from short run political pressures,
16. The improvement of spouses' and divorced persons' rights in social security and pension schemes based on the principle that marriage is an economic partnership,
17. Providing and enhancing survivor benefits in all retirement income programs,
18. Requiring that in private pensions both spouses must agree before survivor benefit options are rejected, at least where they are not estranged.

At least twenty percent of the committee membership voted to oppose:

19. Raising the social security retirement age which would cut benefits and strand those under age 65 who need social security benefits because of job displacement or ill health or simply because their life's work has burned them out,
20. Reducing food stamps to the elderly,
21. Imposing mandatory private pension coverage as an impractical costly diversion of funds that can better be used in other ways in current pay and retirement benefits,
22. Liberalizing Keogh and IRA maximum contributions which would largely benefit higher income people while increasing taxes for everyone.

Additional Views

Legislation be supported that provides: In order to promote the solvency of the OASI Trust Fund, any social security beneficiary may, at his or her option, forgo the receipt of monthly benefits and receive in lieu thereof an interest bearing tax-free Social Security Bonds; such bonds:

1. To bear interest at a rate to be determined by the Congress in consultation with the OASI Board of Trustees,
2. To mature at the end of one year from the date of purchase, but may be renewed by the purchaser,
3. To be redeemable on demand at any time after the date of purchase.

Committee 3

OLDER AMERICANS AS A CONTINUING RESOURCE

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 3 From Previous Printing

No changes were made in Committee 3 from previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 54:
Most older workers over the age of 65 want to continue being part of the work force and contributing to society but are only interested in part-time employment. There are many regulations and laws which are proper for full-time employees but act as disincentives for private sector employers, who provide 4 out of 5 jobs, to hiring older Americans in such part-time employment.

Be it resolved that: The Department of Labor establish an ad hoc Older Worker Employment Task Force to investigate and establish a list of these barriers to part-time employment of workers over 65 years of age and recommend to the Congress changes in such laws and regulations which will remove these disincentives and provide the private sector employer with a positive posture toward the part-time hiring of persons over the age of 65. The Task Force should include, at a minimum, representatives from older worker community organizations, organized labor, private sector employers, including at least one spokesperson for small business.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 55:

1. Ways and means be explored and developed to assist older Americans (aged 55 and older) to prepare for their entry into new activities prior to retirement.
2. Pre-retirement planning programs be required at all practicable levels of endeavor so as to facilitate entry into and to maximize performance in such areas as:
   a. New careers,
   b. Community services,
   c. Volunteerism,
   d. Other enterprises as may benefit the individual and the community at large.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 56:
The Age Discrimination in Employment Act be effectively enforced by the Equal Opportunity Commission.

Be it further resolved that, the Equal Opportunity Commission have adequate resources to protect older workers.

Implementation:
The Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 57:
Educational programs be initiated to promote the breakdown of stereotypes, enhance media responsibilities, recognize the value of the elderly as a human resource, and increase aging awareness through a combination of experience in life-long learning, role counseling, (including pre-retirement preparation) and intergenerational learning.

Implementation:

1. Higher Education Act and ESEA be amended to adopt the notion that curriculum and learning experiences be included that involve understanding the strengths and specialness of older persons—and discussion of the myths and stereotypes of older persons.
2. Colleges, elementary schools, high schools and community groups work together in developing programs that bring younger and older persons together.
3. School systems join with community groups and colleges to pressure the media to remove programs which stereotype older persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 58:
That the Age Discrimination in Employment Act be amended to prohibit all age-related practices and policies, particularly with respect to discrimination against older workers in hiring, in opportunities for promotion, and in the provision of equitable compensation.

Establish policies to provide employment for those aged who wish to work through the elimination of age, sex and racial discrimination by providing options for flexible hours and job-sharing, and by dropping mandatory retirement.

Implementation:
That the United States Congress implement a comprehensive work strategy to include barriers to employment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 59:
The Congress adopt legislation acknowledging, encouraging and implementing a "step down" from management and supervisory positions to positions

of lesser responsibility and at pay levels appropriate to the position, provided that the employee meets the qualifications for that position.

Implementation:

The U.S. Congress should enact legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 60:

Employers be encouraged by tax deductions, tax credits, and other appropriate incentives to establish and maintain pre-retirement and retirement counseling (included, if needed, psychological counseling) programs, and that such programs be implemented by the Department of Labor.

Implementation:

Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 61:

Pre-retirement planning programs, both community-based and industry-based be accelerated since we are living 30 to 40 years beyond a work life.

Be it further resolved that employers, in both the public and private sectors, be encouraged by tax deductions, tax credit and other appropriate incentives to establish and maintain pre-retirement and retirement counseling (including, if needed, psychosocial counseling programs).

Implementation:

That this White House Conference on Aging go on record endorsing pre-retirement planning programs by Government agencies and private industry.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 62:

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act be effectively enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

And be it further resolved that the EEOC have adequate resources to protect the older workers.

Implementation:

Refer to the President, the Select Committees on Aging in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 63:

It is the sense of this White House Conference on Aging to express its strong opposition to all forms of age discrimination in public and private employment, particularly with respect to policies that discriminate against older workers in hiring, in opportunities for promotion and in compensation.

Implementation:

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 64:

Discrimination in employment on the basis of age should be prohibited.

That the practice of mandatory retirement should be abolished so that employees wishing to remain at their jobs may be allowed to continue to work.

That the Congress of the United States be requested to enact legislation ending mandatory retirement in the private employment sector, presently established at age 70, thereby putting citizens employed in that sector on a plane equal to that provided for employers of the public sector.

Implementation:

The Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 65:

Be it resolved that Pilot Programs in cooperating with Small Businesses, private and public enterprise to develop and promote "new employment opportunities for older or retired workers" regardless of color or creed. (For example: Polaroid's "rehearsal for retirement" program in preparation for a retirement career. Polaroid also has a no-mandatory retirement."

Implementation:

Develop specific objectives for legislative action at local, state and federal levels to promote Pilot Program through private and public enterprises for new employment opportunities for older or retired workers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 66:

Be it resolved that the Congress be requested to enact legislation that gives preferred opportunities for employment of persons over 55 years of age in the aging network.

Implementation:

Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 67:

Employers who employ and train older workers who wish to return to work be given Federal tax incentives.

Implementation:

Federal government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 68:

Federally funded programs for older Americans should offer better service to women over age 40, who are the fastest growing segment of the U.S. labor force and who face age and sex discrimination and lack of employer recognition of skills gained from non-paid homemaking and community resources.

Implementation:

Employment options and training for older women and displaced homemakers must be provided.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 69:

A National Elderly Employment Program (NEEP) be established to employ all older Americans who wish to work, and furthermore that all disincentives to work in benefit programs be eliminated. Both public, private and community sectors should work cooperatively to find useful and dignified employment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 70:
Be it resolved that whereas Social Security is a covenant between the government of the United States and the citizens of this great country and whereas yesterday's vote in the Committee on Economic Well-Being represents a denial of that great compact.

Be it hereby resolved that the Committee on Older Americans as a Continuing Resource reaffirms that compact and requests the Congress of the United States to transfer general revenue funds to the Social Security system should the Congress in its wisdom deem such action necessary.

Implementation:
Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 71:
Incentives be provided for the older person either to remain in or return to the work force.

The Social Security earnings limitation be eliminated, particularly with respect to discrimination against older workers in hiring, in opportunities for promotion and training, and in the provision of equitable compensation.

Implementation:
Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 72:
A national program be initiated to stimulate Elderly Economic Development (EED) utilizing existing models for community-based development. This program would invest in small scale enterprises established by the elderly economically disadvantaged to provide services or products needed in their communities.

Implementation:
Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 73:
Whereas older Americans will be a greater national resource to the extent that they are allowed to participate in decision making, and

Whereas the 1971 White House Conference on Aging recommended that older people be allowed to participate in the formulation and carrying out of programs designed for them, and

Whereas there has been little, if any evaluation of the extent to which such participation by the elderly has been allowed since the 1971 White House Conference on Aging,

Be it resolved that: The Administration on Aging look into this question and make its findings known, especially to members of senior citizens' centers and clubs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 74:
The White House Conference on Aging recognizes the Indian elders as the foundation of the family and the Indian Tribes, and that the utilization of this human resource strengthens our entire society. The most vital role of the elders in Indian communities is the preservation of cultural and religious traditions. This is the means through which the elderly contribute to the well-being of Indian children, families, and society.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Indian Freedom of Religion Act of 1978, P.L. 95-341, which calls attention to certain rights of the American Indians with respect to the unique religious and cultural practices of the American Indians, be signed and implemented by the President of the United States to insure the protection and continued practice of the American Indian's religious traditions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 75:
Older persons be included on each major national and state board or policy-making body affecting aging services and that older persons also have the opportunity to participate on community boards in order that their interest or expertise may be utilized.

Implementation:
Charters for existing national, state, and community boards affecting service to older persons should be amended to explicitly mandate membership of older persons who represent the population of older persons served by these boards. These older persons shall have equal status with all other board members.

All charters for new boards or agencies providing service to older persons shall explicitly include older persons as equal members.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 76:
Policies be encouraged and programs be developed that utilize the reservoir of experience, insights and wisdom of older Americans to effect social change.

Implementation:
Local communities: Aggressively promote conferences and seminars to explore social change options—private, volunteer and educational organizations to establish mechanisms that would involve older persons as consultants to determine direction of social change.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 77:
We strongly recommend that the Older American's Act remain a separate and distinct federal-funded categorical program with no change to a block grant status.

Implementation:
Federal regulation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 78:

Counseling and placement services as well as training in job skills for older Americans be established at the Federal level.

Implementation:

Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 79:

The word "MINORITY" be replaced in the National Older Americans Act, thereby allowing total access for all Third World minorities to receive the full benefits of this Act.

Be it further resolved that: Blacks, Latinos, and Native American Indians or other Third World miniority population groups, who can statistically demonstrate a shorter life expectancy than the general population, be eligible at an appropriately adjusted age for federally mandated or supported resources, programs, and services. The eligibility age for receiving Social Security benefits, Medicare, Older Americans Act, etc., must be removed from "chronological age" as a criterion for services and benefits. Additional consideration must be given for services, benefits, and socio-economic and health factors affecting minority Third World elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 80:

Whereas many aged Americans continue to identify strongly with their diverse cultures and religious heritage, and

Whereas these cultural and religious factors are influencing the process of aging, attitudes toward life and death, self-perception, environment, basic human emotional needs and spiritual well-being, therefore

Be it resolved that: In considering older Americans as a continuing resource, the whole person be considered—including factors of cultural, linguistic, and religious heritage and

Be it further resolved that: Special efforts be made to link these diverse cultures with the services and opportunities for further fruitful activity in later life, available to those in the larger American community.

Implementation:

Begin by collecting information on the needs of 7 million Euro-Americans (25% of all Americans over 65 years) 90% of whom do not use English at home as a first language.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 81:

The Committee on Older Americans as a Continuing Resource, recognizing the important role of older Americans as a reservoir of moral strength, urge the 1981 WHCoA to include the recommendation that the government, on all levels, recognize the role of older Americans as a national moral resource and take appropriate action to implement this resolution.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 82:

An educational and public relations program be promoted to emphasize the employability of the older worker.

Be it further resolved that: Every effort be made to dispel the stereotyped image of aging which is held by too many persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 83:

The committee proposes that all senior U.S. American citizens of this country, no matter where they reside (U.S., Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizenship of those residing in the state of the union.

Implementation:

Congressional action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 84:

The Federal government adopt a policy for encouraging older volunteers to participate in the provision of transportation services. Incentives should include: reimbursement for out-of pocket expenses for the cost of services rendered, tax credits, use of publicly owned vehicles, and assistance with insurance and maintenance costs.

Implementation:

We believe this should be controlled by the local office of aging. Implementation should be the following statement; the regulation to be by the State for the stated purpose of the above recommendation. The vehicles to be used could be privately owned vans or regular automobiles. These fees should be paid by the recipient when possible. Alternate funding should be paid by community agencies when the above is not practical. Mileage reimbursement should be paid at State rates or at the rates of the Federal government, which ever is greater. The funding should not be at the expense of other needed social agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 85:

In order that the rich skills and experience of all older Americans be made available to our nation, and the communities in which they reside, a national policy be established "Stipend Volunteerism" in all areas of community activity.

Implementation:

1. That Congress pass legislation for funding this activity (Income tax credits for hours contributed or other suitable mechanism),
2. That special effort be made that low income seniors who are no longer employed be informed of this opportunity to be a valued and respected human resource.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 86:

Retirees serving as volunteers in their communities be granted federal income tax credits for documented expenses in connection with the services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 87:

Voluntarism be promoted by the continued development of an income tax system which rewards voluntarism through tax incentives and reimbursed personal expenditures, and

That volunteer participation programs and related agencies be maintained and increased by Federal support in order to assist older persons to develop fully as well as stimulate individual and corporate interest in assisting the elderly in that development.

Implementation:
The Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 88

To facilitate the efforts of Seniors who wish to volunteer their services, the community service agencies should:

a. Provide needed reimbursement for their transportation costs and all personal expenses to older volunteers, to reduce the expenses they incur in serving.

b. That the reimbursement come from appropriate funding agency.

Implementation:
The Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 89:

Congress elevate the Administration on Aging to the status of Office of Aging Services, with an Assistant Secretary of Aging who reports directly to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Implementation:
This recommendation be forwarded to all members of Congress for action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 90:

This committee would like to go on record as supporting a White House Conference on Aging in 1991.

Implementation:
Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 91:

Employment opportunities of older adults be expanded by negotiating with federal and other agencies to secure more funds for employment in programs earmarked for older adults, such as Green Thumb National Farmers Union, Senior Aids, Senior Companions and Foster Grandparents.

Implementation:
Full funding of Title V of the Older Americans Act to be continued at least at the FY 81-82 level.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 92:

Title VI, direct funding to Indian Tribes, which was adopted in the 1978 amendments to the Older Americans Act, and which has provided vitally needed services to 85 of 333 Indian Tribes in spite of limited appropriations and other Federal entitlements to Indian Tribes (BIA and IHS), be continued by the Congress of the United States: and

Be it resolved that: The White House Conference on Aging recommends that $25 million implement the provisons of Title VI in order that the Indian elderly of every tribe have services available to them.

Be it further resolved that: The White House Conference on Aging recommends that all federal agencies, in addition to the federal Indian agencies who have legal responsibility to provide services to Indian elderly provide such services in a coordinated and efficient manner through Indian Tribes by the initiation of an Indian aging policy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 93:

Guidelines be promulgated by HHS to promote the establishment of coalitions among human service agencies, businesses, educational institutions, and other organizations to advocate social justice, and economic and political change.

Implementation:

1. AoA train older persons as community organizers and advocates for social change.
2. Area agencies employ such persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 94:

For persons who continue to work past the normal retirement age and who defer receiving social security benefits shall receive full actuarial adjustments upon retirement.

An actuarial study be made after each 10 year census to adjust social security benefits and taxes to conform with changes according to the socioeconomic trends.

Implementation:
Federal legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 95:

It is moved that the recommendations of this committee include the further recommendation that:

Laws regulating tax sheltered annuities that require withdrawal of funds to begin not later than a specific age (70) be removed and that no age requirements be set.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 96:

Municipalities, public and private institutions and organizations utilize older Americans to provide a personal continuity with an understanding of the past through preparing oral histories, written

chronicles and other pertinent projects.
Implementation:
State and private.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 97:
That the 1978 Age Discrimination in Employment Act be amended to prohibit all age related practices and policies affecting older Americans, including hiring, promotion, compensation, and forced retirement.
Implementation:
Recommendations to Congress and the President.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 98:
All American senior citizens of Philippine origin who reside in the U.S. of America (including American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Guam) be entitled to "All" the rights and privileges of American citizens.
Implementation:
Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 99:
Whereas older Americans have contributed greatly to the development of our nation and still have great contributions to make to their fellow citizens and the nation.

Therefore, be it resolved that the contributions of older Americans be utilized and increased, through actions like the following,

Beyond financial considerations, mental health aspects of the continuing resource possibilities of older people constitute imperative factors. In an opinionaire of more than 1500 Texans, one out of five listed mental health needs as an overriding concern, exceeded by income economics concerns. While the elderly constitute 11% of the population, they are only 4% of the clients of mental health services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 100:
The aging and minorities are not adequately represented in employment in proportion to their population, it is recommended that AoA be mandated to hire qualified elderly and minorities in programs in the federal and state and local levels.
Implementation:
Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 101:
Whereas, it is vital that everyone responds to the questionnaire for maximum credibility and participation by all delegates and observers, and

Whereas, the state coordinators can best facilitate full participation by all within their jurisdiction and

Whereas the general consensus that the voting procedure does not allow for individual responses to the fourteen (14) issues, and

Whereas, there is a practical need for class affiliation between the current state units on aging and the WHCoA office in delegate action and effectiveness,

Therefore be it resolved, that each state be responsible for assuring that all of the delegates/observers forward the completed questionnaires to the designated state coordinators, and further that the coordinators assumes the responsibility of forwarding the total statewide response to the WHCoA in a timely manner.
Implementation:
State.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 102:
In order to enhance and preserve older Americans as a Continuing Resource we hereby assembled affirm the following Bill of Rights for Older Americans:

1. The right to be heard.
2. The right to economic well-being.
3. The right to function in the mainstream of American life to the extent of their fullest potential.
4. The right to freedom from discrimination because of age, race, sex, creed or marital status.
5. The right to freedom of choice in housing, working, volunteering, health care and social life style.
6. The right to adequate and affordable housing.
7. The right to health maintenance and health care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 103:
Expanded employment opportunities for the aged as a growing national resource.

Whereas, the report of the Technical Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource is a comprehensive study and review of the need to recognize older Americans as a National Resource.

Whereas, the need for securing recognition of government at all levels as well as private industry is well documented and

Whereas, numerous recommendations are made regarding the role of government, industry and educational institutions in development and implementation of programs designed to take full advantage of these resources, and

Whereas, for the past twenty years we have had many experiments, pilot programs, seminars and conferences which have dealt with the employment opportunities of the older worker with little continuing success and

Whereas, there has been no real commitment by the federal government and very little funding to promote programs of this nature, and

Whereas, an ever increasing number of older

Americans are forced by changing economic conditions to seek meaningful employment, and

Whereas, the committee recommendations have little substance if there is not adequate funding.

Now, be it resolved that this Conference call upon the federal government to coordinate and fund a plan that will promote programs designed to train or retrain older workers, to provide informational and educational programs concerning the potential use of older workers to government and industry at all levels, and to serve as a continuing resource for industry and government in promoting older worker programs;

And be it further resolved that in order to achieve this purpose that there be established an Older Workers Division in EDD, that the federal government mandate and fund an Older Worker Division in each State Department of Employment, and that each regional or district office in every state employ a full time older worker specialist.

Implementation:
Federal government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 104:

Whereas, there are well over 10 million persons between the ages of 55 and 60 who are in need of meaningful things to do in volunteering in community service in organized programs such as the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, and

Whereas, these potential volunteers are presently barred from participation in the RSVP program because they do not meet the minimum age qualification of 60 years, the age limit for qualification in this program should be dropped to 55, and

Whereas, the present RSVP program is focused primarily on urban participation, with consequential minimum budgets for transportation during this period of $1.40 to $1.50 per gallon gasoline prices, the transportation budgets should be increased by ACTION to permit the expansion of the RSVP to rural areas and to provide more such funds for the 55-60 group, hopefully to be added and

Therefore, be it resolved that curtailment and abolishment of so many public service programs necessitate the further encouragement of volunteerism to carry on community service programs on a supervised basis, ACTION, with an organization already in place, should be given the direction to expand its present projects and to enlarge their areas of recruitment to surrounding rural areas and to accept those persons who may apply, and be provided with the funds for fully compensating its volunteers for services provided by them with their personal automobiles now and in the future.

Implementation:
Congress and Federal Government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 105

The committee believes that this nation should fashion an economy and a labor market policy that is age-neutral and that efficiently, creatively, humanely, and equitably uses the skills, energies and work attitudes of older workers. Such a policy should involve implementation by both the public and private sectors. While the policy should be consistent with the economic realities of the coming decades, it should be equally consistent with the goals of equity and justice and include a vision of an American society which is age-neutral in work places as well as in our homes, our communities and institutions.

Specifically, the Committee recommends:

1. The federal government, in cooperation with state and local governments and the private sector, should immediately initiate a comprehensive review of public tax policies to eliminate barriers to employment and to encourage wider employment opportunities for older persons.

2. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act and related laws should be amended to provide for full actuarial adjustments of private pension plans and full employer contributions for fringe benefits for persons who work beyond a pensioner's normal retirement age or beyond age 65. There should be no differential in employer benefit contributions based on age.

3. Management and labor—through collective bargaining—should support increased opportunities for flexible work arrangements such as part-time work with proportional fringe benefits, shared jobs, educational benefits to train for second careers and other accommodations which extend worklife for older workers. The Congress should amend the National Labor Relations Act to include extended worklife as a goal of collective bargaining.

4. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and other publicly supported training vocational education and manpower programs and services, including the U.S. Employment Service, should be held specifically accountable by the Congress by the year 1983 for equitable assistance to all age groups or face sanctions. At the same time the Title V (Older Americans Act as amended), Senior Community Employment Program should be supported and expanded having proven its utility and flexibility in employing the skills and energies of thousands of older citizens, especially minority and low income older persons.

5. The Federal government and the private sector promptly should undertake a major research and dissemination effort to accomplish the following objectives by 1985:
   a. Develop, test and implement a utilization strategy for age-neutral occupational performance appraisal tools and corresponding personal functional capacity measures for application to a wide range of current and expanding occupational categories.
   b. Investigate the comparative costs and productivity of various age groups in diverse jobs in the work force, including better methods of assessing the value of mature skills.
   c. Gather and synthesize facts related to the skills, experience, attitudes and productivity of middle-aged and older workers and disseminate such facts to employers and widely to the general public through the media.
6. Middle-aged and older workers should be encouraged and assisted to prepare to enter new careers, especially when unemployed or facing unemployment in declining industries or occupations. A "Second Career Sabbatical" could be financed through changes in unemployment insurance statutes and targeted to persons 45 and older; it could provide for up to a year of full-time education and re-training. Other arrangements could involve part-time work, together with unemployment insurance payments or cash advances against future pension entitlements for employed persons. To be successful, the program will require strong collective bargaining support, widespread participation by schools and colleges, and, probably, support through a government-related transitional employment program.

CONCLUSION

The Committee recognizes that the policy called for here constitutes a framework within which programs can be developed that are mutually supportive of widening employment opportunities for all Americans. We believe that with appropriate fiscal, monetary and productivity conditions, the marketplace can provide nearly all the necessary jobs for those who desire to work. But we also believe that the government has an obligation to be an "employer of last resort" if that marketplace does not provide the job needed. With countless socially-valuable services to be rendered and with thousands of willing and competent workers available, these needs and resources can be brought together, the economy strengthened, and individuals with time, energy, skill, experience, and a willingness to continue to be of service can be gainfully employed. To do less is to miss a tremendous opportunity—for one and for all.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 106:

Be it resolved that:

America's population is aging rapidly. The growing older non-working population is placing sizable demands on public and private retirement income support and service systems. Considerable concern exists over the extent to which persons of working age can adequately support an older non-working population. Income inadequacy, which might be alleviated by continued employment of older persons willing and able to work is a serious problem for an increasing number of older Americans.

Opportunities that would facilitate a prolonged worklife (e.g., phased retirement, part-time employment, flexible work schedules) are insufficient to meet the apparent desire for employment on the part of workers on the threshold of retirement, retirees who wish to return to work, or homemakers seeking to enter the labor force for the first time or after a lengthy period of absence. Older persons, for example, are underrepresented in programs designed to enhance employment prospects, such as CETA and Public Service Employment programs and retraining, skill-updating, and on-the-job training projects. Negative stereotypes about ability to perform, as well as age discrimination, continue to restrict the opportunities for older persons to remain in the labor force, to change jobs, reenter the workforce, or obtain significant volunteer service activity.

In fact, the majority of older persons are physically, mentally, and emotionally capable of sustained, productive work in almost all fields of activity. The public, private and non-profit sectors, however, are frequently influenced by erroneous stereotypes. Older persons themselves also often accept these same stereotypes and are consequently discouraged from demanding greater opportunities for meaningful involvement.

If older persons are to be encouraged voluntarily to continue productive involvement on a paid, self-employed or volunteer basis, opportunities for their involvement must be expanded.

For the Federal Government

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource urges the Federal Government to recognize its responsibility toward promoting employment opportunities for older Americans and to take the lead in developing and expanding programs that will enhance the employment prospects of this age group.

Specifically, the Committee recommends that:

1. In order to stimulate programs that promote the employability of older persons, to encourage greater elderly participation in jobs programs, and to facilitate the identification and creation of jobs for older persons who are willing and able to work in unsubsidized employment, the U.S. Secretary of Labor appoint a Special Assistant for Older and Retired Workers.
2. The U.S. State Employment Service and the State Governors establish a separate, active section for Older and Retired Workers as part of the operations of all State Employment Offices.
3. The U.S. Department of Labor, through the U.S. Employment Service, place a major emphasis on training, counseling, job-seeking skills, development and placement services for older Americans. Whenever possible, older persons themselves should be used as trainers, counselors, skill developers, and placement officers.
4. The Administration vigorously enforce CETA legislation "or any replacement legislation" to guarantee adequate representation of older persons in CETA "type" programs and to accept part-time employment of older workers as an intricate part of such programs.
5. The U.S. Department of Labor ensure that older persons are routinely and systematically involved in the administration of CETA legislation at local levels.
6. The U.S. Department of Labor should recognize and act upon the feasibility of using older persons as trainers in CETA programs, particularly those that involve the training of unemployed youth. DOL should recognize that older persons represent the greatest and most abundant resource for teaching job-related skills and introducing young people to the world of work.

For Employers

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource recognizes that there exists a need for more employment options in both the public and private sectors that would capitalize on the skills, abilities, and unique characteristics of older public and private sectors to take advantage of the fact that older persons are a tremendous resource and to promote continued employment for older Americans, using this readily available resource in creative and innovative ways. Specifically, the Committee recommends that employers:

7. Identify within their organization and agencies where productive use can be made of older persons.
8. Create new and useful positions that take advantage of their skills, experience, insight, maturity, dependability,
9. Reexamine job descriptions and requirements to ensure that specified requirements are necessary for the fulfillment of job responsibilities.
10. Reexamine employment, promotion, training, and retirement policies to ensure that maximum and equitable utilization of all workers is made.
11. Develop methods of effectively matching job requirements with individual abilities and interests.
12. Adopt a policy of using functional criteria, rather than age, in assessing job-related abilities.
13. Examine job characteristics and needs with an eye toward providing more flexibility in work schedules, more part-time work, movement toward less physically demanding work, and, where feasible, job redesign that would promote continued employment.
14. Implement non-discriminatory policies of job training and skill updating for all workers, regardless of age.
15. Provide appropriate counseling to older workers on new career and training opportunities, using older workers, whenever possible, in providing those services.
16. Recognize (a) the unique assets (maturity, insight, dependability, etc.) on the part of older women entering the labor force for the first time or reentering after years of absence and (b) the transferability of skills from the home to the workplace.

For the Volunteer Sector

Major unmet needs exist in every community; increases in those needs can be expected as communities are forced to cut programs and services in response to sustained rates of high inflation. Older persons, as resources, can contribute greatly to meeting those needs. Moreover, the older population is a growing political and advocacy force of potentially great significance, a force that could be channelled toward improving the general welfare. Older persons who are productively and gainfully employed as volunteers contribute to the community; any costs of preparing these persons for volunteer work should be weighed against the cost of not providing the needed services that older persons can offer. If the nation does not recognize and respond to the reservoir of talent in the older population, the elderly may organize for their own best interest, rather than the welfare of everyone.

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource urges the volunteer sector to recognize that not to use the available volunteer services of older persons would be detrimental to our communities and, therefore, to make every effort to tap this resource. In particular, the Committee recommends that:

17. The U.S. Congress and the Executive branch, as a minimum effort, at least double the 1981 budget appropriations for federal programs employing low-income elderly in community service work, including the Title V Community Service Employment Program (e.g., Green Thumb and Senior Aides) and ACTION volunteer programs (RSVP, Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, VISTA).
18. Volunteer agencies in the public and private sectors provide peer counseling, training, skill-building, and information through schools, adult education programs, service agencies, and the media on ways that persons of retirement age can best volunteer their services.
19. Community service agencies provide, where feasible, opportunities for older persons to transfer to paid employment.
20. Community service agencies treat volunteers in the same manner as employees by developing job descriptions and by providing appropriate matching of job requirements and individual interest and abilities, and by providing adequate supervision, staff support, and recognition of volunteer endeavors.
21. Community service agencies provide reimbursement at least for the transportation expenses of older volunteers to reduce the costs of serving.
22. Community service agencies undertake outreach activities to persuade older persons that their services as volunteers are needed.

For Local Communities

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource finds a need for local communiities to promote aggressively the utilization of older persons in their communities and urges local communities to recognize and act upon this fact. Specifically, the Committee recommends that:

23. Public, private, and non-profit organizations within local communities (a) identity where older persons can serve most effectively in a paid, self-employed, or volunteer capacity, (b) establish reasonable community-wide goals or targets for using older persons in those positions, and (c) implement community-supported programs designed to meet those goals.
24. Local communities establish community councils, which include older persons to expand employment and volunteer service opportunities for older persons, identify with the needs of employers and the community.
25. Top officials in local communities take the lead in developing recruitment programs through the senior citizen organizations, pre-retirement programs in industry, churches, and fraternal organizations, and courses in educational institutions.

For Educational Institutions

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource concludes that educational institutions have a responsibility to meet the educational needs of all persons, without regard to age. The Committee urges educational institutions at the secondary and post-secondary level to recognize the value of continued educational involvement throughout the life cycle and to respond to the needs of older age groups. Specifically, the Committee recommends that secondary and post-secondary educational institutions:

26. Develop and expand programs that assist older workers to continue in, or reenter, the labor force on a paid or self-employed basis or to engage in significant volunteer service.
27. Undertake a public relations program to encourage older persons to continue educational pursuits.
28. Utilize older persons in the development and implementation of educational programs.
29. Provide counseling on appropriate educational programs with career paths.
30. Consult with business, industry, local government, and civic organizations concerning educational programs that will help older persons get jobs.

For Media Campaigns

Because barriers to the continued utilization of older persons stem largely from negative and erroneous stereotypes about the ability of older persons to make significant contributions to the labor force and to society as a whole, the Committee recommends that:

31. Federal, state, and local governments highlight positive examples of older persons as resources through the media, (i.e., television, radio, newspapers and magazines), demonstration projects, on-the-job experiences, and-the-like to establish for the public, employers and older people themselves that older persons are a valuable and available resource.

32. The federal government undertake a concerted campaign to emphasize the advantage in hiring, training, promoting, and retaining older workers and volunteers.

33. Private industry support media campaigns to promote general awareness of the advantages to industry of the continued employment of older workers, by making financial contributions to this effort and by providing specific industry examples of the utilization of older workers.

34. Senior citizen and volunteer organizations use their newsletters, when available, to highlight the resource inherent in the older population and ways that this resource may be tapped.

For the Public, Private, and Non-Profit Sectors

Employers in the public, private, and non-profit sectors should recognize that transportation represents a major impediment to the continued involvement of older persons. The expense, concern for personal safety, lack of access for those with physical impairments, and the total lack of public transportation in some areas may preclude many able and willing older persons from working in paid or volunteer positions. Concern for personal safety at the workplace may also discourage older persons from remaining active. The Committee recommends that:

35. Local governments, employers and transportation agencies work together to assess transportation needs and to develop innovative ways of meeting those needs. Older persons themselves should be involved in the planning and, whereever possible, the provision of transportation services.

36. Employers take necessary steps to provide for the physical safety of all workers, paid or volunteer, young and old.

For Older Persons

The Committee on Older Americans as a Growing National Resource urges older persons themselves to take advantage of opportunities for continued involvement as they develop and to work with community leaders and agencies in expanding those opportunities.

Committee 4

PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WELLNESS

Summary of Changes made in Committee 4 From Previous Printing

Added Recommendations

The following recommendations were passed by Committee 4 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. They have been added to the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 4.

1. RECOMMENDATION 124A.
2. RECOMMENDATION 124B.
3. RECOMMENDATION 124C.
4. RECOMMENDATION 124D.
5. RECOMMENDATION 124E.
6. RECOMMENDATION 124F.
7. RECOMMENDATION 124G.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 107

Government agencies, at both state and national levels, and private agencies be urged to aggressively disseminate information to the elderly stressing (1) the importance of good nutrition, exercise, and an active lifestyle to their physical well-being, and (2) specific guidelines for doing so.

Implementation:

Dissemination of the recommendations and proceedings of this WHCOA to appropriate governmental agencies and officials will bring this to their attention. An attendant letter from the White House urging implementation should give it a good start.

Also part (2) of the motion indicates what is needed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 108:

To promote and maintain a sense of well-being among seniors—mental and spiritual, as well as physical health should be specifically included in all concerns (holistic approach).

Implementation:

Implementation is contained in the proposal itself.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 109:

Nutrition programs for older Americans shall include provision for nutrition education, transportation services, and recognition of special populations. This shall be done within a framework of partnership between public, private and non-profit sectors.

Implementation:

To incorporate this language in the implementation plans of all resolutions. Priority funding to be given by Congress to these three issues.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 110:

Tax incentives be given to companies who sponsor pre-retirement and post-retirement programs which include the promotion and maintenance of wellness.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 111:

We increase the tax on tobacco and alcohol and use the increased revenues to promote public education programs to combat the longer term harm of these substances.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 112:

Whereas the present Medicare program does not provide reimbursement for preventive care and maintenance of wellness,

Be it resolved that this committee goes on record endorsing the passage of the Medicare Reform Package of 1981, H.R. 3827, sponsored by the Honorable Claude Pepper, on June 4, 1981, and other legislation which will require reimbursement of individuals for expenses paid for preventive care and the maintenance of wellness.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 113:

Be it resolved that this Conference recommends to the Congress and the President to develop a national health policy involving federal, state, and local governments, the private sector which will cover all groups and which will guarantee all Americans full and comprehensive health services irrespective of their income, allow consumer access to information and assure national health planning and control.

Implementation:

To this end we recommend a joint Senate House Subcommittee on Health and Aging to hold and open hearings in every area in the country in preparation for the necessary enabling legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 114

The Federal Government should encourage preventive care to avoid institutionalization by providing such services as (a) relevant immunizations, (b) periodic screening, and (c) basic physical examinations for older persons. Reimbursement under Medicare/Medicaid to all qualified health providers and service settings, e.g., home care settings and ambulatory facilities will provide the primary source of encouragement to increase such service utilization. Given a service utilization increase, federal health program expenditures will be used in a more cost-effective manner.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 115:
We affirm support of the HMO Act of 1973 as amended in 1976 and 1978. We recommend that the Federal Government's role be strengthened by amending regulations that restrict Medicare reimbursement on a capitated basis.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 116:
Be it resolved that the Federal Government not subsidize toxic substances including, but not exclusive of, alcohol, tobacco, pesticides, and harmful food additives which are a deterrent to wellness.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 117:
The public and private sector combine efforts to direct a public education and service campaign to disseminate information concerning interaction among drugs and between alcohol and drugs to promote and maintain wellness.

Implementation:
It is recommended that funds within the National Institute of Drug Abuse and other sources be used to accomplish these objectives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 118:
Since many elderly who take multiple drugs are not aware of the potential hazards when taken in combination with alcohol,

Be it resolved that elderly people should routinely be cautioned of the potential hazards.

Implementation:
Medical Schools should carry out a plan for education on these hazards.

Prescription and over-the-counter drugs that do have potential hazards must carry warning on label.

Physicians, when prescribing drugs, must caution patient.

Pharmacists, when dispensing drugs, must caution patient.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 119:
Be it resolved that to remain independent, people with non-insulin-dependent diabetes, cardio- renal and hypertension problems must follow carefully planned physician prescription therapeutic diets and regimens. Counseling should be provided by Registered Dieticians, paid by third party payments by Medicare/Medicaid and private insurers.

Implementation:
This is an attempt to transfer a relatively small portion of Medicare A funds to Medicare B (outpatient) payments. Since the cost of therapeutic out-patient diet counseling is dramatically less than that of hospitalization or institutionalization, the odds are strongly in favor of its paying off.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 120:
Since promotion of wellness is a lifelong process, let us develop a national health care policy that includes programs at all levels of community structure in order to provide nutritional assessments, exercise programs and health care management for all citizens.

Implementation:
The Secretary of the Department of Human Services shall appoint a task force to develop a national health care policy as defined in the resolution. The task force shall complete its charge within 12 months, and it shall take into consideration existing public and private sector programs and initiatives such as the National Objectives for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. In formulating this policy the Task Force shall incorporate the resources of the media, business and industry, and other private organizations, local, state, and federal agencies with consideration of ethnic, cultural and other community differences.

The Secretary of Human Services shall make this proposed national health policy available to all health professional, national and statewide citizen organizations for study and comment.

The Secretary shall then have legislation prepared with legislative support that can then be submitted to Congress for adoption and implementation.

In order for this policy to be carried out, participants at this Conference are urged to maintain vigilant interest in the long term implementation of this long needed policy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 120A:
Be it resolved that Community Mental Health Centers be required to allocate mental health professional and support staff and funds *proportionate* to the percentages of older adults in the catchment area.

Implementation:
1. That NIHM establish regulations effective within one year that Community Mental Health Centers implement said resolution;
2. If block grants are used to channel funds to State Department of Mental Health, then the Federal Government should require the states to implement said resolution.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 121:
Be it resolved that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services will encourage the private sector to support demonstration projects in self care.

The sponsors of these projects could include, but not be limited to the following types of groups:

- Health care providers including physicians, nurses and all other qualified licensed registered health care providers, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, nursing homes, health maintenance organizations
- Private employers
- Universities
- Insurance companies

Supporting Analysis

Budget impact—minimal.

No legislation or regulation required to implement.

Secretary's office implements along with the private sector.

There is evidence to suggest that the private sector, working at the local level, can design and implement programs of this kind and can achieve good results with an efficient program without government regulation and legislation.

Private sector groups could expect to get good publicity and to generate community good will if they undertook these programs.

Implementation:

The Office of the Secretary can develop these programs in cooperation with the private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 122:

Health assessment centers be established for older Americans as a special effort toward promoting and maintaining wellness. This would serve as a referral point for multidisciplinary health assessment, a health education resource center and a means of coordinating and ensuring appropriate use of health services.

Implementation:

1. Rely on existing health facilities, services and professionals.
2. Provide for comprehensive health assessment reimburseable through Medicare.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 123:

Be it resolved that self-care, mutual help and health assessment/counseling programs be established in—but not limited to—such focal points as senior multipurpose centers, meal sites, adult daycares, religious senior centers, housing centers.

Rationale 1) They already exist as nucleus places in operation, 2) logical for access and outreach, 3) students and volunteers are or should be in and out of these places, 4) care be conducted as clinics and could consider sliding scale flexipay.

Implementation:

1. Call on health professionals and volunteers from service agencies and educational programs to assist in conducting such programs with incentives.
2. Employ the widest possible range of health professionals and those lay people with specialized training in aging.
3. Set up a National Senior Health Corps created by governmental and private resources to serve in the above mentioned program and also to promote older persons as resources. These persons should receive training as needed. Persons would serve as full or part-time workers or volunteers as desired by the program and/or by the individuals. See "Report of the Technical Committee on Health Maintenance and Health Promotion (1981) pages 57 and 58.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124:

The financial resources of local, state, government and insurances be so designed that family members be paid a wage for caring for elderly loved ones, if they desire to keep them at home.

Implementation:

The funding source should be the same as those presently used for outsiders. The only change is the funding of a family member instead of an outside caretaker.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124A:

Be it resolved that self-care and mutual help programs for older people be provided by public and private funds. These programs will provide the consumer with direct access to the health professional of choice, as needed for the promotion and maintenance of health through self-care and mutual help. The purpose of these programs is to provide a setting where health education, health maintenance and disease prevention activities can occur.

Implementation:

Provide training for non-professional health workers, the older adult, the family, and others on matters needed to support self-care and mutual help.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124B:

Be it resolved that to support mutual help that tax credits should be provided for families who are paying for home care assistance, respite care, transportation and other services for elderly members, similar to the present child care credits. These credits should be applicable whether the elderly reside with their families or independently.

Implementation:

Further study and demonstration recommended by fiscal 1982/83 with special emphasis on disincentives for abuse.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124C:

Be it resolved that a coordinated program of "in-

home" care for the elderly be developed utilizing existing programs and supplemented by such new programs as may be necessary to maintain older Americans in their own homes with a dissemination of information program designed to acquaint older Americans in every community with the available resources for in home care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124D:
Be it resolved that since individuals make decisions regarding health and wellness, educational programs must address motivation of individuals.
Implementation:
Ask educational programs to demonstrate effectiveness of programs by outcomes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124E:
Be it resolved that continuous, high quality information and health education be made available to all citizens, across the life cycle, through every responsible and available channel of communication. Education in geriatrics/gerontology for health professionals, including, but not limited to: medicine, nursing, physical and occupational therapy, osteopathy, dietetics, medical social work, audiology, psychology, pharmacy, podiatry, public health, optometry, and dentistry should be required by the accrediting bodies for each of these professions.
Implementation:
That all channels and forms of communication in the private and public sector should be utilized such as: educational systems and institutions, the mass media of radio, TV, newspapers, magazines, journals and press; churches, governmental agencies, community organizations, civic and fraternal organizations, seminars, model programs, retreats. Frequent individual health status assessments should be the norm.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124F:

Be it resolved that

1. *The elderly be further educated in the safe and effective use of non-prescription medicines; and*
2. *Industry, consumers, health professionals and government officials provide for the continued transfer of safe and effective prescription-only ingredients to non-prescription (over-the-counter) status.*

Implementation:
Recommendation #1 may be implemented under existing laws and regulations; and requires no additional funding or augmentation of personnel; and utilizing existing and future health education programs.

Recommendation #2 may be implemented under the present Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as amended, with no additional funding or personnel and under current regulations of the Food and Drug Administration with no additional expenditure of resources.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 124G:
The Federal Government should provide financial support for the development of nationwide demonstration projects in geriatric health promotion which include all the elements of the wellness approach: self-responsibility, physical fitness, stress management, and nutrition and environmental awareness.

Supplemental Statements

1. At least 20% of the committee members voted to oppose the recommendation, adopted by the majority, that to remain independent people with non-insulin dependent diabetes, cardio-renal and hypertension problems must follow carefully planned, physician prescribed therapeutic diets and regimens. Counseling should be provided by Registered Dieticians paid by third party payments by Medicare/Medicaid and private insurers.
2. The committee chairman include in her summary report to the plenary session on Thursday, December 3, 1981, a request that the WHCoA adopt or reject the report of the committee on promotion and maintenance of wellness by a separate vote.
3. Be it resolved that the White House Conference on Aging opposes any decrease in regulation of prescription medications which would create an increased likelihood of older persons becoming victims of drug advertising in self-prescription and administration of medications. It is feared that such deregulation would enhance the very real possibility of drug interactions which occur when persons take multiple medication.

Additional Views

1. Be it resolved that this minority report protests restraining the committee from using the experts provided to the Committee. Because we were not allowed to use the experts, except by unanimous consent, it is our feeling that the Committee received inadequate, misleading and inaccurate information. Therefore, we believe the Committee passed resolutions which would have been significantly different in concept, intent and ultimate benefit to the aged if we had been able to fully use the experts.
2. The search for a national health care security plan will continue with due regard to truly unmet needs and a clear regard for the costs of such an effort.

3. At least ten percent of the members of committee #4 disagreed with the recommendation, passed by a majority of the committee, which stated that: "The financial resources of local, state, government, insurances and be so designed that family members be paid a wage for caring for elderly loved ones, if they desire to keep them at home."

4. We do not believe that there is sufficient evidence to support the cost-effectiveness of, or real need for assessment centers. Given this uncertainty and the potential tremendous costs, we ask the following:
   - A. That a thorough benefit-cost analysis be attempted before the project be considered.
   - B. That in any event, no additional Federal funds be used for this project.

5. Be it resolved: that the Committee on Promotion and Maintenance of Wellness recognize the importance of public and private programs that benefit older Americans; however, it has been irresponsible of this Committee to prohibit the discussion of the fiscal impact of all proposed measures in light of America's current economic and budgetary conditions.

6. That a national health care policy for all older Americans take into account the potential cost implications of any expanded level of service.

7. Because the Chair has refused to report on our committee-as-a-whole caucus that requested a majority vote stating that we wished to be on record as desiring a separate vote on Committee 4 proceedings in the Plenary Session 12/3 we hereby sign a minority opinion. This opinion was voted for inclusion in our summary by a majority of the committee members, but the Chair refused to recognize this vote.

8. No person should be denied necessary medication, approved by a physician, because of inability to pay.

9. Nutrition programs for all elderly persons should include services for the special population (American Indians, Asians, Blacks, Hispanics and other ethnic minorities). These programs should focus on ways to plan and reflect the ethnics' food preference of these groups.

   In implementation of this resolution, special consideration must be given to the unique social and cultural needs of minority populations. Contractors or other providers who are themselves from these populations will be most effective in making social services available.

Implementation Plan

To incorporate this language in the implementation plans of all resolutions.

10. At least 10% of the committee requested the deletion of the word pesticide in the resolution passed under the section of the order of business on The Role of Substance Misuse.

11. At least 10% of the committee members on the Promotion and Maintenance of Wellness wish to enter this informational document (The Proprietary Association: Aging and Health: The Role of Self-Medication. Washington, D.C., 1981.) into the record of these proceedings.

Committee 5

HEALTH CARE AND SERVICES

Summary of Changes in Committee 5 From Previous Printing Added Implementation Statement

1. An Implementation Statement was added to Recommendation 149. This statement was part of the Recommendation as passed by Committee 5 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and was omitted from the previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 125:
Traditional health and mental health agencies be encouraged to collate their services within a senior center, thereby maximizing the access of that service to older persons and fulfilling the agency's mandate to reach older persons. Also, senior citizens are thereby enabled to share as volunteers in planning, promoting and carrying-out such health programs and goals as: health checkups, maintenance of wellness, and helping other senior citizens with Meals on Wheels, fellowship and friendship.

Implementation:
Agreements between senior citizens centers and health and mental health agencies. Recruitment, training and supervision of volunteers by senior citizens centers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 126:
State legislation mandate that pharmacists serve and assist the elderly in the community by:

1. Assisting medical practitioners in selecting drug therapy that is rational and appropriate to the elderly patient,
2. Maintaining medication profiles and drug histories for elderly clients to help monitor drug use and avoid duplication of therapy, drug misuse and drug interactions,
3. Monitoring drug therapy for effective response and help identify drug related side effects and toxicity,
4. Teaching the elderly patient about the purpose of use and proper use of prescription and nonprescription medication administration, and
5. Training patients in the proper use of appliances and devices and the proper storage of medications.

Implementation:
State legislation in cooperation with State Boards of Pharmacy. Federal legislation. Drafting of details could be accomplished with the help of APHA (American Pharmaceutical Hospital Association), American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 127:
Because of the health needs of the increasing number of our nation's veterans (presently 3 million to become over 7 million within 10 years) that additional positions for health care providers, especially physicians, nurses and social workers be provided.

Implementation:
Additional funds be granted to the Veterans Administration for these critically needed positions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 128:
An ombudsman for health care and services be appointed in each State to ensure that older Americans receive the health services they need and ensure that recommendations adopted at this conference be enforced.

Implementation:
That the Older Americans Act be amended to include an ombudsman for health care and services in each State. This ombudsman will be paid from private and not government funds.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 129:
As it pertains to mental health, the official theme of this 1981 White House Conference on Aging be: Happiness is Being Needed.

Implementation:

1. This Health Care and Services Committee should recommend to the leaders of this conference that the above be officially designated as the conference theme for 1981, because one of the major fears of the elderly citizen stems from his conception that he is no longer a useful and needed member of his family or of society.
2. This conference should recommend the promotion of a public relations program encouraging families, churches, and communities to involve the elderly in useful, constructive ways showing them that they are respected, useful and needed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 130:
The Congress allow hospice services to the terminally ill patients to be reimbursed by Medicare and

Medicaid and other third party payers. Services are to be provided by hospice teams accredited by the National Hospice Organization or other approved accrediting agencies.

Implementation:

Modify Medicare and Medicaid laws.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 131:

Expanded home health care and in-home services should be available based upon individual needs, with more flexible eligibility requirements for all federal and state funds and private health plans with

Reimbursement at local rates

Simplified administrative regulations to allow for more direct services

Tax incentives to encourage family and local participation.

Implementation:

A full range of home health and in-home services should be developed and available to rural and urban elderly in every community.

Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act should be modified to allow reimbursement for a variety of in-home services.

Funding should be increased through a reimbursement system that encourages cost-effectiveness.

Congress and State legislatures should provide tax incentives for families who provide care for dependent elderly by actual agreement of parties.

On the federal level, regulations for in-home services and nursing homes should be simplified.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 132:

The limitation on Medicare reimbursement for outpatient and inpatient mental health services for the elderly be set at the same level as for other medical services. Furthermore, that cultural and ethnic communities be given special recognition in the delivery of mental health services.

Implementation:

Increase immediately the ceiling for outpatient psychiatric benefits from $250 per year to a more reasonable level; e.g., $1,000 per year, and from 50% to 80% Medicare coverage for these services. Establish a series of demonstration projects to determine feasibility of covering mental health services on the same basis as other services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 133:

Medicare should be broadened to cover adult day care, hospice care and ambulatory care to provide a more balanced and responsive approach to the aged health care.

Implementation:

Amend Title XVIII to the Social Security Act to include adult day care, hospice care and ambulatory care to prevent unnecessary institutionalization.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 134:

Medicare and Medicaid programs shift to a system that places greater emphasis on private market forces and fosters greater competition between third-party payers and between providers of health care.

Implementation:

Federal legislation for Medicare and Medicaid, as well as State legislation for Medicaid.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 135:

The Medicare program shift from reasonable charges to negotiated prospective payment, on a regional basis, as the basis for payment to practitioners.

Implementation:

Federal legislation and HCFA reform of existing regulations to conform to the new legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 136:

The Medicare and Medicaid programs should shift from reasonable cost reimbursement to negotiated prospective payment as the basis for payment to institutions.

Implementation:

Federal legislation would be necessary to give HCFA the authority to restructure the system. State legislation would also be needed for Medicaid.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 137:

Families should be encouraged to maintain elderly relations in their homes as an alternative to institutionalization through meaningful tax credits and appropriate modifications in the Social Security Act.

Implementation:

Congress should remove anti-family provisions in the Supplemental Security Income law. For example: (1) the one-third reduction in the basic grant for SSI recipients residing in the household of another if they receive food and shelter, and (2) the sixty dollar maximum cash contribution that a family can make in a quarter to the aged SSI relative before the contribution will count as income. The sixty dollar figure should be increased to a reasonable amount.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 138:

The health policy of the Nation should be to:

a. Improve the health of all Americans, especially the elderly,

b. Contain health care costs, and

c. Focus attention on maintaining health and avoiding illness.

Implementation:

Restructure the health care delivery system so that preventive medicine and wellness are primary objectives and take immediate action to place temporary limits on the rate of increase in hospital cost. State mandatory rate review programs should be a primary focus in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 139:
The Congress enact strong, Federally mandated penalties as well as enforcement against fraud in Medicare/Medicaid programs.

That the medical professions be protected against fraudulent recipients by use of imprinted photo IDs on forms. That recipients must sign off itemized billings as received and other loopholes of fraud and abuse.

Implementation:
Be referred to Congressional Committees for legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 140:
The search for a National Health Care Security plan continue.

Implementation:
An ongoing advocacy for support of a National Health Plan.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 141:
In view of the increasing numbers of elderly requiring health care, that additional education and research training is critical for physicians, nurses, nurse-aides, home health aides, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, registered dieticians, pharmacists, podiatrists, osteopathic physicians, dentists and other health professionals in care of the elderly.

Implementation:
We recommend that 0.1% of the Federal health service dollar be appropriated to research, training and education of health professionals in care of the elderly by Federal agencies, particularly National Institute on Aging, Division of Nursing, HRA and National Institute of Dental Research.

If so resolved, a written message indicating this confrence support should be sent to administrators to all health professional schools in the United States by the Chair of the White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 142:
The Congress allocate a portion of the money designated for medical research to be directed to projects designed to investigate the aging process.

Implementation:
Through programs of the National Institute of Health and through medical schools and private industry.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 143:
Education and research to develop quality long-term care services which people can afford be provided; that people be educated to maintain their own good health; that education and training be provided for all staff of agencies providing care; and that research on the aging process and well-being of the aging population be continuing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 144:
That physicians, nurses, nursing home administrators, and other health practitioners be encouraged to go into the practice of geriatrics/gerontology through financial help available from the Public Health Service of the U.S. Government.

Implementation:
That Public Health Service grants be expanded to include nurses and other health practitioners.

That public relations activities be conducted to publicize the availability of these grant awards.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 145:
Congress and the Administration expand and develop adequate and appropriate mental health services for older adults, particularly community mental health services and those in nursing homes and adult foster care placement.

Implementation:
Congress should designate funds specifically for this purpose so that the current 30% of older people needing service, get it, rather than the 4% currently receiving service.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 146:
The conference recommend the expeditious implementation of a comprehensive educational program to persuade the aging population, as well as all other citizens of our country, to discontinue the use of tobacco.

Implementation:

A. The White House Conference on Aging should join forces with the American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association, to implement a crash program to get people to stop smoking.
B. We should petition Congress to immediately discontinue the subsidizing of the tobacco industry.
C. The White House Conference on Aging should go on record in the news media and elsewhere to enthusiastically endorse and promote this resolution.
D. This conference should recommend to President Reagan that he personally endorse this resolution and use the powers of his office to persuade our citizens to discontinue this life-threatening habit.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 147:
Title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act should be amended to:

- repeal the requirements for on-site physician

supervision of nurse practitioners and physician assistants;
- reimburse for nurse practitioner and physician assistant services in nursing homes;
- eliminate limits on physician visits for nursing home patients.

Implementation:
Congress should enact such proposed amendments. HCFA should develop regulations to implement such reimbursements.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 148:
Comprehensive foot care be provided for the elderly in a manner equal to care provided for other parts of the human body, to permit patients to remain ambulatory.
Implementation:
Remove current Medicare exclusions which preclude comprehensive foot care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 149:
Medicare reimbursement should be expanded to cover primary care, preventive and health maintenance services. These should include out-patient prescription drugs, eye examinations, foot care, routine dental care and dental prosthetics and hearing aids. In order to fund expanded benefits, streamline programs through such mechanisms as Title XXI legislation and State coordination of Titles XVIII, XIX, and XX and the Older Americans Act programs. Also strengthen federal and state efforts to control fraud and abuse by providers of health care services.

Change reimbursement policies of Medicare and Medicaid to encourage the use of non-institutional long-term care whenever medically appropriate. This should include home health, day care, congregate housing, and other community-based arrangements.
Implementation:
Federal and state legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 150:
Outpatient hospital laboratory services be reimbursed to hospitals by Medicare Part A at the same level as these services are allowable by Medicare Part B.
Implementation:
Change be by regulation changes either by Congressional action or Departmental action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 151:
National health insurance policy, whether organized through public or private insurance plans, shall provide adequate, universal coverage for a full array of long-term care services for chronically disabled citizens.
Implementation:
- Assure universal insurance coverage of long-term care.
- Finance through a combination of private premiums and public subsidies based on ability to pay.
- Include as an essential part of either Medicare, national health insurance or private health plans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 152:
In-home care be developed as a viable alternative to institutional care; that the reimbursement mechanisms provide for support to home health aides, nurses, therapists, and others who can provide both professional and paraprofessional care in the home setting; and that the voluntary, proprietary and public service systems be encouraged to respond to the need for in-home care in a quality and cost-effective manner.
Implementation:
Both Federal and applicable State legislation should promote the provision of in-home care as an alternative to institutional care (This legislation includes the Social Security titles which address differing types of support).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 153:
We consider the needs of the elderly who are well and not in need of various forms of extended care. That we recommend nation-wide preventive physical and mental health assessment programs, including screening and nutritional education programs.
Implementation:
These programs would not place responsibility on Federal financing. Such programs could be centered in already established multi-purpose centers where the greatest number of the elderly are served; or where there are no centers with agencies serving the elderly. Local community facilities could be encouraged to participate; volunteerism also comes into play.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 154:
This committee proposes that all senior U.S. American citizens of this country, no matter where they reside (U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizenship of those residing in the State of the Union, provided that said territories adopt all Federal tax laws.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 155:
Programs which provide services for the elderly should include provisions for the transportation component.
Implementation:
Use existing services available—private, public and/or voluntary.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 156:
Tax, financial incentives, including educational scholarships should be provided encouraging health care professionals and paraprofessionals to locate in rural areas, small communities and inner-city areas to insure adequate distribution of basic health care and services for the elderly throughout the country.

Implementation:
A plan to include incentives such as cancellation of educational loans, tax deductions and reductions, and educational scholarships for health care and services personnel (physicians, nurses, social workers, psychologists and paraprofessionals) be instituted. The plan should require service in high risk areas (rural, inner-city, Indian reservations, etc.).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 157:
Pharmacists be responsible for reviewing the appropriate use of medications in Intermediate Care Facilities as is already mandated for Skilled Nursing Facilities by Federal and State laws.

Implementation:
Federal legislation
State legislation

Drafting of legislation and detail could be done in cooperation with local and national pharmaceutical associations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 158:
Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) be encouraged to accept more members over 65 because at present they prefer the young and employed as better financial risks.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 159:
In facing escalating health service costs for the elderly, we must adequately support research on health service delivery.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 160:
A national health care policy be established for aged native Americans through the process of a needs assessment, a service delivery plan, and a periodic evaluation to measure service delivery and quality of care.

Implementation:
- That a national needs assessment in health care for Indian elderly be conducted immediately, and
- That a national panel of Indian elderly be established to review the assessment and make recommendations for the development of national policy, and
- That the delivery of health care services be evaluated annually to maintain compliance with the new National Health Care Policy for Native Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 161:
Physical and mental health care services to the elderly are made available in a way that reflects sensitivity and awareness of their ethnic and cultural differences. Very often lack of sensitivity of language and cultural barriers prevent the elderly from utilizing much needed physical and mental health services.

Implementation:
Information regarding ethnic and cultural differences should be included in the training curricula of the various professional schools. Service providers should also be encouraged to utilize professionals and paraprofessionals of the same ethnic background, whenever possible, to provide the elderly with physical and mental health care services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 162:
This committee and the White House Conference on Aging be placed on record as advocating with equal emphasis the elimination of administrative inefficiency, abuses, and frauds as well as the elimination of frauds and abuses by recipients of the various health and human services provided by the Federal Government.

Implementation:
Educate administrators of such programs in the sound business and administrative practices known to and applied in the private sector, and enforce their application of Federally-supplied services.

Supplemental Statements

1. We condemn the suggestion of the Study by the Oakridge National Labs that, after nuclear war, elderly be put in jobs and asked to eat food with radiation risks on grounds that it would protect younger people from risk of cancer which will result from long-term exposure to radiation.

   Implementation:
   Federal Government should act to prevent such a situation by working within the framework of age discrimination laws now in operation, and having additional laws enacted to protect all Americans in a nuclear disaster.

2. I move to amend the motion on in-home care for older adults with their families as follows: To include case management services to assure quality of care and eliminate abuse, to include training for the family and eligibility for nursing and other support services. Services should be paid for on a sliding fee scale. For very low income persons reimbursement may be provided if needed to assure adequate funding for heating and nutrition and other needed services.

   Implementation:
   Amend the Society Security Act.

3. The Health Care Financing Administration establish a reimbursement program that allows the development of Day Hospital services for the elderly which provides needed acute care and rehabilitative services, while eliminating the need for overnight stays where medically appropriate.

   The Day Hospital service utilizes existing community hospital facilities, reduces the cost of care significantly for numerous illnesses and allows for the family to become a part of the health care team and is an important part of a continuum of care. This measure provides for significant cost containment while maintaining quality care.

4. Whereas the nation, with the passage of the first Medicare legislation in 1965, accepted responsibility for providing health care to the elderly with minimal cost to those served; and

   Whereas it is the goal of most older Americans to improve the quality of their lives and maintain maximum functional independence; and

   Whereas physical, mental and social health are equally important segments in the total wellbeing of older Americans; and

   Whereas fifteen percent of all older American living in the community and from 50% to 70% of the elderly living in institutions suffer from serious mental or emotional problems; and

   Whereas from 10% to 20% of the elderly living in nursing homes could be maintained in the community; and

   Whereas expensive and inappropriate care is often provided the elderly only because this care is "covered" by Medicare; and

   Whereas many needed health care services are currently excluded from Medicare coverage; and

   Whereas the present system of health care for the elderly displays a bias toward institutionalization and discourages preventive health services and maintaining the elderly in the community; now therefore be it resolved,

   That a new integrated national policy for health and long-term care reflecting the specific and unique needs of all elderly Americans be developed; and be it further resolved,

   That health policy be based on improving the health of older people, avoiding illness as recommended by the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons; and be it further resolved,

   That long-term care policy provide for a continuum of services with options based on a network of community-based long-term care centers functioning as providers, payers, certifiers and evaluators of services as recommended by the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons.

   Implementation:
   That legislation implementing the new national policy draw on the experience of model and demonstration programs in the nation including California's Multipurpose Senior Services Project (MSSP), Senior Care Action Network (SCAN) of Long Beach, California, San Francisco's On Lok, the UCLA/UCS Long Term Care Gerontology Center of Los Angeles and Triage Inc. of Connecticut.

5. That Legislation be provided by Congress and the President to amend the Society Security and Older American Acts in the field of primary health care; to provide that each elderly person have access to at least one single primary source of good primary care, such care should emphasize responsible and continuing surveillance by a primary care practitioner usually a family physician, general internist, or gerontological nurse and/or nurse practitioner or physicians assistant. Periodic preventive services, referral to specialized services, long-term care, at home or institutionalized and including centralized comprehensive medical records are essential components of primary care. A cost containment plan should be provided.

   Implementation:
   It is recommended that the above legislation be passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President of the United States.

6. There be health care payment mechanisms which recognize nurses as providers of a full range of nursing services. These nursing services should be available in settings such as hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, private homes, interdisciplinary service agencies, private or group practices.

   The older adult has the right to choose the provider and the setting in which he/she will receive health care services. Along with family members, older adults must be given decision making power to plan for and select the care they need to enable them to function as independently as possible.

   Older adults seeking health care in any setting have the right to a full range of nursing services.

   Certified nurses or master prepared nurses would be covered.

   Implementation:
   Both the public and private insurance industries

should be restructurd to provide payment for nurse-authorized nursing services in any setting chosen by the older adult.

Develop legislative language seeking funding for costing out nursing services.

Develop regulatory language related to payment mechanisms for nursing services.

7. Congress enact a comprehensive national health care plan for all Americans.
8. The Congress of the United states encourage the provision of private catastrophic health insurance for all ages through private insurance companies. There would be public financing of premiums for the poor, based on a means test.
9. Older Americans are, first and foremost, individuals who together reflect a wide diversity of interests, talents, values, and aspirations. In our judgment, this common achievement entitles our older citizens to a full recognition of their individual human dignity, to respect for their achievement of long life, and to the opportunity to exercise their rights and responsibilities as fully valued citizens. Public and private policy must secure to all older Americans:
    - access to quality health care consistent with their individual needs and preferences; and
    - maximum possible control over the conduct of their own lives and the pursuit of their own goals.

Additional Views

1. Rural health care services be made accessible for the elderly by developing a mobile health system which includes transportation and health teams to provide health care.

Implementation:
Implementation through Medicare/Medicaid.

2. Dental care for the senior population be provided under Part B of Medicare.

Implementation:
Amend Public Laws covering Medicare—Title XVIII—to accomplish the above.

*Note—39 State Conferences on Aging had this as a recommendation. The Technical Committee covering Health Care Services also recommended this.

3. The 1981 WHCoA recommends that the Federal Interagency Council of the American Committee of the International year of Disabled Persons address and give emphasis to the issue of aging disabled persons in its observation of the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons.

Implementation:
To enhance the WHCoA during 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons.

4. FLAGRANT PRACTICES in 1,500 Social Security offices and six regional program centers, as reported by government auditors early 1981 be stopped according the "Integrity Program."

   There were numerous deficiencies in control of cash paid by senior citizens. Soc. Sec. personnel neglected to be aware of fraud. Internal controls were not conducive to a sound system of checks and balances.

   This involves millions of dollars in checks, cash and money orders from older Americans participating in social security programs and sorely needed in social security programs.

Implementation:
Tightening of controls and better checks and balances.

5. The amount of the Social Security checks that have never been cashed, but which the agency has to write off its books as money paid out, thus depriving it of the use of these undistributed funds, be restored to it by the Treasury Department. Now there are some $203 million dollars of these and in the next four years auditors estimate that another $112 million will accumulate. Total $315 million.

Implementation:
Make a change in the bookkeeping method that would restore these funds to the Social Security Trust Fund at regular time intervals. Social Security checks should carry a date of expiration to alert members to cash their checks promptly.

6. All employed individuals should be covered by the Social Security system. This means that employees of all private firms and State, local and Federal civil servants should be subject to the payroll tax which finances social security cash benefits and the Medicare program. This will enable the Trust funds to be better financed and will make the imposition of the tax more equitable.

Implementation:
Legislative and Executive action.

Committee 6

OPTIONS FOR LONG-TERM CARE

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 6 From Previous Printing

Added Recommendation

The following recommendation was passed by Committee 6 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. It has been added to the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 6.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 214A.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 163:
Whereas there is a need to provide for a community-based continuum of care system to maintain and prolong an independent, best possible quality of life for our elderly population.

Resolve to strongly urge our government to institute a Comprehensive National Health Plan which would include a Long-Term Care community-based health system, but until this is accomplished

Be it further resolved to expand Medicare and Medicaid to provide fully for a long-term care system with case management and comprehensive in-home and out-of-home health, mental and social services that are responsive to needs and choices of the individual and community.

Be it further resolved to expand funds and combine resources to create an integrated, coordinated community-based continuum of care system addressing health, psycho-social and personal needs to maintain functionally impaired elders at maximum independence in the least restrictive environment with institutionalization only as the last resort.

Be it further resolved to protect the rights of institutionalized elders through public awareness and geriatric education to improve quality of care, there shall be adequately funded community based Ombudsman programs, legal services, increased compensation, improved working conditions, and professional opportunities for long-term care personnel.

Implementation:
That we call for the adoption of the above recommendation by the Administration and both Houses of Congress of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 164:
The community based long-term care system for the elderly be developed under the leadership of the structure created by the Older American Act and utilizing local public and private service providers at the local level.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 165:
Nursing homes, which increasingly will serve the most frail, "heavy care" elderly individuals, should receive adequate reimbursement rates, particularly under Medicaid. In turn, nursing homes should be required to ensure that residents receive quality care provided by staff trained in caring for the elderly.

Federal and state governments should take legislative action to improve reimbursement rates for nursing homes under Medicaid, and staffing standards should be incorporated into the Medicare and Medicaid conditions of participation for skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 166:
Long-term care should be reflective of the whole person and should not simply focus upon health care. Long-term care should utilize supportive services in existing programs to provide a more comprehensive and coordinated response to the elderly person's needs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 167:

1. All persons residing within institutions be assessed with respect to support systems needed and, where possible, placed in the least restrictive environment.
2. Let it be resolved that comprehensive community based support services be developed and maintained that are accessible to older persons.
3. That comprehensive "pre-institutionalization" support system assessment be mandatory to determine services that are needed and then allow the older person to select the least restrictive environment.
4. That both public and private resources for research that will extend our knowledge base to address the social, economic, behavioral and biomedical concerns impacting community based options to long-term care be made available.
5. That the present Medicaid spend-down policy be reevaluated and established at a level that will enable older institutionalized persons to return

to the community with dignity rather than remain institutionalized after their medical needs have been met.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 168:
Rights of older persons in need of long-term care must be protected. Such rights include the right to independence, civil and constitutional rights and freedom of choice. To protect those principles and rights the following must be integral parts of any long-term care program:

1. A comprehensive bill of rights enacted by federal and state legislatures which includes intermediate enforcement sanctions, civil and criminal penalties, provisions for the establishment of receivership and a private right of action.
2. Access to the community by older persons and by the community to the older persons must be provided.
3. The right to live under conditions which promote dignity, foster human development and ensure quality care. Service providers must develop mechanisms, such as residents' councils, to implement and protect this right.
4. Legislation should be adopted or re-enacted which will provide advocacy services for recipients of long-term care to assist those persons in protecting their rights. Such advocacy services include ombudsman programs, Older Americans Act advocacy programs and Legal Services Corporation programs.
5. Federal and state legislation should be enacted providing that, as a condition of receiving federal funds or state licenses, service providers offer care and services on a non-discriminatory basis without regard to source of payment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 169:
As a preamble to this committee report, state that a long-term care policy for all age groups be developed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 170:
The current practice of deeming income to an institutionalized spouse from the resources of the non-institutionalized person should be revised to ensure that a minimum income floor is retained to provide self-sufficiency for the individual residing in the community. At the same time, family members should be encouraged to provide supplemental support for the care of loved ones.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 171:
Tax credits be provided for families who are paying for home care assistance, respite care, transportation, and other services for elderly members similar to the present child care credits. These credits should be applicable whether the elderly reside with their families or independently.

Implementation:
Federal and state tax laws should be amended to provide tax credits for families who are paying for home care assistance, respite care, transportation, and other services for elderly members.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 172:
Whereas, the present reimbursement system encourages nursing homes to accept and keep patient's needing the least care, therefore,
Be it resolved that the reimbursement system be modified so that individual reimbursement rates be based on quality and quantity of patient care given in an institution and
Be it resolved that a standard recommended rate for each element of institutional care be set but allow each state flexibility to make changes as necessary and
Be if further resolved that states be required to develop a system of incentive payments for nursing homes providing good care.

Implementation:
State adopt rating system.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 173:
Whereas there is need for the Federal Government to give greater attention to the mental health needs of the elderly, therefore
Be it resolved that legislation be enacted that facilitates the following changes in the Medicare Program:

1. A substantial increase in the elimination of the $250 per year ceiling on reimbursement for mental health services.
2. Replacement of the current 50-50% copayment procedures used for physical health care.
3. There be coverage for all mental health services provided for the elderly by community mental health centers and be it further resolved that The Federal Drug Administration review the labeling of amitreptyline and other anti-depressant drugs for all known side effects and incorporation of the data on how to avoid or remedy these hazards before reimbursement for these pharmaceuticals is approved.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 174:
That the WHCOA urges the adoption of a basic National Social Policy for Long Term Care, which has had as its foundation the principle of allowing persons the freedom to choose the specific type of long term care best suited to meet their individual

needs, preferences and desires; such choices should be truly available in every community thru the establishment and finance of a wide range of programs, services and facilities (institutions, daycare, home care and other acceptable methods).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 175:

There shall be continued Federal leadership in Long Term Care through such devices as financial grants to states for service, development of suggested standards to assure quality care, and the financing of research on the most effective methods of long term care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 176:

Quality assurance is essential to the provision of appropriate, effective and efficient services to the at-risk elderly. Care should be of sufficient quality and intensity so as to provide the degree of care needed by the individual to remain as independent as possible. Federal policy must continue to provide minimum standards of care to include a meaningful protection of rights of the individual to appropriate services.

Implementation:

Continue to provide meaningful conditions of participation under Medicare and Medicaid statutes, strengthen and upgrade such rules and review statutes to ensure protection.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 177:

Each community should have a publicly sanctioned and promoted long term care system which as part of a coordinated state program:

a. Assures all older people the right to receive social and health services in an amount, scope, and duration based on their assessed needs;

b. A person-focused case management system with the capacity to assess need, determine eligibility, provide links for those in need of formal services, and assist the person in his or her informal support system;

c. Continuity of care that assists informal supports, provides multiple entry points, makes available both in-home, in the community, institutional and group services in congregate housing, offers both social and health services, provides psycho-social and health assessments and re-assessments, makes resources available in order to fill gaps in services;

d. Builds on existing proven service delivery mechanisms where available rather than new service structures;

e. Is primarily funded by the Federal Government and supported by state, local and private sources, at a level sufficient to meet community needs.

Implementation:

A. The Administration on Aging should be adequately funded to achieve its goal as prescribed in the Older Americans Act to bring about the development at the local level of a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system responsible to the needs of older people. Systems development and gap-filling services should be the priority purpose for such funding, and funding levels for each area and State should not decrease.

B. The Department of Health and Human Services in conjunction with other appropriate Federal departments should develop a comprehensive policy on long term care to be completed within twelve months. This policy should include long range program strategy designed to promote the development of an adequately funded community based service component to our long term care system. Any block grant for long term care should include adequate funding for community based services.

C. The Federal government should require any locality receiving Federal health and human service program funds to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the community based long term care needs of its older citizens by 1984. Local agencies on aging, social service and mental health agencies should participate in the development and implementation of these local plans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 178:

Home care agencies should be regulated and monitored to protect the recipient of the services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 179:

The Congress should provide funds to the National Judicial College or similar institutions to train judges in the special legal needs of older persons so judges might be sensitive to those needs and require lawyers and other court officers pay special attention to keeping the judicial system accessible and open to serve the cause of justice for older persons, both those within the community and those within institutions.

Implementation:

Congressional action or grant by AoA.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 180:

Where as the Ombudsman concept of trained Volunteer Advocates for occupants of nursing homes and other domicillaries and

Whereas the Spiritual Well-Being of the patient receiving the Ombudsman's attention improves relations with staff and patient's family.

Implementation:

Therefore be it resolved 1971 WHCOA language creating the above program be endorsed by the 1981 WHCOA and appropriate action by Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 181:

All Older Americans be afforded the same rights and privileges by Federal legislation, regardless of place of residence under the U.S. Flag.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 182:

Mental health should be an integral part of a comprehensive long term health and social service delivery system. Funding patterns should reflect such integration.

For background information, refer p. 16 Technical Committee Report

Implementation:

Federal and state.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 183:

The current level of living of the spouse of a person in need of long term care should not be lowered by requirements that force the non-institutionalized person to contribute excessive amounts of money to pay for the costs of care for his or her disabled spouse.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 184:

Licensed Practical Nurses, nurses aides and attendants in long-term facilities and home health agencies shall be certified only after completing a geriatric training program that is accredited by the state regulatory body (in each state).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 185:

Access to services should be available without regard to race, creed, or color. However, individuals should retain the right to express cultural, fraternal and/or ethnic heritage. Sponsors should be given the opportunity to provide culturally enriched and/or linguistically specialized programs.

A special effort should be made to involve residents of ethnic communities, especially the elderly and their organizations, in public policy decisions involving services and resources affecting their neighborhoods.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 186:

Reimbursement systems for skilled and intermediate nursing care must be reformed so as to give incentives for the facilities to provide the necessary and essential services for heavy-care and lesser-care patients.

We recommend the "swing-bed" concept between skilled and intermediate care patients, in which patients will not have to be moved when they improve or deteriorate, and for which reasonable costs will be paid for the services provided rather than a flat fee which ignores the amount of care given.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 187:

To obtain most effective benefits in long term care services modify Medicare and Medicaid restrictions to recognize and provide prospective funding for such programs as HMO's serving all ages.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 188:

Whereas, there is a great acceleration in population of the numbers of frail elderly; and

Whereas, it is critical to lay out a well thought out, firm foundation of a system of care for this target population.

Therefore be it resolved that this Conference support the pilot channeling proposals being set up which can provide a model for community based long-term care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 189:

Income is vital for community based services—and since Social Security is vital for older persons to have monies for LTC, let it be proposed—we affirm belief in the fundamental validity of the Social Security system as the foundation of economic security for all Americans. To this end, we strongly urge adoption of the following recommendations:

1. The Social Security minimum benefit must be preserved for all current and future beneficiaries.
2. As a general principle, current levels of benefits for Social Security recipients must be maintained or raised, not reduced, and cost of living increases granted to all recipients at the currently specified time, without unnecessary postponement.
3. As a matter of principle, efforts should be made to continue the expansion of Social Security coverage to include all gainfully employed persons.
4. We oppose any change in Social Security to a voluntary social insurance program.

We also strongly endorse the position on Social Security as stated in "Eight for the 80's":

1. Safeguard current eligibility conditions, retirement ages and benefit levels in Social Security. Social Security is the foundation of economic security for Americans of all ages. Short-term financing problems of the system can be addressed through relatively simple means; solution for any longer range shortfalls demand painstaking scrutiny. Reform should enhance, rather than diminish, protection.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 190:

Older persons shall be assured an income that will maintain a level of dignity and comfort.

Implementation:

For those who are unable to afford a home environment, social security income shall be available to provide rental payments in public housing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 191:

Public funding should be available for emergency community and individual services to fill gaps identified through the client assessment and case management process.

Implementation:

Changes in public law.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 192:

Public policy should recognize pluralism in sponsorship. Private governmental and philanthrophic nonprofit agencies should be given sufficient incentives to invest in the development of facility and services capacity.

Implementation:

Changes in tax law, housing law and medicare and medicaid reimbursement for capital expenses.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 193:

Geriatrics and gerontological training should be taught in a formal, comprehensive curricula in post-secondary, medical, and continuing education and in service training for all health professionals and social service workers. This should be integrated into the curricula. This subject should also be included in specialty exams.

Congress should support the concept that any health related post-secondary schools receiving federal dollars for any reason will have a formal, comprehensive curricula of geriatrics and gerontology available for research of medical and allied health professionals, social workers, mental health professionals, and other service providers.

Implementation:

Federal, state and local level support.

Mental and Physical Health Mix III

Mental health should be an integral part of a comprehensive long-term health care, health and social service delivery systems.

Pluralism of sponsorship and private federal, state, and non-profit effort.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 194:

Elderly abuse legislation needs to be better implemented and new legislation enacted so that government at each level and volunteer organizations may be actively involved in identifying, investigating and resolving cases of elderly abuse in both institutional and non-institutional settings.

Implementation:

A Federal, state and local concern.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 195:

(See definition of Long-Term Care in "Executive Summary of Technical Committee on Social and Health Aspects of Long-term Care.")

As defined by this committee on November 30, age is not relevant in our concern for long-term care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 196:

Government should facilitate the development of a social insurance program for long-term care, assisting in the establishment of a comprehensive data base which includes actuarial information and sharing in the financial underwriting of such an insurance approach.

Implementation:

Changes in tax law, insurance provisions and strengthening and expanding existing long-term care demonstrations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 197:

Consideration should be given to broadening the general-revenue funding of public retirement assistance programs such as Social Security to ensure viable income support and social insurance support for health and long-term care benefits.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 198:

Federal, state and local communities all have major responsibilities in a long-term care system. Major responsibility for funding and setting standards that insure that all elderly in need have equal access to a broad range of high quality long-term care services shall reside with the federal government. Major responsibility for developing and planning systems, ensuring area wide coverage and monitoring long-term care services shall reside in the states. Responsibility for service delivery and tailoring long-term care systems to the needs of individuals and resources of local areas shall reside in local communities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 199:

WHEREAS:

1. A large number of elderly are unnecessarily institutionalized who could stay in their own homes and communities with assistance;
2. The overwhelming proportion of elderly prefer community based care rather than nursing home care;
3. The strong institutional bias in the existing care system disregards or does not recognize the value of the informal support system, including families;
4. The current long-term care system is highly fragmented and difficult to access;

5. There are gaps in services such as adult day health care, case management, respite care, hospice, outpatient clinics, daily financial management, in home support services, nursing home prescreening services, and quality institutional care in most areas.

BE IT RESOLVED TO:
Expand Federal funds and combine resources to create an integrated coordinated community based continuum of care system addressing health, psychosocial, cultural and personal needs to maintain functionally impaired elders at maximum independence in the least restrictive setting with institutionalization only when appropriate.

A long-term care system should provide for case management and comprehensive in home and out of home health care, mental health and social services responsive to the varying needs and choices of the individual and the community.

Implementation:
To support the passage of Title XXI of the Social Security Act or expand Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to create a community-based continuum of care.

(NOTE: Because sign assistance was unavailable, an observer from Indiana who is hearing impaired was unable, during debate on this resolution, to have a delegate offer the following amendment: "Interpreters for deaf patients in home hospitals and institutions.")

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 200:
That the Hospice concept of care which embodies both in-home and institutional care be nationally recognized as a fiscally sound care option for the terminally ill.

Be it further resolved that this conference accept and recommend

A. That the Hospice concept of care be included in the education and training programs of the appropriate health care professionals, social workers and community volunteers.

B. That Hospice care be included as a covered service under Medicare at the Federal level and Medicaid at the state level.

Implementation:
All persons who are involved in the provision of Hospice care should be educated and trained in the concept of Hospice. Institutions which train health and social service professionals should be encouraged to include the Hospice concept of care in their curriculum.

Support for the proposed federal legislation to provide Medicare reimbursement for Hospice care, support for Federal and State action to provide Medicaid reimbursement, encouragement of private insurance companies to offer a hospice benefit to all policyholders.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 201:
Because of many cases of fraud, improper care, starving, assault and kidnapping, that owners, managers or directors, supervisors and nurses employed by the nursing home owners be thoroughly investigated before issuing a license to operate.

Implementation:
We recommend that a strict law be enacted in each state, that is identical to a Federal law requiring finger printing, background check, references, photographs and registration by a number other than a Social Security number to be placed in a Federal Register, covering all owners, managers or directors and supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 202:
Any person receiving care in a long-term system has the right of free access to spiritual care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 203:
Outreach activity should be encouraged and implemented as an integral part of the service delivery system including the earmarking of specific funds for such activities. Information and referral linking individual clients to service providers must be made an integral part of the senior social/health care system.

Implementation:

A. All federally-funded health and human service programs should include mandated outreach and information and referral components.

B. Private industry should provide information to their current and retired employees on health and human services available to older people.

C. The FCC should, within two years, develop a report outlining effective use of the various media under their jurisdiction to provide outreach and information and referral.

D. Private corporations involved in print media should review their own policies to determine how they can assist in providing outreach and information and referral.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 204:
Care given by family, friends and church be encouraged and accepted as a source of care in partnership with professional care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 205:
To increase coordination among programs, all health and human service programs should use the same service definitions.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with affected agencies and the Office of Management and Budget, should by regulation establish common definitions for all health and human service programs.

Implementation:
Insofar as statutory restrictions prohibit use of common definitions, the Secretary should report to the President and the Congress specific statutory changes which would be necessary to use such common definitions. The President and Congress should propose and enact such changes.

Common reporting and funding requirements should follow these common definitions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 206:

The case management method be utilized to help identify and strengthen informal supports for each individual, and link them to available formal supports.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 207:

Health personnel should be trained in historic (integration of physical, spiritual, mental and emotional and sensitivity to ethnic culture) approach to the aging and this training should be incorporated into the long-term health care system by the federal, state and local governments.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 208:

Families should be encouraged to maintain relations in their homes, as an alternative to institutionalization, through meaningful tax credits and appropriate modifications in the Social Security Act.

Implementation:
Congress should remove anti-family provisions in the Supplemental Security Income law. For example:

1. The one-third reduction in the basic grant for SSI recipients residing in the household of another if they receive food and shelter.
2. The sixty dollar maximum cash contribution that a family can make in a quarter to the aged SSI relative before the contribution will count as income. The sixty dollar figure should be increased to a reasonable amount.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 209:

Whereas families provide 60 to 80% of all care given to dependent older persons, but receive inadequate assistance from the federal and state governments, therefore be it resolved that

- families providing personal care for disabled older dependents be eligible for reimbursements for such care, and
- federal income tax credits be extended to family caregivers, and
- states be encouraged to provide tax credits for or cash payments to family caregivers and
- respite care be readily available through federal and state programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 210:

Public policy should support and encourage long term care system that recognizes the elderly's need for social, psychological recreational and spiritual services as well as medical needs. Medical needs alone should not determine the total living environment.

Implementation:
Congress and administrative policy makers can insure that the conditions of participation and other laws and regulations require these services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 211:

Whereas many elderly people are living alone and whereas this leads to a feeling of insecurity during emergencies.

Implementation:
Be it resolved that public policy should support self-help by means of telephone reassurance, vial of life, mail alert, blue light and life line.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 212:

To help families care for dependent elderly persons, tax credits and/or financial assistance for the care of such people in the home and for adult residential day care should be legislated and support services such as respite care should be made available.

Congress should legislate the necessary changes in the tax code to provide for such credits, and Medicare and Medicaid should be expanded to include support services such as respite care as covered services and tax credits or depreciation credits and/or financial aid for home improvements designed to accommodate physical limitations.

These tax credits be provided for families who are paying for home care assistance, respite care, transportation, and other services for elderly members similar to the present child care credits. These credits should be applicable whether the elderly reside with their families or independently.

Implementation:
Federal and state tax laws should be amended to provide tax credits for families who are paying for home care assistance, respite care, transportation, and other services for elderly members.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 213:

Due to the significance of cultural factors and of ethnic identity in the maintenance of physical and mental health of the aged and consequently in the care of the aged in general, and especially in the care of most of the Euro-American, families are still largely tradition bound and retain the nearly exclusive responsibility for their elderly requiring long-term care.

It is proposed that the cultural factors and ethnic identity be recognized as a source of support for the elderly requiring long-term care. And that these elderly be given the opportunity to live out their lives in accordance with their traditional values within their families and that special incentives should be made to ethnic families as to all families taking care of their impaired elderly in the form of: tax deductions or credits, income implements or constant attendance allowance, respite or relief services, adult day care, and improved Medicare and Medicaid benefits for in-home care and families.

Implementation:
There should be general recognition of the significance of cultural factors and ethnic identity in the care of the elderly in general and especially in the care of elderly requiring long-term care, on all levels of government—federal, state, local.

Americans who identify themselves as members of distinct ethnic American groups should be fairly represented in federal, state and local government programs for the elderly as advisors, administrators, staff.

Any outreach programs aimed at the older population particularly with regard to various major public social programs, must have appropriate and effective ways of reaching and informing the older Euro-American population.

All governmental and private agencies concerned with long-term care for the aged should be sensitized to be able to provide "culturally relevant services", that means services tuned in to the culturally defined ways and needs of ethnic groups.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 214:
Older persons must be given the opportunity to choose alternatives to nursing homes.

Implementation:
Older person's dignity and self-reliance must be maintained when providing services to the aged by: (a) serving older persons in settings of their choice, such as their home senior centers, day care facilities, etc., (b) designing services to enable older persons to purchase services by using vouchers, fee schedules, voluntary contribution grants to individuals or funding arrangements which follow the individual across agencies or systems, (c) funding services which utilize older workers, older volunteers and those which are governed by older citizens, and (d) one point of contact in community to receive services and assistance.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 214A:
The institutional and medical care biases in the Medicare and Medicaid programs should be modified to allow reimbursement for personal care and social long-term care services in community and home-based settings. In Medicare, the homebound and skilled requirements for home health care should be eliminated and coverage of homemaker/chore services should be provided; in Medicaid, the states should utilize the new Community Care waiver.

Supplemental Statements

1. These support services should at least include homemaker and chore services, respite care, adult day care, medical transportation, mini-day care, home delivered meals, health maintenance services, home care, group rates, foster care, adult congregate living facilities.
2. Private health insurance carriers be encouraged or mandated to provide long term care benefits as follows:
   A) Those firms engaged in intra-state insurance trade be mandated to provide long term care benefits.
   B) Those firms engaged in inter-state insurance trade be encouraged to provide long term care benefits.
   C) Long term care benefits should include coverage for home-based long term care and institutional long term care services.
   D) Insurance firms providing such insurance should be provided five years to phase in such coverages.
3. To provide adequate care and assistance in the activities of daily living, assuring continuing independence for the functionally disabled, we recommend:

   That there be multiple entry points, outreach and information and referral services, provision of in-home and group services, essential psychosocial and health assessments; and emergency resources to fill gaps.

   Implementation: Provide that all health and social professionals be used to the maximum of their preparation, e.g., nurse practitioners and psychiatric social workers.
4. The WHCoA encourage the medical profession to adopt a policy of home visitation by the physician, physician's assistants and nurse practitioners in order to make medical care available in the homes of the frail elderly.
5. Whereas, the Committee on Option for Long-Term Care of the 1981 White House Conference

on Aging has considered and adopted a variety of resolutions addressing a broad range of important issues; and

Whereas, during the Committee's first substantive discussion of a resolution, the chairman ruled that one delegate's questions on the costs and means of implementing, and the size of the population to be served by the subject proposal were not germane to the Committee's consideration of any of the issues facing it; and

Whereas, such questions were therefore barred from being raised in any later debates before the committee; and

Whereas, the economic constraints now facing the Nation require that all programs, new or existing, be examined in light of such questions;

Therefore, that not withstanding our agreement that all of the programs and policies recommended by this Committee serve a useful purpose, such recommendations are weakened by the committee's failure to take into formal consideration the following factors:

1. The size of the population in need of the proposed service, and
2 The costs and means of implementing the proposal.

And be it further resolved that, to correct such shortcomings and to strengthen our recommendations, the staff be instructed to include in the materials mailed to all delegates for the post-conference vote, an analysis such as that called for above.

Implementation:
Contained in the resolution.

6. That every older American should be guaranteed access to a continuum of care which enables them to function in the environment of their choosing and in the least restrictive social and physical setting that can sustain their total well-being. A full range of home health and in-home services should be developed and should be accessible to rural and urban elderly in every community. These should include, but not be limited to, mental health and social services, physical, speech, and occupational therapy, nutrition, homemaker and transportation services. The ultimate responsibility for guaranteeing access to this continuum of care should be that of the federal government.

Implementation:
Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act should be modified to allow reimbursement for a variety of in-home services. Title XX and the Comprehensive Older Americans Act should permit older persons to receive needed services on an ability-to-pay basis, thus expanding the resources for the provision of more services under these programs.

7. To obtain optimal benefit in long term care services paid for with public funds, the following actions should be considered by the Congress:

   1. Recognize and provide funding for less costly levels of care and alternative delivery systems than now covered by Medicare and Medicaid.
   2. Revamp Medicare reimbursement to provide greater cost effectiveness through implementation of a prospective cost reimbursement system coupled with appropriate efficiency incentives to providers.
   3. Promote greater consumer choice by encouraging private funding for long term care operating costs through family supplementation or co-payments where ability to pay exists.
   4. Promote the employment of private capital, as opposed to public capital, where long term care capital funding is needed, throughout the recognition and allowance of appropriate returns and/or tax incentives.

Legislative and regulatory action in keeping with points 1) through 4) above.

Additional Views

1. A specific element of community support be prevention of dependency through health education and training in the tasks of daily living and creative crafts.

To be conducted in senior centers, senior housing and all long term care facilities.

2. I, hereby, submit the following information in support of the need for reinstatement of the basic rights of our senior citizens to survive their later years in dignity and self-reliance.

   I recommend existing funding mechanisms be improved and expanded through both government and private efforts to provide continuity of care that makes available both in-home and group services, offers both social and health services and provides psycho-social and health assessments.

   National and state policies should be established that recognize the vital role and encourage the availability and accessibility of adult day care/day health programs. To minimize costs and to offer more humane care, it is imperative that there should be a continuum of social and health support services, both institutional and non-institutional, which would allow for home-based and/or community care and encourage maximum functional independence. Moreover, every effort must be made to offset the pronounced bias toward institutional care by broadening the in-home, adult day care and other community based services which will assist older adults to remain in their homes or other residential settings. Further, such a system should help to facilitate the provision of a variety of formal and informal services to assist older people to achieve and maintain optimum well-being. The cost effectiveness of alternatives to institutionalization has been successfully demonstrated.

The basic problem long term care efforts face is that programs and available resources cannot easily be coordinated or combined in a way that specifically focuses on the individual. Each of the closely related programs dealing with income assistance, physical and mental conditions and housing has different goals and varying eligibility criteria. Few of these programs have the broad goal of sustaining the impaired individual in the community and none have successfully implemented such a goal.

By seeking to balance the budget by taking from those who are the most defenseless, the frail, the ill, the poor, the vulnerable and to ignore possible savings through reduction of government and the millionaire-life-style pensions and salaries of government officials—is unconscionable.

3. The following definitions for two terms "Community Care and Congregate or Multi-purpose Centers" be used when determining funding needs for age 60 and over elderly persons.

   "Community Care is only a concept, requiring the use of many agencies to accomplish the care of one client in home environment, other eligible clients are scattered over a wide area". Generally short term cases.

   Congregate living or multi-purpose centers provides needed care, hot nutritious meals five days per week, programs for education or entertainment and housing for those too poor to own a home environment. Clients numbering from 60 to 1,500 persons in the same location. The unit cost per person or client over a period of 5 years or more shows that 50% of community care clients will be sent to nursing homes. Over 15 years of senior centers of Dade County, Inc., operate less than 1% of 4000 per year—clients have been confined to nursing homes.

4. Congress should provide support to the National Judicial College or similar institutions to train judges as to the special legal needs of older persons so that judges would be sensitive to those needs and would influence lawyers and other court officers to keep the court system available and protective of the rights of older persons both within the community and within institutions.

   Since the National Judicial College is the only institution training judges on a national basis, special development of programs would have a national effect on our judicial system.

Committee 7

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 7 From Previous Printing

Word Change

1. In Recommendation 243, Implementation Statement, activities has been changed to authorities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 215:
Because the economic security of the family is basic and germane to the national well-being of all, we affirm the validity of the Social Security system as the foundation of economic security for all Americans and as the cornerstone of income security for most older Americans, particularly minorities, handicapped and the poor.

These entitlements and services must also include the preservation of the current levels of Medicare and Medicaid funding as a base and the reaffirmation of the federal government's commitment to the Social Security system including preservation of the minimum benefit and the maintenance of current levels of benefits with cost of living increases granted at the currently specified times.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 216:
Whereas recognizing the role of families and other informal support systems in maintaining older people in the community,

Be it resolved that the Federal Government support and encourage basic and applied research in gerontology addressing the role of families and other informal supports as caregivers, and the best methods for alternative resources in supporting them in their efforts.

Such research findings be made available to the public and persons working with older people.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 217:
We recognize that the support system for older persons remains anchored in the family and extended family and therefore that national policy should be redirected to provide greater resources, particularly home health care, in-home supportive services and a variety of reimbursement systems such as family allowance, tax credits, etc., to families who are caring for their older members.

Implementation:
Congress should provide safeguards through protective services to insure that the incentives do not make the elderly prisoners for monetary gain.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 218:
Whereas strengthening formal and informal family and community support systems for older persons requires improved education and training of older persons themselves, of all those who provide services to older persons and of society as a whole, therefore

Be it resolved that:

1. Learning opportunities be provided for older people and for adult children and other caregivers
2. Geriatric and gerontological content be included in education for all health and human services professions
3. Community education be organized to work for better attitudes toward older people.

Implementation:

1. Medical and human services personnel receive improved geriatric and gerontological education in basic professional curriculum and in continuing education programs.
2. Sensitization of formal service organizations to the varied roles of families and informal support givers in the planning and delivery of services to the elderly be provided.
3. Training be provided at the local level through high schools and special classes for out of school employables to work with the aged in their homes as health aides, homemakers and care-takers.
4. Formal and informal, governmental and private funding and support is essential for gerontological and geriatric training at all levels.
5. Education and training be improved through the involvement of formal institutions of learning and through aging services networks.
6. Education be made available for adult children to enhance their knowledge about aging and improve their skills for providing care for elderly in the homes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 219:
Whereas: Spiritual well-being was identified as a major concern of the elderly in the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, and

Whereas: Spiritual well-being has already broadly defined in non-sectarian terms by the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging as "The affirmation of life in a relationship with God, self, community and environment that nurtures and celebrates wholeness," and

Whereas: The religious sector in America is endowed with financial, physical and educational resources and occupies a unique place of leadership and bears a unique responsibility to support and honor the nation's elderly, and

Whereas: The religious community indigenous to each locality is uniquely situated to identify and care for the needs of the elderly in their neighborhoods:

Be it resolved that national policy include the spiritual well-being dimension of the whole person and provide for a truly wholistic continuum of programs public and private, both religious and secular.

Be it further resolved that a blue-ribbon panel representing the above sectors be appointed by the Secretary of HHS to originate and disseminate, consistent with the First Amendment provision of the Constitution, both the concept of spiritual well-being as a valid part of human wholeness, and strategies for more effective integration of the religious sector into the total continuum of aging programs and support services.

Implementation:
All legislative and program language must include the spiritual well-being dimension and religious sector providers to assure the provision of barrier-free spiritual options and care for older adults in addition to physical, psychological and economic supports.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 220:
There is a need for an integrated system of services which addresses the spiritual concerns of older persons, with shared responsibility for implementation between religious groups and organizations and the public and private sectors.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 221:
All older Americans when applying for any program based on financial need should automatically be considered for all programs based on income eligibility for which they are applying so that one basic application can be used.

Implementation:
This application process can be computerized to find out eligibility for all benefit programs. This system or process is more economical to the government,—it can be done with less employees, less transportation cost, less interpreters,etc. The master application can be sent to all agencies which in turn if the older American is eligible, he/she can be notified. In a nutshell, eligibility for all programs can be done on a one-shot basis. This avoids all the red tape a senior citizen goes through at each agency.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 222:
Older Americans are entitled to and should have access to legal assistance. Adequate funding from public and private sources should be continued and increased, including the provision of legal assistance in the home and in senior citizens centers both in rural and urban areas.

Implementation:
Programs of legal assistance should be developed and funded in local communities through cooperative efforts by public and private groups such as local governments and bar associations and through resources of the federal government including the Older Americans Act, and other federal sources. Volunteer legal assistance programs should be encouraged in order to supplement programs sponsored by the federal government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 223:
Whereas age-integration is a laudable goal, discrimination against the elderly in the delivery of services is still such a serious problem; therefore, be it resolved that the existing, categorical benefits and services, such as specifically the Older Americans Act, must be federally maintained and strengthened to continue the development of comprehensive, coordinated services responsible to the needs of the elderly.

Implementation:

1. Swift reauthorization and full funding of the Older Americans Act should be enacted by Congress.
2. Programs with a specific elderly focus such as Medicare and SSI should be retained and benefits should not be reduced.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 224:
Whereas we are aware of current federal trends, namely elimination of categorical programs, creation of block grants at reduced funding levels and abandonment of federal involvement; therefore, in order to maintain and enhance family and community support systems, the federal government must continue to meet its responsibility to guarantee basic entitlements and services necessary to preserve older people's independence in such critical areas as income maintenance, health, housing, social services, protective and legal services and nutrition. Any deviation from this commitment would be an ab-

dication of the federal government's responsibility to its older citizens.

Implementation:

The Congress of the United States should appropriate adequate funds to the Administration on Aging and other federal departments and agencies as necessary to implement effectively the national policy set forth in this proposal.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 225:

Whereas the Older Americans Act established State Units on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging for the Planning, Coordination, Advocacy, and Funding Services for older people, be it resolved that the Older Americans Act remain a separate and distinct federally funded categorical program with no change to a block grant status.

Implementation:

1. Expeditious reauthorization of OAA.
2. Increase the authorization level of OAA to meet the increasing needs of older people.
3. The creation of a continuum of services including family and community services to meet the unique needs of the aging, requires the creation of a cabinet level department of the aging in the Federal Government to coordinate the various formal support systems and to encourage participation of and provide support to informal support systems.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 226:

Individuals who hold professional licenses be granted reciprocity between states to use their professional talents as volunteers, without charging a fee, under the auspices of a non-profit organization.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 227:

Older people should be provided every opportunity to exercise choice in their living arrangements and benefits should not be reduced because of those choices.

Implementation:

All legislative bodies and appropriate agencies be informed through reports from this conference that the above resolution is the sense of this body.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 228:

Due to chronic health conditions, or other circumstances that create dependency, older adults may be particularly vulnerable to abuse, neglect and/or exploitation. Programs need to be developed to provide protection services and to allow public and private community based organizations to take an active role identifying, investigating, and eliminating cases of elderly abuse in both institutional and family settings.

Implementation:

Community mental health centers should provide counseling for older adults and their families to reduce stress within the family system.

Advocacy and ombudsperson services be made widely available in communities in order to prevent and help with possible abuse of in-home care elderly by any element of the informal support system.

Crisis centers and emergency shelters should make their services known to older adults and be prepared to offer services to older adults who are victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 229:

In order to achieve fuller, continuing independent lives for older adults, an income floor at a level consistent with maintenance of health and dignity must be established.

Implementation:

Improve supplemental security and other income programs so that there is a floor under income at the poverty level or reasonably above that level.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 230:

Whereas persons living in institutions are frequently deprived of close family support and are often unable to protect themselves from neglect, abuse or exploitation, the federal and state governments should promulgate adequate regulations and appropriate sanctions for protecting the civil and constitutional rights of person residing in nursing homes, and adult residential facilities.

Implementation:

Publication by the Secretary of HHS of a strong Patient's Bill of Rights with appropriate sanctions;

Enforcement of the Keys Amendment;

State enactment of Patient's Bill of Rights, licensing requirements, and inspection systems, together with strong enforcement efforts.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 231:

Encourage pro-family in the Medicaid, Medicare and SSI programs, allowing chronic care to be given at home by the family (related or unrelated individuals integrated by patterns of social relationships of mutual help).

Implementation:

Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 232:

We recognize that the support system for older persons remains anchored in the family and extended family and therefore national policy should be redirected to provide greater resources, particularly home health care, in home supportive services and a variety of reimbursement systems, such as family allowance, tax credits, etc., to families who are caring for their older members.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 233:

Utilization of volunteers to provide transportation to or for the elderly must be promoted. Specific recommendations include providing inexpensive insurance coverage for volunteers, reimbursing volunteer drivers for out-of-pocket expenses or allowing volunteer drivers to deduct full cost of their transportation expenses from their taxes.

Implementation:

Require tax legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 234:

Federal policies and programs should strengthen and support the expansion of family and community support systems to increase self-reliance and promote independent living including but not limited to the following:

1. Provision of tax credits for persons who are caring for elderly similar to the current child care credits
2. Family allowances, according to need for families caring for older relatives
3. "Constant attendance" allowances according to need
4. Eliminate the 1/3 reduction of SSI for older persons residing in the home of relatives
5. Current government regulations which penalize family caregivers or older people living with families should be reviewed and eliminated.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 235:

A continuum of services systems should have multi-sources of funding including client, family, public and private sources. Payment should be available for provision of service, whether by family, informal, or formal support systems.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 236:

Public policy should encourage greater intergenerational understanding and support.

Implementation:

Schools, community groups and public agencies should develop programs which bring together people of all ages.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 237:

There be a comprehensive continuum of services available to older persons wherever they live through coordination of services, public and private, and with an effective monitoring system that provides for quality assurance. Leadership can come from either the public or private sector. Cooperation and coordinaton must apply both to agencies and in terms of meeting individual need. A continuum of the services system should include provision of team evaluation of individual need. The process includes initial and periodic assessment of needs and an appropriate plan of care, with clear responsibility for case management.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 238:

Whereas, older people are a resource whose experience and knowledge should be used more effectively and should participate in the planning and administration of programs for the older Americans, and have the best understanding and ability to assist their peers.

Be it resolved that, volunteer organizations should be encouraged to develop human, spiritual, financial, and physical resources to serve unmet needs of older Americans through a planned program which includes education, counseling, outreach, voluntarism, socialization, transportation and support systems; and such programs should be coordinated through the Administration on Aging and through continued expansion of the ACTION program.

Federal, state and county governments should be innovative in providing ways to recognize the value of voluntary efforts by older Americans as a saving to the public and that the contribution of older people incidental to their volunteer service should become part of the Gross National Product.

The elderly volunteers should be compensated for documented costs or expenses incidental to such volunteer service to cover such items as gasoline, transportation, insurance, etc.

Implementation:

1. Senior citizens should convince legislators that the services rendered voluntarily are a significant resource and should be acknowledged by creative legislation.
2. Older Americans should be utilized in all funded programs to provide services to their peers, both in paid and volunteer positions, and all funded programs should have a core of paid and volunteer staff including older people to participate in self-help programs.
3. Seniors should be trained and supervised by professionals to insure their effective delivery of service and their right to learn new skills and develop new careers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 239:

Whereas, poverty increased by more than 600,000 persons for those 65 or older during the years 1978 to 1980, representing the sharpest increase in elderly poverty statistics in 20 years.

And whereas, the rural elderly and minority elderly disproportionately comprise a large percentage of the elderly poor.

Be it resolved that: The Older Americans Act be re-authorized with the mandate that older persons with the greatest economic and social need receive preference in aging programs and that such mandate be vigorously enforced.

Service programs aimed at meeting the needs of low income elderly not lose their identity and effectiveness as a result of incorporation and inclusion in federal block grant programs.

Implementation:

1. That the AOA through its regional offices continue to monitor provision of services to insure receipt of services by elderly with greatest economic/social need.
2. That the AOA and Social Security Administration form a joint task force to assess feasibility of creating a single comprehensive questionnaire handled and completed with the assistance of personnel in local social security offices. Such form would allow for determination of eligibility in a non-duplicative fashion.

   The intent of this implementation step does not envision the creation of a "means" test in connection with the eligibility for elderly programs.
3. That AOA appoint a task force to, wherever possible, identify and recommend the eradication of federal rules and regulations, not essential to the orderly, equitable and efficient administration of aging programs. The efforts of the task force shall at all times be conducted in a fashion consistent with the mandate that preference in aging programs be targeted to those elderly with greatest economic/social need.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 240:
Whereas elderly people are particularly vulnerable to crime, in their homes and in the streets.

Be it resolved that safety of the elderly be established as a national priority and national policies be established and funding be provided to help the states develop programs to prevent crimes against the elderly.

Implementation:
Develop programs and provide funding to states for protective support programs which provide for safe means for money exchange, shopping and access to social services.

Education and training of law enforcement officers to assure that they provide adequate and appropriate protection for older people.

Provide information and referral and educational programs through the Older Americans Act aimed at informing and educating older persons about safety, protection and legal rights and remedies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 241:
To facilitate and encourage the informal support system in the role as care giver, a variety of support services should be available aimed at strengthening its capacity and offering needed respite.

Implementation:
The following are among the services which should be available to meet the individual needs of various types of caregivers including family, friends, and neighbors:

- Counseling and training;
- The development of self-help groups among informal caregivers;
- A continuum of in-home and personal care services available in all communities to meet the needs of the frail older person as well as provide relief for the caregivers;
- Respite care both short and long term in and outside of the home;
- Available transportation for medical and other services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 242:
Since the families of the American Indian and Alaska Native elderly represent a tremendous resource that has been utilized by the elderly to meet their social, medical, psychological and spiritual needs, national policy should encourage, enhance and strengthen these networks. The implementation of these policies will ensure that elderly Indians will receive the most appropriate and desired level of care.

Implementation:

1. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Administration on Aging, and the National Indian Council on Aging should develop a national Indian aging policy. This should be presented to the Congress of the United States by December, 1983.
2. Title VI of the Older Americans Act of 1978 should be amended to delete the provision of required services that Indian tribes are currently required to comply with.
3. Age requirements for elderly services in the Indian community should be determined by the Indian community and funding systems should be implemented that will allow for the development of inter-generational programs.
4. The Indian tribes, in conjunction with the Indian Health Service, should be allowed to certify Homehealth/Homemaker Service agencies in order to receive third-party reimbursements.
5. Indian tribes, for purposes of Medicaid, should be considered as states and therefore eligible to administer the Medicaid programs in their community.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 243:
There be available, a wide variety of affordable and accessible housing alternatives. Those alternatives should include congregate housing, intergenerational housing, shared homes, group homes, sheltered homes, manufactured housing, and accessory (Granny) apartments.

Implementation:
To be financed by federal, state and local *authorities* in conjunction with private groups.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 244:
Whereas, the companionship of animal pets is a source of security, helps to keep aged persons physically active and responsible through caring for their pet, fulfills their need for giving and receiving affection, and has been proven to have measurable therapeutic effects on their physical and emotional health, and

Whereas, the forced separation of older persons from their companion animals upon entering housing projects for the elderly inflicts immeasurable emotional suffering and often leads to severe psychological trauma and consequent mental and physical deterioration, including loss of the will to live.

The comfort of a companion animal is a civil right not to be denied responsible pet owners.

The cooperation of the United States Congress, the Delegates to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, the respective federal, state, county, and municipal agencies and the practitioners in the medical, veterinary, social service and other helping professions is hereby urged to end this senseless cruelty and to establish humane policies and regulations ensuring that the human/companion animal bond can remain intact for responsible pet owners, in federally funded housing for senior citizens and the handicapped. Nothing in this resolution should prevent the owner of rental housing, or the local housing authority or any other appropriate authority of the community where the housing is located from establishing reasonable rules on the number, size, kind or conduct of the pets allowed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 245:
Whereas freedom of choice of the elderly is inhibited by lack of adequate income and social support systems,

Be it resolved that in the design and funding of social service components and benefit entitlement programs, special attention should be given to the diversities of family and cultural patterns that exist among populations and to means for protecting the social security income of the elderly and their families. Options and adequate income should be available so that older persons can exercise their right of choice with respect to decisions affecting their daily lives.

Implementation:
Provisions for general revenue funding of Social Security and inter-fund transfers, if needed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 246:
Whereas: Respite care programs have been implemented in a number of states to provide humane, cost-effective, family and community-based support for older citizens.

The federal government support and encourage community-based respite programs by:

1. Extending medicaid and medicare waivers when needed;
2. Supporting state and local demonstration programs,
3. Providing federal grants or demonstration programs, and
4. Endorsing the concept of respite through the federal reimbursement and regulatory mechanisms, including establishment of respite services as a medicaid reimbursable activity at state option.

Implementation:
1. Issue funding and regulatory waivers (Department of Health and Human Services).
2. Develop federal demonstrations or grants (D.H.H.S.).
3. Eliminate barriers to respite care in federal reimbursement and regulatory mechanisms (Congress and D.H.H.S.).
4. Assure broadly-defined respite programs including adult day services.
5. Include respite as medicaid reimbursable (D.H.H.S.)

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 247:
The Family and Community Support Systems Committee (Committee #7) recommends to the Chairperson of the White House Conference on Aging that each of the 14 Committee reports be voted on individually by the full Conference at the December 3, 1981, plenary session.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 248:
We propose a comprehensive cost effective and accessible network which is a continuum of care from preventive (promotion of wellness) to intensive care at the community level for rural and urban elderly.

These services should include physical and mental health programs, senior centers, transportation, nutrition which includes congregate and homebound meals, housing, mobile units for rural bound areas, respite care, hospice care, day care centers and I & R through outreach programs.

Implementation:

1. Changes in Medicare and Medicaid regulations to broaden all needed available services.
2. Continued use of Federal funds within Title III of the Older Americans Act.
3. Strengthen the bond between Federal, State and local funding sources.
4. Concerted effort to strengthen the bond between public and private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 249:

In the design and implementation of social services and benefit entitlement programs, special designation must be given to the diversities of family, socioeconomic status and cultural patterns of living that exist among racial and ethnic minorities. Included in these designs are the following:

1. Cultural, bicultural, bilingual programs in the area of service delivery, training and employment of social service personnel, expansion and development of community-based multi-purpose senior centers, and other community support systems, such as families, church and other organizations that are responsive to cultural and racial minority groups.
2. Comprehensive services, including transportation should be targeted to individuals who are dependent because of health disability, income status (low income), and social isolation.
3. Comprehensive social services and entitlement programs should be provided and accessible to all elderly persons regardless of citizen status or geographic location. This includes individuals from the union, all territories and commonwealths or nationalities under the American flag.

Supplemental Statements

As a retired legislator, I would like to suggest that the credibility of this Committee is not threatened by the recommendation of expensive programs.

The role of a Conference of this kind is to set ideal goals for a decade.

It is up to Congress and legislatures to decide which programs can be funded and how.

Additional Views

1. Post Conference Questionnaire Mailing Process

   WHEREAS—it is vital that everyone respond to the questionnaire for maximum credibility and participation by all delegates and observers, and

   WHEREAS—the state coordinators can best facilitate full participation by all within their jurisdiction, and

   WHEREAS—the general consensus that the voting procedure does not allow for individual responses to the fourteen (14) issues, and

   WHEREAS—there is a practical need for close affiliation between the current state units on aging and the WHCOA office in delegate action and effectiveness.

   THEREFORE be it resolved that the questionnaire be issued in duplicate with one copy to be sent to Washington and the second copy sent directly to the state coordinator on aging.

2. Over the years, senior centers have demonstrated their ability to enhance the physical, social and emotional well-being of large numbers of older persons. Senior centers are an essential part of the community's continuum of care. The senior center is a community focal point which serves the elderly with dignity and respect, supports their capacity to grow and develop, and facilitates their continued involvement in the community.

   There must be support for senior centers at all levels of government as well as in the private sector.

Committee 8

HOUSING ALTERNATIVES

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 8 from Previous Printing

Word Change

1. In Recommendation 282, Point 1, line 3 27 has been changed to 17.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 250:

We support Home Equity Programs. A variety of voluntary mechanisms should be developed to enable older homeowners to convert their home equity into income, while remaining in their homes. In addition to the basic research and demonstration activities, development efforts should focus on consumer information, counseling and protection; supply support functions such as new mortgage insurance products, and secondary market (investment) opportunities; and the interaction of home equity conversion plans with public benefit programs.

Implementation:

Facilitation of Home Equity Conversion Programs by the Private Sector

1. IRS must issue the rulings necessary for sale/leasebacks to be offered by the private sector.
2. If the rulings are negative, the tax code should be changed legislatively.
3. Following the recommendations of the President's Commission on Housing, mortgage revenue bonding or other tax incentives should be considered for home equity conversion funding (including deferred payment home repair loans and property tax deferral).
5. The Federal Housing Authority should develop and/or pool insurance programs for reverse mortgage and deferred payment home repair loans.
6. The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Government National Mortgage Association should develop secondary markets for reverse mortgage and deferred payment home repair loans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 251:

Elder Cottage Housing Opportunity or ________ Housing, formerly known as Granny Flats, Accessory apartments, and Shared Housing are programs which require reassessment of zoning or land use regulations and states should encourage local jurisdictions to allow for adaptation to meet current housing needs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 252:

The local governments utilize manufactured and mobile homes in their zoning laws of the local communities. And they should meet the minimum standards.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 253:

Government, at the federal, state and local levels, adopt a comprehensive approach to energy-related problems which will result in more readily available services for the elderly. The comprehensive approach should include a commitment to fund energy programs at fiscal 1981 levels, a commitment to include conservation components such as weatherization in all federal energy assistance programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 254:

Shared housing be included in a comprehensive program of housing for older Americans to enjoy.

Older persons should not be denied participation in federal benefit program due to living in a shared housing arrangement.

Sec. 8 rental assistance should be made available to shared housing participants.

S.S.I. and food stamps should not be reduced to eligible participants due to residing in shared housing arrangement.

Local governments should reserve zoning abstracts in order to promote the development of shared housing.

HUD and Farmer's Home Administration should make single and multi family properties available to non-profit groups to be converted to shared housing.

Educational and social support services in the community, Be it resolved that the report of The Housing Alternatives Committee include in its report the encouragement of churches, synagogues and religious bodies in local areas to secure existing sizable residences within their communities that may be available and which could be utilized for housing for small groups of senior citizens at low cost making it possible for them to remain in their own communitieis. Be it further resolved that we recommend that the areas where such projects shall be established be encouraged by local governments by tax exemption and zoning ordinance adjustments should such be required.

Persons entering into shared housing arrangements will be able to secure funding from private sector corporations who can meet IRS requirements in with necessary funding.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 255:
Whereas it is a reality of our time that rising energy costs have joined the high costs of food, medicine, and housing as necessities of life which contribute to the economic hardship of many aging Americans. While it is clear that we must seek a solution to the growing energy crisis, we must also have immediate and practical ways to help those who have bcome its innocent victims.

Each year Congress enacts legislation to provide financial and other assistance to low income persons with emphasis on the elderly and infirm. The current program as well as past efforts have been characterized by too much federal involvement in administration, overly restrictive terms mandated upon participating energy vendors, and frequent long delays in the actual assistance reaching the needy households.

Therefore be it resolved that an effective energy assistance program should include:

- It should be a separate program, permanent or of multi-year duration.
- Administration should be centralized in a single federal agency but more flexibility and authority must be granted to the individual states. The energy problems of the aging population vary from region to region across the country. The states working in concert with the local energy vendors can best develop a workable program for their region.
- Establishment of eligibility criteria and certification should be within the purview of the individual states.
- Eligibility should be limited to those truly needy aged persons rather than based solely on age or income.
- All vended forms of energy should be covered. This should include energy used for heating and cooling during periods of severe weather.
- Assistance should go directly to the energy vendor or be based on a line of credit extended to the vendor on behalf of the recipient.
- Assistance should be available to those persons who rent as well as those who own their place of residence.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 256:
We believe that the displacement of the elderly from housing units due to conversion for condominiums, cooperatives or non-residential use ______________ monitored by the Federal, State and Local governments, further more, we recommend preference, for those affected elderly, be given priority in Federally assisted programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 257:
Federal Housing policy should provide incentives for the private and voluntary sectors to act together to increase the quality and availability of a wide range of living arrangements that meet the social, physical, economic and spiritual needs of the elderly and disabled.

Further: That through the partnership between the private sector and government at all levels, federal, state and local, no fewer than 200,000 additional units per year must be made available to meet the housing needs of all older Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 258:
There be a reaffirmation of the goal of the housing act of 1949 of "a decent home and suitable living environment" for all elderly families. Government must continue to be an active partner of the private sector in helping older Americans. It is government's responsibility to continue helping provide housing for those elderly in need.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 259:
The very successful Section 202 Direct Loan Program for nonprofit sponsored specially designed housing for the elderly and handicapped should continue as a federal initiative to provide much needed housing and related facilities for persons who have limited housing choices such as lower income elderly who need such specially designed facilities in order to live independently.

Further, that sufficient Section 202 Loan Authority be allocated by Congress to produce at least 20,000 additional units annually.

Further, that the link between the direct loan and rental assistance be maintained in the manner of the current Section 8 program for all Section 202 units new and existing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 260:
The Federal Government should continue the appropriation of funds and provide for HUD administration of Sections 202 and 8, regardless of other programs designed to stimulate housing for the elderly and disabled through State housing finance and development agencies and local housing authorities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 261:
Federal, state and local government must enact laws

to protect the elderly from displacement due to (a) the demolition of mobile homes, parks and rental housing, and (b) the conversion of rental units to condominiums or cooperatives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 262:

Adequate rental assistance be provided to low and moderate elderly renters (60 plus) to enable them to remain in their current residence or seek adequate replacement housing; and that all existing programs be continued and expanded to enable all low and moderate income elderly persons to live in decent housing at affordable rents. The current 25% rent-to-income ratio should be maintained.

Implementation:

- The federal government should provide financial assistance to the state to provide circuit breaker assistance to home owners and renters through the block grant program.
- The federal government should restore the recently enacted reductions in the rent subsidies available under Section 8.
- The federal government should provide funds to state governments to provide rental assistance to the low and moderate income elderly.
- In the implementation of any voucher housing assistance programs, the federal government should take steps to assure that the elderly are afforded an adequate level of assistance through such programs.
- Increase federal and private housing assistance funds. The federal government should provide adequate housing assistance under Section 8, Section 202 and public housing programs to insure provision of at least 200,000 units of housing annually.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 263:

A concerted effort be made to develop housing opportunities for poor and minority elderly in rural areas less than 2500.

Implementation:

Congregate housing program (in which social services are provided as part of the housing package) needs to be converted from demonstration to permanent status.

Ensure that levels of transportation services for the elderly be increased and that special consideration be given to rural transportation needs.

President's Commission on Housing provide incentives in out of pocket expenses, assistance with insurance, maintenance, tax credits for mileage.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 264:

WHEREAS, the Federal housing laws have in the past and are now addressing the issue of housing for Indians on the reservations; and

WHEREAS, legislation to be proposed should proceed to address continuing housing needs of Indian Tribal governments.

Implementation:

BE IT THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, that Federal legislation specify that Indians be included in all sections of proposed housing legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 265:

We support the changes in Federal Regulations to allow investment of pension funds in various types of housing for the elderly through the elimination of restrictions on pension fund mortgage and equity investments in elderly housing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 266:

Federal mortgage insurance offered by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and similar programs offered by the Farmers Home Administration (FMHA) should continue and become a more effective means of developing living arrangements that increase the real options open to elderly consumers along a continuum of living arrangements, such as: congregate housing, housing with health-related facilities, community based shared housing, social care facilities and cooperatives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 267:

We urge State and Federal regulatory commissions to give special consideration in the way of specific allowance consistent with IRS regulations, to those public utilities, banks and other financial corporations who make investments in bonds and other securities which provide funds for housing facilities for Senior Citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 268:

The Indian elderly have the opportunity for suitable housing appropriately constructed in a manner and location of their choice at a cost which they can reasonably afford.

Implementation:

1. The Department of Housing and Urban Development should coordinate with the National Indian Council on Aging and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to review and revise policies and regulations that create barriers to development of appropriate housing for Indian elderly and should develop a national policy and strategy to address housing needs of Indian elderly. This policy should include a commitment by the Indian Health to provide running water and sewer to elders' homes.
2. Housing projects should take into consideration the respective Indian heritage and architecture and the special needs of the elderly.

3. More funds should be made available for senior citizen housing on reservations.
4. Indian tribes should retain jurisdiction over Indian lands on which HUD projects are constructed.
5. There should be a target of 250,000 housing units to be constructed per year for senior citizens to meet the present and future needs.
6. Low interest loans should be made available to senior citizens for home repairs.
7. The Congregate Services Act should appropriate funds and implement them immediately.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 269:
In determining tenant rent share for participants in all Federally assisted housing that out-of-pocket medical expenses must continue to be a recognized deduction from gross family income for elderly persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 270:
All senior U.S. American citizens of this country, no matter where they reside (U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) be entitled to all the rights and privileges of housing alternatives as expressed in the resolutions of Housing Alternative Committee Number Eight.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 271:
1. Security and crime prevention in age integrated public housing be emphasized.
2. One of the best methods to promote security is to develop suitable public housing exclusively for the elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 272:
HUD regulations be modified so that two persons not related by marriage would be income eligible for an apartment in subsidized housing.
Implementation:
Currently income regulations require two such persons to occupy two separate housing units. With such a shortage of units and with a large demand, it would be less costly to the government if this recommendation were implemented.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 273:
Congress should pass no law nor should there be any action by the Executive Branch of the Government that would in any way interfere with or penalize any state or city government that operates a program of rent control to stabilize the rental housing market and protect the legitimate interests of landlords, tenants and the public.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 274:
1. The government should immediately review the ramifications of HUD's current cost containment directive that requires minimum size efficiency units in housing for the elderly.
2. Rather than arbitrary limitations on living areas and square footage, cost containment directives should be based on good, efficient design.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 275:
Whereas we recognize the government's responsibility to insure that government assisted housing for the elderly be built in a cost efficient manner and without excessive frills, Be it resolved that:

1. The facilities for congregate living and other gerontologically sensitive design features be considered necessities to allow the elderly to live independently.
2. The standards for the above be based on established gerontological research regarding the physical and social needs of the aging and not be considered needless or excessive frills in cost containment policies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 276:
Whereas one of the objectives of a meaningful and full life for the elderly is inclusion in the normal life of the community,

Be it resolved that:

Construction of public or private housing for the elderly be encouraged in areas close or as neat as possible to the normal activities of the community and that building such housing in isolated areas or areas inaccessible to community services be discouraged. Such housing would often eliminate the need to provide for additional, expensive human services at the housing site.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 277:
Congregate housing for the functionally impaired and the elderly be an alternative and an important component of long term care and be continued and expanded. The federal government should allow communities to tailor congregate housing construction or to convert portions of existing federally subsidized housing to meet specific needs of the locality.
Implementation:
Congress should provide adequate funding to continue the congregate housing services program at the current level which is $10 million annually.

The Administration on Aging (AOA) and the Farmer's Home Administration (FMHA) should expand their rural congregate housing demonstration program.

The federal government should provide the states with housing assistance and social service funds to promote the development of congregate housing for the elderly.

An adequate proportion of the funds available under any social service or housing block grant should be earmarked for the development of congregate housing for the elderly.

That all permanent and demonstration projects utilizing congregate housing alternatives be established, allowing the private sector, both profit and nonprofit entities, free access to apply for grants and aid in instituting such projects.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 278:
The government provide tax incentives to the head of a family that provides for the housing needs of an elderly member(s) of that family group, in their homes or in an on-site dwelling; provided that a reasonable means test be applied to both the provider and the recipient of the housing assistance.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 279:
Whereas sixty percent of the nation's substandard housing is found in rural areas, and one out of four such units is occupied by an older individual, and

Whereas supportive services are fragmented or non-existent in these areas,

Be it therefore resolved:

The Housing Alternatives Committee recommends to the Congress and the Administration that regulations pertaining to federal programs for the elderly be made more flexible to accommodate the needs of the rural elderly. For example, the maximum number of elderly housing units usually funded by the Farmers' Home Administration may not exceed forty-five. Developing and providing supportive services for such small groups most likely will not be cost effective. FHA regulations should be flexible enough to permit more than one local rural community to combine their efforts to finance, construct and administer larger housing complexes, with accompanying services, for the elderly.

Moreover, the residency requirement for HUD projects in rural areas should not be restricted to just low income persons. Elderly persons, regardless of income and resources should have the option of living in federally funded housing but they should be expected to pay according to their ability. (This provision not only assists the middle income person in securing housing but also reduces the stigma of living in federally subsidized housing.)

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 280:
The Congress and the executive branch of government through appropriate policies should encourage and support the establishment of cooperative housing which is democratically operated, limited-equity, privately-owned and can be financed by conventional institutions, including the National Consumer Cooperative Banks.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 281:
That AOA should have a responsibility for planning and coordination of support services with standards and provisions for training practitioners to work with elders in congregate housing management and housing counselling.

If the training is at the expense of the government, the trainee should work in the field of aging for a specific period of time.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 282:
Whereas, crime and fear of crime is a major obstacle that infringes on the individual safety and freedom of older persons,

Be it resolved that:

1. More stringent penalties must be imposed for of every nature against the elderly; including strict liability that would require 16 and *17* year old violent youthful offenders to be prosecuted as adults if the victim is older than 60 years.
2. To strengthen the criminal justice system requiring appropriate facilities for and mandatory but reasonable restitution from all offenders or court ordered community service.
3. The abuse of elderly persons in domestic and institutional settings must be dealt with by:
    a. enactment of mandatory reporting laws,
    b. utilization of special units in law enforcement agencies,
    c. development of community resources (e.g., hotlines, shelters, counseling services, ombudsman, legal services).
    d. enactment of legislation similar to H.R. 7551, The Prevention, Identification, and Treatment of Adult Abuse Act.
4. Resolve that more government sponsorship of crime prevention programs is needed to increase citizen interest and participation in community efforts, such as neighborhood watch, court witness and other such effective programs that will reduce crime.
5. Federal and State Government should make crime prevention and the safety of elders a high priority through targeting of funds that strengthen existing legislation and will develop appropriate new legislation.

6. Through Federal seed money, witness and victim assistance programs should be developed in each community with emphasis on the elderly. In elderly victims/witnesses cases continuances should be limited. Compensation for victim of violent crimes be adequate and paid in a timely fashion.
7. Legislation is needed at the state and federal level to address the safety of older persons, particularly in public housing and on public transportation by utilizing (paid and volunteer) intergenerational escort services and other programs.
8. Legislation should be effected to require the gathering by and availability from all law enforcement agencies of data on the victimization of the elderly. Research should include all the effects of crime on seniors (e.g., isolation).
9. More public information, educational and media programs must be mandated to educate people, particularly older persons, about simple crime prevention techniques.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 283:

1. More informational and media programs be developed to educate the public, especially the older persons, about simple crime prevention techniques.
2. Funds be targeted on prevention of crime against persons and property.
3. Legislation and appropriation be approved to encourage states to provide adequate indemnification to victims of crimes and to establish prosecution programs aimed at career criminals or repeat offenders.

Implementation:

1. Older Americans Act.
2. Funds distributed to states.
3. Local agencies apply to grants.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 284:
Whereas the implementation of many of the resolutions offered in this report will depend in large part on the support of local authorities, such as zoning and planning boards, be it resolved that an urgent message be sent to these bodies that they recognize the responsibility of every community to assist in providing housing alternatives for the elderly, and that they design local ordinances which will show that they accept this responsibility.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 285:
Whereas many low income elderly families in urban and suburban areas are just over the admission federally subsidized income limits, and whereas their incomes are insufficient to pay for current market rents, be it resolved that HUD regulations be changed to admit them provided they pay rent in accordance to their income level.

In this way they would supplement rent of extremely low rent payers and at the same time give an opportunity to live in decent affordable housing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 286:
Since over 70% of the elderly own their own homes and many of these homes are 30 to 40 years old and need repairs and weatherization, we strongly support the continuation of the Community Development Block Grant Program. This is the major program that allows local communities the opportunity to identify housing problems and provides funds for housing rehabilitation.

Implementation:
We recommend continuing the funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program. Future appropriations should not be less than FY '82 authorization levels.

Supplemental Statement

1. In the section on shared housing and the amendment which includes churches, religious organizations, etc., we believe that housing assumed for shared housing by churches and religious institutions remain on the tax rolls.
2. Because the decontrol of oil and natural gas prices yield large additional profits for domestic oil and gas producers, the Federal Government should continue to set aside a portion of "windfall" profits to promote the development of energy sources and to provide relief assistance to low-income individuals and families.
3. The WHCOA supports state and city government legislation to place conditions on the conversion of apartment rental housing to condominium ownership in situations where there is an acute shortage of rental housing and where a substantial number of older persons would be displaced; and further that we call for the Federal Government to encourage state and city governments to enact such legislation by devising appropriate tax incentives and housing policies that will encourage the continuation of existing rental housing.
4. The below signed, realizing that inflation is currently one of the most devastating forces affecting elderly on fixed income, file a minority report urging Congress to implement the recommendations of the Alternative Housing Committee in a manner consistent with the best interests of the elderly population in holding down the rate of the country's inflation.
5. A minority of the delegates are opposed to resolutions proposed on owners of condominiums because it violates basic rights and doesn't address financial needs.

Additional Views

1. The U.S. Congress be encouraged to pass legislation for tax credits to private industry for the construction of housing for the elderly. Legislation providing low interest loans for elderly housing is also recommended.
2. Federal tax credits be provided for families who are caring for elderly grandparents and parents who reside with them or live independently, in urban or rural areas, with proper IRS regulations that are in conformity with the regulations for child care tax credit.

Committee 9

CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 9 from Previous Printing

Added Recommendations

The following recommendation was passed by Committee 9 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. It has been added to the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 9.

1. Recommendation 422A.

Changes in Recommendations
The following changes have been made in the listing for Committee 9 to the recommendations indicated:

2. Recommendation 299 was changed at Point 6, line 16, to reflect the change intended by the amendment, passed at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, included as Recommendation 289 in the previous printing.
3. Recommendation 332 was changed at paragraph 3, line 4, to reflect the change intended by the amendment, passed at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, included as Recommendation 341 in the previous printing.

Deleted Statements
The following statements have been deleted from the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 9. They were not passed as recommendations by Committee 9 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

4. RECOMMENDATION 289:
   Adequate available accessible transportation be provided.

   Please explanation for Titles referred to in second paragraph from bottom of page
   Title XIX of the Social Security Act: Grants to States for Medical Assistance

   Title XX of the Social Security Act (now known as) Block Grants to States for Social Services

   Title X Public Health Service Act
5. RECOMMENDATION 330:
   The key to continuing community participation by the aging in services, benefits and other aspects of life is full access to equal justice and the legal system. Therefore, adequate funds must be made available so that older people will have a full range of legal services. The primary source for legal assistance must continue to be the Legal Services Corporation. Bar associations, law firms, individual attorneys, especially older lawyers, ombudsmen, and lay advocates should be encouraged to assist in meeting the legal needs of older persons. The Older Americans Act should continue legal services as a mandated funding priority.
6. RECOMMENDATION 341:
   Add the words "provided that all steps feasible be taken to encourage volunteerism by older American lawyers on a priority basis."
7. RECOMMENDATION 344:
   Mr. Chairman: I would like to recommend that the motion approved on self-help and participation in community affairs, authored by the delegate from South Carolina, serve as the prologue to our report to the Plenary Session.
8. RECOMMENDATION 421 was deleted. The language contained in it was used to amend Recommendation 420A.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 287:
All elderly, specifically including the Indian elderly, must be provided with the necessary supportive services to allow them to continue to contribute to their communities.
Implementation:
1. Funding should be increased to provide an adequate level of transportation services under the Older Americans Act, the Urban Mass Transportation Act, and other relevant legislation.
2. The various departments of the Federal government in the process of decentralization should identify and consider Indian communities as regional districts or local offices of their respective programs, with bicultural and bilingual staff.
3. Educational systems, especially those in the Indian community, should develop and implement learning processes that include the utilization of

the elderly of the community as learning resources.

4. Increase funding for and expand existing volunteer programs such as the Foster Grandparent Program, Senior Companion Program, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program in the Indian community.
5. Outreach efforts to locate and refer Indian elders to services need to be instituted as an "escort-advocate" program funded jointly by the Social Security Administration, Veteran's Administration, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Services, and the Administration on Aging, thereby initiating the first step towards case management.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 288:

Whereas, lack of adequate transportation is a serious problem for many rural elderly especially the 50% with lower incomes.

And whereas, federal and state money distribution formulas fail to take into account the special rural problems of low population, poverty, difficult terrain, etc.

Therefore, be it resolved: That Congress authorize a Rural Transportation Administration within the Department of Transportation paralleling the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 289:

Deleted. It now amends Recommendation 299.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 290:

The private sector and community agencies should work on transportation for the elderly in rural areas since—in most cases—a public mode of transportation is nonexistent.

Implementation:

State and Local areas

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 291:

In order to more readily achieve the goals of adequate transportation for the elderly and handicapped, and to eliminate the duplication that now exists, it is our recommendation that the overall responsibility of organizing, coordinating and administering State programs of transportation for the elderly be assigned to the particular agency in each state that has been officially designated as the agency to administer services to the elderly, such as "Department of Aging", "Office of Elderly Affairs", "State Council on Aging", etc.

Implementation:

1) Coordination of the administration of all transportation agencies into one department.
2) Bringing in the Private sector and the elderly at the planning level.
3) Develop organized volunteer programs at the local level.
4) Provide tax deductions for contributions of service.
5) Work out a "liability" system for volunteers.
6) Provide a communication network on available services.
7) Obtain the necessary funding from a combination of all resources—Public, private, and individual.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 292:

There shall be Interagency/Intergovernmental coordination between Federal agencies providing transportation.

The coordination approach, Social Services Agencies Transportation Act now required by law in California should be followed at the Federal level.

Formal Federal interdepartmental transportation coordination will eliminate duplicative costs, half full buses and/or idle buses used only at certain hours of the day and allow agencies at the local level to coordinate their transportation systems.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 293:

Supporting services are needed to help elderly frail and disabled persons to better participate in activities they would like to do for better living and enjoyment of life.

Implementation:

1. Change of transportation rules.
2. Escort programs to help our elderly get around.
3. Have a bilingual staff to give better services of all needs to our minorities wherever it may be needed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 294:

Public transportation must be a state and federal budget priority. Not only should more public transportation be provided, but existing transportation should be upgraded to include both night and weekend transport, assure emergency transportation for sick elderly with emergency needs and assure transportation is available throughout the state.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 295:

Transportation for medical trips should be covered by Medicare, recognizing that the cost of transport to medical specialists can be prohibitive to rural residents.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 296:

Improved public transportation systems (particularly in rural areas) to provide easier access to leisure pursuits. Broader funding transportation regulations to include access to social, recreation and cultural events as well as trip for medical care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 296A:
The mobility of the elderly and handicapped and general population as well, be increased by assuring the availability and accessibility of affordable public and private supported transportation.

Implementation:

1. Extension of Federal support to urban transportation services.
2. That section 16 of the Federal Urban Mass Transportation Act be amended to include private non-profit corporations and associations.
3. Transit authorities recognize transportation problems in rural areas.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 297:
Funding should be increased to provide an adequate level of transportation services under the Older Americans Act, the Urban Mass Transportation Act, and other relevant legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 297A:
The Federal Government subsidize fuel for all public transportation that follow guide lines which state that; 1) substantially reduce fares for older Americans, 2) add to, extend and create special schedules to accommodate older Americans, 3) provide easy access of frail or handicapped older Americans to the carrier, 4) train personnel to deal with frail or handicapped older Americans in a reassuring and patient manner.

Implementation:

1. Access to less expensive fuel will permit greater use of instruments of transportation.
2. Tax-breaks as incentives to oil companies to sell fuel, at wholesale prices, to participating transportation copanies.
3. The subsidy would be used for nothing but fuel.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 298:
We seek Federal funding to assist communities, with no mode of public transportation, by partially subsidizing the amount required by public transportation companies before they will extend lines into a community.

Implementation:

This transportation to be furnished to the general public with reduced rates to senior citizens and handicapped persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 299:
Adequate, available accessible transportation be provided throughout the entire U.S.A.

1. Whereas this nation's elderly will be unable to live self sufficient and dignified lives nor will the many service programs being established on their behalf be able to reach their full potential, until their transportation disadvantages are overcome.
2. Whereas an estimated eight million older persons age 65 and over have physical handicaps requiring modified transportation systems.
3. Whereas the regulations imposed by federal, state, and private funding sources prohibits coordinated use of current rolling stocks for the benefit of the transit dependent elderly.
4. Whereas the rural elderly in many areas are without transportation thus without means to avail themselves of life sustaining services.
5. Whereas many local areas have not made any advances toward providing available, accessible transportation services to the elderly and other transit dependent persons.
6. Whereas a national insurance policy is needed to regulate insurance cost to transit providers for the elderly.

Be it resolved that the President of the United States and the Congress give serious consideration to establishing an annual appropriation of funds sufficient to provide transportation for all older persons throughout the United States in proportion to the geographic area need. Be it resolved that all barriers, physical, structural, and linguistic be removed to insure that adequate transportation is available and accessible to all older persons.

Be it resolved that the President and Congress of the United States appropriate an annual transportation fund to provide this vital service which links the elderly to the life sustaining resources outside of their homes.

Be it resolved that at the federal level restrictions be removed from Titles XIX (*Grants to States for medical assistance*), *XX (Block Grants to States for Social Services) of the Social Security Act, and Title X of the Public Health Service Act*, thereby allowing for a coordinated approach to providing services to the transit dependent elderly in every community.

Be it resolved that at the federal level the cost of insurance for elderly transportation providers be uniform and affordable in all states.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 300:
To meet the goals of independence with dignity for older Americans it has been determined that services must not only be available but affordable and accessible. Many surveys have determined that

transportation is the no. 1 need to insure the reality of these goals.

This proposal is addressed to the need for a National Policy on Transportation especially in regard to the provision of transportation services for the elderly and handicapped. States, local communities, and public and private resources should address this concern, however it is not realistic to expect that they can provide the overall solutions. The U.S. Department of Transportation should realistically be expected to develop an overall plan with funding capabilities for implementation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 301:
Road conditions should be improved, especially in rural areas.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 302:
A system of rural and urban Volunteer Transportation Program is needed for needy elders.

Implementation:
This program can be developed by recruiting volunteer drivers with cars, who serve as escort guides to the seniors.

Funding by donations of Fraternal and Civic Organizations, as well as private citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 303:
Existing public transportation vehicles should be made more accessible to the handicapped and elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 304:
Government should make public transportation vehicles more easily accessible to the elderly and the handicapped, putting in handrails, easy steps, etc. Government should given special attention to night and weekend transportation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 305:
Dial-A-Ride services should be expanded and better publicized.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 306:
School buses should be used during after-school hours for elderly transport.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 307:
Elderly Americans list crime as one of their major concerns—in some cases, their number one concern. The following are some recommendations for the delegates to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging to consider:

- To work with existing abuse programs to include service for elderly abuse victims. There are programs throughout the country that work with victims of domestic violence, and services to aid elderly victims of domestic abuse can easily be integrated into these programs and should be encouraged.
- To develop programs to assist elderly abuse victims in those areas where no program to assist victims of domestic abuse exists.
- To remove statutory loss requirements for senior citizens applying for victims' compensation. Some states with violent crimes compensation programs have a deductible or require that a victim's loss reach a certain minimum before compensation is awarded. This could cause an undue hardship, especially for senior citizens on a fixed income. Therefore, these requirements should be removed.
- To provide immediate compensation for elderly crime victims. Due to backlogs, some violent crimes compensation programs take a long time to settle claims and make awards. Consequently, senior citizens suffer severe, unnecessary financial setbacks.
- To establish police units specifically designed to work with elderly crime victims.
- To work with the courts to eliminate having senior citizens sitting around the courthouse waiting to testify. Very often, this extended waiting causes needless anxiety and discomfort for the elderly crime victim and can easily be eliminated by establishing a victim-witness standby procedure whereby the elderly victims or witnesses, can wait wherever they want and then be called just before it's time to testify.
- To consider mandatory sentences for those convicted of crimes against the elderly.
- To establish victim-witness assistance units geared to work with senior citizens.
- To provide funds so more walking patrolmen can be hired and assigned to patrol in areas heavily populated with senior citizens.
- To adopt stronger statutes mandating tough penalties for those convicted of intimidating victims and witnesses. Many elderly crime victims are afraid to report crimes because of possible retaliation by the suspect. There is little done to make sure that intimidation does not take place, and if it does, penalties are light and the reports are not taken seriously.
- To develop a master plan for the number of security guards that should be on duty at senior citizen housing complexes of various sizes. Many seniors feel more secure just knowing there are guards on the premises to help them, and be aware of who is going in and out of the building.
- To make building code revisions to include detailed specifications for the type of locks, doors and security systems to be used when senior citizen housing complexes are constructed.
- To develop programs to help senior citizens on fixed incomes replace locks, doors and windows and make overall repairs to provide better secur-

ity. The homes of many senoir citizens are targets of repeated break-and-entries and burglaries because the seniors can't afford to make the necessary repairs that would secure their homes. There should be some type of program started to help them make these repairs.

- To make those throughout the judicial system, including police, judges, prosecutors, probation officers, parole officers, and other officers of the court, sensitive to the needs, concerns and feelings of senior citizens both as victims and witnesses of crime.
- To establish a more effective way of evaluating the effect of crime on the elderly. At present, federal statistics show that crime against the elderly is not a serious problem, however all those involved on all levels of law enforcement and senior citizen assistance vigorously dispute these statistics, and have compiled data to the contrary.
- To develop ways to help senior citizens avoid becoming victims of con artists, scams and fraud schemes. To develop police units to help these victims, to have restitution made to these victims if an apprehension is made, to train bank executives to be on the lookout for seniors who make unusually large withdrawals, and to educate senior citizens to be on the alert for these con artists who prey on older Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 308:
Laws should be passed which impose special penalties on family members who abuse the elderly.
Implementation:
Federal and State laws required.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 309:
Whereas, historically, the national street crime and the unemployment rate have risen together;

And whereas, the unemployment rate among youth is substantially higher than among adults, and almost (?) 50% among certain minority youths;

Therefore be it resolved that the Congress and the President have a special responsibility to assist state and local jurisdictions in the provision of work opportunities for unemployed youth.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 310:
Expand legal services under the Older Americans Act to include an emphasis on crime prevention education and programs (i.e. Operation Lifeline, Neighborhood Crime Watch, Operation Youth Against Crime and Consumer, medical and dental fraud).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 311:
Crime and the Elderly is the title of a pamphlet distributed by mail by the U.S. Senate Committee on Aging, Senator John Heinz, Chair.

It is recommended that this pamphlet be abstracted to the specific points and printed on a single card for distribution to community sites that are accessible to a large number of elderly people. Such sites would include health facilities, medical clinics and waiting rooms of physicians, community health departments, police departments, social agencies, etc. Distribution should be planned and directed by the Senate committee cooperation with State Commissions on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 312:
Whereas, national surveys and major polls consistently reveal that crime, and the fear of crime, are increasing; and

Whereas, these polls and surveys disclose that, next to the problems of health maintenance and inflation, crime is the most serious concern of older Americans, especially residents of inner cities' deteriorating neighborhoods; and

Whereas, there has been a marked increase in unexplained, unprovoked violence throughout our Nation,

Therefore, be it resolved that the following resolutions are offered for consideration as remedial measures for partial solution while we continue to search for and formulate national strategies to deal with criminal activity.

Crime Prevention
There should be an immediate and major national emphasis on the practice of individual and community crime prevention programs and education. Most of the crimes committed against older persons are so opportunistic in nature that they can be greatly reduced by simply reducing criminal opportunity.

Mandatory Sentencing
Mandatory sentencing should be imposed upon conviction for certain stranger-to-stranger violent crimes, such as armed robbery. There is widespread concern over the increase in fear-provoking street crimes that have such great impact upon urban life, restricting mobility, impairing the quality of life, reducing property values, eroding the tax base, and causing extensive debilitating effects.

Legal Technicalities
There should be restrictions upon plea bargaining and limitations to the numbers of useless motions, continuances, and appeals used as technicalities to gain the release of, or reduce the sentence of, defendants. Abnormal numbers of such legal maneuvers needlessly tie up the courts and in many instances lead to the release of guilty persons.

Restitution

Restitution in the form of work for, or payment to, the victim or the performance of community service, must be vigorously explored. Restitution by offenders, especially juveniles, is not stigmatizing.

Serious Habitual Offenders

It is now substantiated that an enormous amount of serious crime is committed by a comparatively small number of repeat offenders. Prosecution programs should be launched, aimed at serious habitual offenders so as to apprehend, convict, and incarcerate them.

Victims Compensation

Victims compensation programs should be funded by criminal fines and/or court cost add-ons. Offenders must provide funds for victim reparations.

Implementation:

These Resolutions are commended to the attention of the respective State Legislatures, for consideration and action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 313:

We encourage local police organizations to establish neighborhood crime volunteer programs such as block representatives to work together to combat burglaries. (Use of stickers may be a part of this program).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 314:

Enact Federal laws specifying predetermined sentences and eliminating "court shopping" (change of venue), plea bargaining, and delay tactics in proceedings.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 315:

Whereas, the majority of crimes are committed by repeat offenders, and

Whereas, the biggest deterrent to crime is adequate punishment, and

Whereas, there has been a national trend toward leniency towad convicted persons.

It be recommended that plea bargaining be abolished and be it further resolved that after a defendant is adjudicated guilty after a fair and impartial hearing that he (or she) be made to serve every single day of the sentence plus one day.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 316:

Better educational programs on crime prevention methods and the kind of crimes for which seniors are particularly vulnerable should be provided through the media.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 317:

In as much as national, state and local crime rates continue to rise unchecked, and because of their physical vulnerability and often segregation from younger neighbors and safer neighborhoods older Americans have become prime targets of crimes such as purse snatching, mugging, strong arm robbery and assault, Federal, state and local governments must take a lead in controlling crime by providing more protection, training potential victims in self protection, providing safe street and communities; training police, guards and those responsible for providing protection with sensitivity and awareness of the problems of the elderly and assisting, protecting and encouraging victims to appear in court as witnesses.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 318:

Enact juvenile offender laws which would increase the safety and security of the elderly (i.e. lower the age from 18 to 16 for juveniles to be tried in criminal courts, require restitution by the offenders and their parents (financial, labor, etc.) and allow the publication of the names of offenders and their parents.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 319:

Whereas many states have laws that object to having juveniles who commit crimes are not exposed to the public (their identities are not revealed).

Implementation:

By exposing them in the media their identity would be to revealed and older people would know who they are. In addition this may act as a deterrent to youth planning crimes against older people.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 320:

Law enforcement facilities and personnel in the 80's should have a more "visual" and "preventative" image by better coordination of services by city police, county offices and state law enforcement units. The problem here is that there is little coordination of service and all of the units expend a great deal of time in the control of traffic.

Implementation:

Traffic control should be designated to one group regardless of geography and jurisdiction. The other law enforcement agencies should then be assigned to district patrol duties where the officers would leave their cars, maintaining contact with a "walkie talkie" but becoming acquainted with the persons and problems of their area, and especially with the complexes where the elderly live, the schools, the playgrounds, and places that generally lead to crimes. Many units are already returning to foot patrols, bicycles, mopeds, and horses and the more "visualability" is preventing rather than arresting. This concept should release money for more and more officers instead of the need to build more and more jails, and create more courts.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 321:

Local police departments should develop special plans for the protection of the aged, including increased foot patrol.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 322:
Services to prevent crimes, increased police protection on special beats in high crime areas, a senior citizen task force to advise counsel and direct special police task force for senior citizen crime victims crime prevention victim assistance programs to be fully integrated into the aging services network, making them available to senior citizens with special emphasis on placing senior citizens as victim assistance aides in aging service agencies and organizations.
Implementation:
Full integration means they should be funded by area agencies on aging with Title III monies, that Title IV monies should be used to educate senior citizen crime assistance aides to facilitate their work with senior citizens. Title V monies should be used to place the senior citizen crime assistance aides in local aging service agencies and organizations. Senior citizens helping their own!!

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 323:
Action at the national level be taken to maximize elderly independence in coping with crime, the threat of crime and the consequence of crime.
Implementation:
1. Emphasize community-based programs which are sensitive to the particular needs of the community.
2. Total educational programs be initiated at the community level.
3. Increased emphasis on victim assistance.
4. Mandatory crime victim information systems with uniform reporting requirements.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 324:
Enact federal law requiring that all states have victims and witness assistance programs for the elderly. (Ex. advice as to procedures/protection if required, etc.)

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 325:
Victim assistance and retribution programs should be established.
Implementation:
Federal, State and Local.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 326:
Be it resolved that federal laws be enacted with mandatory and severe punishment which incarcerate criminals and make them pay for damages and the wrong done to the older American. Also encourage development of block groups in every community where possible.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 327:
Consumer protection advice and assistance must be provided for the elderly by law enforcement agencies, through the media and through other legal assistance efforts.
Implementation:
State and local government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 328:
State law enforcement agencies should crack down on fraud and abuse schemes.
Implementation:
State

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 329:
All states should be encouraged to enact comprehensive legislation to address and prevent elder abuse and to provide appropriate services to older persons who have been the victim of elder abuse. At a minimum such legislation should include:

1. Cover all persons 60 and over and all adult residents of long-term care facilities (Nursing homes, etc.);
2. Require mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, exploitation and abandonment by most professions;
3. Have existing local agenices, not state agencies and state employees (as in child abuse cases), be responsible for evaluating cases and coordinating the service plans;
4. Mandate that such services be available as the victim needs to be protected from further harm, and that these services be mandated by statute;
5. Have specified time limits for the handling of these cases;
6. Provide explicitly for the confidentiality of the reporter, alleged victim, and alleged abuser;
7. Provide a sound legal standard and procedure for determining whether an alleged victim is mentally incompetent to consent to services;
8. Assure that mentally competent victims may refuse services if they so desire;
9. Provide a specified method for handling emergency cases;
10. Provide personal immunity for reporters of abuse, neglect, etc., unless the report is made maliciously or in bad faith;
11. Even if there is a sliding fee scale for services, assure that no victim is denied services because of an inability or unwillingness to pay;
12. Provide for a strong advisory board to monitor the program and to advise on its operation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 330:
Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 331:
Legal services for the elderly should continue to receive adequate support from the federal government, from state and local governments, to the end that all aged in need have access to those services.
Implementation:
Federal, state, and local.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 332:
That adequate funds must be made available, from public and private sources, so that older persons will have a guaranteed full range of legal services, including counseling, litigation, legislative representation, and advice and representation in dealing with administrative bodies, and

That the Legal Service Corporation, which was recommended by the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, should continue to be the primary source for legal assistance nationally without restriction on the quality of services rendered and with funding sufficient to provide high quality free legal services to those who cannot afford it, and to make those services accessible wherever older people live, and

That Bar associations, private law firms, individual attorneys, especially older attorneys, and law schools should be encouraged to provide legal assistance, education and research on legal issues facing older persons, *that all steps feasible be taken to encourage volunteerism by older American lawyers on a priority basis, and*

That ombudsmen, lay advocates and older paraprofessionals should be involved in advancing the legal concerns of older people.

That the Older Americans Act should contain a mandated priority for legal services and should continue to provide funding to insure an effective system of legal services for the elderly integrated with other social services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 333:
Government and the private sector must work together to assure that more low-cost legal aid that deals with fraud, tenant/landlord problems and assistance to the low-income elderly is available. A particular need of the latter group is assistance in dealing with the bureaucracy in general—the paperwork, the hearings, the system.
Implementation:
Federal, State and local government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 334:
Legal services must be provided for older Americans delivered at affordable prices, meeting high standards of quality, and representing diversified services from both private and public bars. The Older Americans Act should be amended to define legal services as a mandated priority in the provision of social services to the older Americans. Continue provision of legal services through the Legal Service Corporation, as well as fostering the active involvement of the private bar, law schools and paralegals in serving the elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 335:
Enact a comprehensive national health plan for all Americans. The health needs of older persons will not be fully met until the health needs of all Americans are met. The plan should include strict controls of spiralling health costs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 336:
Interim steps must be taken to improve health care for older persons. Medicare and Medicaid should fund a full range of community-based and in-home services and institutional care for older people. Medicare should include health maintenance coverage such as out-patient prescription drugs, dental care, hearing aids and health assessments. A strict health cost containment plan should be put into place.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 337:
That the White House Conference on Aging supports the passage of federal legislation to raise the minimum, monthly personal needs allowance of Medicaid recipients living in health care facilities to fifty dollars ($50.00).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 338:
Long-term care facilities which participate in the Medicare or Medicaid program should be prohibited from discrimination against beneficiaries of those programs in admission, treatment or discharge of residents, provided that reimbursement is adequate.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 339:
To assure the dignity of older persons in need of long-term care the right of self-determination shall be maintained in the choice of facility and acceptable care shall be provided in the interim.
Implementation:
Funding of care at home if care can be delivered at home. Extension of Medicare to families for such care. Possibility of tax credits for families for such care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 340:
That the present Federal Administration release Federal Regulations on Nursing Home and Long-term Care, and skilled Care Homes shelved by President Reagan and Department of Health.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 341:
Deleted. It now amends Recommendation 332 at paragraph 3, line 4.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 342:
The delivery of legal services to elders through Title III-B of the Older Americans Act, the private bar, law schools and the aging network is an essential component of any effective system of delivering social services to elders. It is, however, imperative that the primary source for this service should be the Legal Services Corporation, funded at adequate levels.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 343:
Programs providing legal services to older Americans dealing with problems of victimization be strengthened and coordinated. Be it further resolved that Volunteerism by older American lawyers be maximized to provide legal services on a more general basis.

Implementation:
Use of public media to publicize program availability.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 344:
Deleted. Not passed as a Recommendation at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 345:
Hospitals be permitted to set aside a wing of their unused beds, (Blue Cross report states a 20% vacancy) for nursing home care at nursing home rates which are considerably less than hospital charges. The occupants of these wings do not need extensive hospital care. The intense shortage of nursing home beds would be alleviated and the hospitals would gain some income which they certainly need at this time. Blue Cross estimates the loss of a single vacant bed at $20,000 minimum per year and has offered that amount to hospitals that will remove these vacant beds and remove the regular charges from the hospital's cost of operation. I've been advised that federal rules do not permit hospitals this choice.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 346:
Social services and financial supports should be available to families caring for older members in their households. This should include elimination of disincentives (such as loss of the older person's benefits).

Implementation:
Homemaker-home health care and respite care to assist the caretaker. Financial assistance to family the same as to any other foster care. The client would be happier with their own folks taking care of them. Often they end up in nursing homes which are expensive.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 347:
Public and private sectors cooperate with religious organizations in developing the hospice program and making it available nationwide.

Implementation:
1. Extend coverage of Medicare and private insurance to include hospice programs.
2. Encourage religious organizations to promote hospice programs and educate their members about the hospice concept.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 348:
To enhance quality of life, continuing participation in community, accessibility to social services including counselling, assessment and care management should be added to accessibility of health services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 349:
No fewer than 200,000 units of publicly financed housing for the elderly should be made available each year during the decade. The comparable goal of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging was 120,000 units, a goal adopted at a time when need for elderly housing was lower and production of housing stock by the market mechanism much healthier . . . and a goal that was never reached during the decade. Since there are more elderly women than men, and they are more likely to be poor, especially if widowed, such housing is a matter of basic shelter.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 350:
County, city, and state legislatures should work for a change in the concept of zoning districts so that elderly persons may live in family settings, sharing expenses and facilities, to the extent of the number of bedrooms in the residence in any zoning district. (Three bedroms, six person limit.)

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 351:
Both the private sector and government should fund and develop cultural opportunities for the elderly that encourage self-expression and self-fulfillment, recognizing that in order for such programs to be beneficial, they must be creative rather than imitative.

Implementation:
State and local support.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 352:
We develop a public policy that mandates that the public and private sector join in partnership to provide opportunities for older Americans to maximize their potentials, creative individuals; transmitting their cultural heritage to younger generations and exercising their talents as artists, teachers, workers, and students in the cultural institutions of their communities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 353:
All government agencies, private institutions and workers receiving public funds and involved in the

arts and humanities should enforce both the letter and the spirit of the Age Discrimination Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 354:
Encourage positive images of older persons by urging all organizations relating to the aging to develop and implement programs to discourage ageism and stereotyping.

Implementation:
Notification of all organizations including media of this proposal with the request that they incorporate it as a part of their philosophy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 355:
Encourage the federal government to fully enforce the Age Discrimination Act by encouraging community, state and federal governmental agencies at all levels to include older people on their boards and committees and provide leadership in creating public awareness of stereotyping and negative attitudes toward older people.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 356:
The rights of older Americans to opportunities in the arts and humanities are co-equal with their rights to be well-fed, well-housed and well-defended. Cultural activities, participation in the arts and humanities, not only provide recreation but also play a significant role in the physical, emotional, and mental well-being of older Americans. They function as therapeutic and rehabilitative mechanisms and play a role in prolonging life. They offer employment and volunteer options, new learning experiences, and the opportunity to open new avenues for personal growth and self-expression. In order to improve both access and quality of service for older Americans cultural services should be integrated into the social service network.

Implementation:
Amend the Older Americans Act legislation that the four following points be included:

1. Include under Title III the term "cultural service" within the meaning of "social services"
2. Include in Title IVA the term "cultural services" within the meaning of "community services."
3. Include under Title VA provisions to sensitize and train service providers about the intellectual and cultural needs of older persons.
4. Add a separate authority to Title IV C to permit funding of demonstration projects in the arts and humanities.

Amendment
That the public and private sector join as partners as providing opportunities for older Americans for cultural services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 357:
Recognizing the continuing need for separate categorical legislation to positively impact the lines of older Americans, the Older Americans Act and its present implementing structure should be maintained and strengthened with special emphasis on those older persons with the greatest economic or social need.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 358:
At the 1991 White House Conference on Aging, the delegates be actually invited to the White House for a reception.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 359:
Employment be developed on a local basis, by establishing a need, market, facilities and funds on a local basis, volunteers, individual seniors to be paid, and local sponsoring centers benefiting from profits. Locally created, locally managed on non-profit basis.

Implementation:
In keeping with the pioneer spirit of the older American and towards a continuing independence of the individual, cottage industries, assembly, small manufacturing are being developed in the West using older Americans completely, in the process paying the individual producing, returning a percentage for the sponsoring center.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 360:
Support equal pay for comparable work; seek the strong enforcement of Title VII, 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Executive Order on Government Contracts and Title IX, Equal Educational Opportunity Act.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 361:
The private and public sector develop an employment sharing plan whereby two part-time older Americans can share a full day's employment, so that their Social Security can be kept intact. Many qualified older Americans who are anxious to contribute their ability in industry and still be eligible for their full Social Security do not even attempt to seek employment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 362:
Compulsory retirement because of age be eliminated completely.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 363:
Religious groups, government and private sector efforts to gear programs to a particular minority should take into account the cultural and spiritual diversity of that group, making competent personnel available to deal with language barriers, traditional differences and other historical factors that may

create spiritual and moral conflicts.
Implementation:
Local sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 364:
The White House Conference on Aging encourage volunteerism in the providing of transportation services to our older Americans.
Implementation:

1. Use the various media to locate volunteers.
2. Improve the image of volunteers through recognition and awards.
3. Request Congress and state legislatures change tax codes to offset costs of transportation provided (tax incentives).
4. Have the Department of Transportation provide technical assistance to states in setting up programs.
5. Involve State and Federal transportation and Human Service Departments in driver training and insurance issues.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 365:
Broaden opportunities for older workers to remain active voluntarily in the labor force. We should reward later voluntary retirement, and end age-based discrimination in employment, while avoiding penalizing the "burned-out" worker, the worker in ill health, the worker whose job disappears.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 366:
Senior adults be given the opportunity and encouraged to serve on civic and community boards.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 367:
The Conference recommend the teaching by volunteers of pre-retirement planning.
Implementation:
To be taught by volunteers at community centers and publicized by local media.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 368:
Increase funding for and expand existing volunteer programs such as the Foster Grandparent Program, Senior Companion Program, and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program in the Indian community.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 369:
Strengthen the mechanism to recruit Older Americans for a wide variety of volunteerism, public and private employment community services. Involve Older Americans in all phases of planning and encourage Congress of the United States to continue the legislative mandate to develop, support and encourage an Older American resource program to collect, catalogue, and provide individual abilities available in the community and coordinate the personal skills of all Older Americans for continued service limited only by conditions of health of the individual and the desire to serve.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 370:
Whereas, there is a need to strengthen our community and to provide assistance necessary in the care of the frail aged, the private and government sectors should be provided incentive, to foster and fund such volunteer services. Volunteer services such as home and institutional visiting, escort, safety patrol and transportation, etc. should be encouraged and government funds should be available to reimburse volunteers for out of pocket expenses.

1. Monies should be provided for training and supervision of volunteers.
2. Monies should be provided for out of pocket expenses of volunteers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 371:
The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is mandated to give attention to the needs of the elderly.

That it move quickly to give leadership to the information needs of the elderly and the Commission encourage the use of volunteers in library activities in local communities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 372:
Industry must update its view of the older worker and realize further that older men and women at work boost the entire economy.

Policies must be instituted as to Insurance and Pension Programs to assure fair treatment both to company and employee.

The Department of Labor is to encourage government and private industry to develop programs of part-time employment, flex-time, job sharing and training within current employment or for new jobs for older workers.

The RSVP Program should be expanded to give further volunteering opportunity benefiting the recipient, the volunteer, and the community.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 373:
Fear of violation of church/state separation has led to the discouragement of religious bodies performing roles in providing care and nuture for the elderly. Such separation as provided for in the Constitution leaves room for responsible teamwork. Religious groups, equipped by their nature to provide certain services, should not be discriminated against through an exaggerated concern for or an eccentric definition of separation.

Therefore be it resolved that; The 1981 White House Conference on Aging consciously recognize and articulate the religious sector's extensive resources for dealing with the problems of aging. Avenues of dialogue should be defined more creatively in the years ahead in order to tap those resources and avoid expensive duplication of effort and be it further resolved that "Councils on Aging" publish and make available a comprehensive director of services for older adults by organizations, including those with religious affiliations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 374:

Just like other professional groups, the expertise and input of the clergy should be utilized by both the government and the private sector in a comprehensive approach to the training of professionals and nonprofessionals in the planning, implementing and evaluating of programs, and in facilities and resources for older Americans.

Implementation:

Establish through the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging training materials and speakers bureaus that could be utilized by the governmental units and private sector personnel for training programs directed toward the aged.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 375:

Government (FEDERAL and STATE) should publish a list of services offered by various religious organizations. Guidelines should be included which suggest how church, synagogue, state and family can cooperate in obtaining necessary services for individuals.

Implementation:

1. The aging network should assure that the local and state operated Information and Referral systems include information on services available to the elderly through the religious community.
2. Ecumenical associations such as the National Interfaith Coalition on Aging and the National Council of Churches should cooperate with the National Clearinghouse on Aging to assure that information is available on services and programs for the elderly offered through religious organizations and networks.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 376:

We call upon both the secular and religious organization to develop and provide services which in style and substance acknowledge and meet the wholistic needs of the older person which are physical, mental, economic, psychological and spiritual.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 377:

The enforcement provisions of the Age Discrimination Act and the Age Discrimination Act in Employment must be strengthened. Detection efforts of discriminatory practices must be stepped up and monitoring of corrective action should be increased.

Be it further resolved that opportunities be broadened for older workers to remain active voluntarily on the labor force. Special programs must address the older re-entry women and displaced homemakers, with particular focus on minority groups.

Implementation:

A conscientious effort shall be made to identify, understand and correct misleading and inaccurate myths, stereotypes and other attitudes about older workers, as well as barriers, whether internal or external, labor or management, self-imposed or regulatory.

A program shall be implemented which fosters an accurate and positive image of the older worker and is directed at the public and private employer; other workers, both younger and older; labor and trade organizations; civic and educational groups.

Governmental agencies responsible for the administration and enforcement of anti-age discrimination laws and regulations shall enforce them in an active and vigorous manner, and shall provide the necessary resources and support to handle those responsibilities effectively.

Provisions shall be made for skill training, development, and updating throughout the work cycle to accommodate the continual and rapid changes in technology so that worker skills remain current.

A commitment shall be made to the identification and implementation of various new alternatives and innovative work patterns which meet both employer and older worker needs.

Existing job placement systems and programs shall be reviewed and evaluated to determine those which are most effective in placing older workers.

A new national policy for retirement shall be established which encourages public and private employment sectors to eliminate mandatory retirement at any specific chronological age.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 378:

The planners of the next White House Conference on Aging that spiritual well-being be established just as was done in 1971.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 379:

Older persons should be assured an income sufficient to maintain a minimum level of dignity and comfort. Immediately, the level of Supplementary Security Income payments should be raised to the official poverty level. 72% of aged SSI recipients are women who are poor because they work for low wages or none at all. Over the decade, federal income programs should be improved to guarantee an income for older persons at least equal to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' intermediate budget for a retired couple (75% of that standard for an individual). Since 85% of surviving spouses are female and very few remarry, this 75% standard for an individual has special relevance.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 380:
To assure individual health and well-being in the home and community, the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund must be maintained by full consideration of all feasible methods of financing the fund, including consideration of interfund borrowing and use of general revenues.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 381:
Safeguard current eligibility conditions, retirement ages and benefit levels in Social Security. Social Security is the foundation of Americans of all ages. Short-term financing problems of the system can be addressed through relatively simple means; solutions for any longer range shortfalls demand painstaking scrutiny. Reform should enhance, rather than diminish, protection.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 382:
All senior citizens benefit from all programs and tax benefits including one that would give tax benefits on interest on savings in bank accounts. Senior citizens who in their lifetime have done without lots of things they wanted or needed in order to save toward a better life when they retired. The government gives tax breaks to oil companies, big business and foreign aid to almost any country that asks for it. Why then should senior citizens be penalized for saving their money. They, the middle class, who do not benefit from rent or real estate tax relief or any other fringe benefits for the elderly outside of Social Security. They have helped establish all of these programs, help pay for them, and now they are just above what is considered the poor level and not near the rich level. So they do not receive any of these two classes of people. By giving a tax break on savings interest it would also give other people a very serious thought about saving for their retirement which the government is now asking people to do.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 383:
Congress mandate that any post-secondary schools receiving federal dollars for any reason will have a formal, comprehensive curricula of geriatrics and gerontology available for education, training, research of medical and allied health professionals and social workers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 384:
Government, religious, educational, business, and social agencies have a responsibility to promote an attitude that no one age level is more valuable than any other.

Implementation:

Two steps are most crucial:

1. In all phases of education, the process of aging must be correctly stated and positively presented for all age levels.
2. Media must reform the tendency to suggest that there is necessarily competition between older and younger persons to obtain life's necessities and luxuries.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 385:
Illiteracy (inability to read and write) is considered a handicap.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 386:
Government, social, and religious agencies should cooperate in finding specific ways to recognize the contributions of older persons to American society.

Implementation:

1. Utilize the skills, abilities, and experience of older adults for the good of society.
2. Train, empower, and encourage older adults to assume leadership in social, legislative, and religious matters and in determining needed services for the aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 387:
Proposal: Library, Archives, and Index Cataloguing Center for Aging

The development of gerontology's organization as a scientific discipline is well into its maturity after a period of development that is almost a half century in duration. During that period of time, a number of major scientists were involved in concepts, planning, development, and exposition of all aspects of aging. A few of them continue to be active and many more of their successors are active in their own right.

There is an opportunity to utilize these resources for the formation of a Library, Archives, and Index Cataloguing Center for Aging for the storage and use of historical and accumulating material on gerontology's progression. This facility can become a resource library with computer terminals and the capacity to prepare for publication a bibliography on aging.

With the National Institute on Aging or an organization such as the Gerontological Society of America as major forces in scientific circles on a national and international scale, the formation of this type of archival structure becomes an integral part of the discipline of aging that will require special budgetary allocations for the space, personnel, and processing required. This central agency would serve to collect and distribute as well as to centralize the material on aging for individuals and libraries with access to it.

It is proposed that the White House Conference on Aging of 1981 consider the creation of a Library, Archives, and Index Cataloguing Center for the Aging in the National Institute on Aging or within the structure of the Gerontological Society of America with special Federal budgetary allocations for space, personnel, and operating capacities by which to coordinate all of these functions with the satellite libraries of the scientific community.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 388:

The Vocational Education Act be amended to address specifically the vocational education needs of older adults with regard to upgrading their job skills so as to allow them to continue to make a productive contribution to society.

Implementation:

Dissemination of summary reports on education and training for older persons be undertaken through the aging network.

Legislative action be organized to lobby for such an amendment once it is introduced.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 389:

The White House Conference on Aging should call for government, social and religious agencies to cooperate in finding specific ways to (a) utilize the skills, abilities and experiences of older adults for the good of society, and (b) train and encourage older adults to assume leadership in social, legislative and religious matters and in determining needed services for the aging.

Implementation:

Sensitize older adults as to the need for their skills and talents—be they professional or other.

Facilitate development of leadership skills, etc.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 390:

Strengthen the federal commitment to gerontological research, education and training. Developing a base of knowledge and knowledgable personnel is essential if we are to provide high quality and innovative services, shape responsible public policy decisions that affect the elderly, and plan for the changing needs of the increasing number of older Americans. Such research, education and training should recognize gender differences. Statistics should be cross-classified by age and sex (as well as race) to bring to light sex differences which have not been recognized in public policy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 391:

Existing pieces of educational legislation should either be funded or amended so that the cultural needs of Older Americans can be more fully met.

Implementation:

1. Include greater focus on cultural activities, the arts and humanities services, by and for older persons in the community school program of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
2. Fully fund Title I of the Higher Education Act in order that older adults may participate more fully in educational and cultural activities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 392:

The various departments of the federal government in the process of decentralization should identify and consider Indian communities as regional districts or local offices of their respective programs, with bicultural and bilingual staff.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 393:

Direct Federal Programs to insure that the interests of older Americans are considered and met in the research and collection of data in regard to education and cultural matters. Recommend that the following courses of action be made:

1. The Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education be directed to support significant studies relevant to the needs of older learners, humanities scholars and artists.
2. Urge the National Institute of Education to begin focusing attention on older people.
3. Require the Office of Statistical Policy, Department of Commerce, to instruct Federal departments and agencies, especially those relating to cultural affairs, to collect and record data by specific age categories beyond 45.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 394:

One of the conditions be: self-help. What older Americans can do for themselves in building a program of personal economic security, preventive medical programs, avoiding debilitating indulgence (TV viewing hour after hour, day after day), seeking and maintaining a personal interest in the community affairs, and participating therein.

Implementation:

To implement requires only a personal decision to not relegate one's self to the sidelines, or a "rocking chair." Extensive reading helps to keep minds alert, movement among varied community agencies keeps the body active, maintaining broad human contacts keeps the spirit humane and understanding as it relates to others.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 395:

It is recommended that the aging network develop cooperative working relationships with ministerial associations and individual congregations. This relationship should have as its goal the integration of the religious sector into outreach, information and referral and support service programs for the elderly.

Implementation:

That the AAA's and representative organizations (NASUA/N4A) enter into dialogue with appropriate religious groups of the major faiths in order to develop better interaction and cooperative activities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 396:

Whereas many aged Americans are prevented from community participation to the extent desired because of a lack of personal income, and

Whereas they, perhaps to a greater extent than younger Americans, depend on savings and other investment media income for both emergencies and activities above the survival level to improve the quality of their latter years, and

Whereas traditional policy of the U.S. Treasury, Federal Reserve System, the banks, and the savings and loans permits the paying of higher interest rates to those investors and/or depositors with large amounts to commit as compared to the small investor by establishing minimum purchase amounts, in order to qualify for the higher rates, and

Whereas this practice prevents many good Americans who are not as financially strong as those who can meet the large minimum deposit requirements from earning as high a rate of return on their accounts and investments as others more fortunate because of funds availability,

Therefore be it resolved that a national policy be established that would make a specific exemption for aged Americans, 60 years or older by eliminating, or at least reducing to a minimum of $1,000, all "size of deposit or purchase" requirements. This would apply to certificates of deposits at banks and savings and loans, money market certificates, and all U.S. Treasury and U.S. guaranteed borrowing obligations (notes, bills, certificates of indebtedness, and banks). This would enable aged Americans to qualify for those investment or deposit media providing maximum rates of return currently available only to individuals of substance, corporations, and institutional investors.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 397:
Outreach efforts to locate and refer Indian elders to services need to be instituted as an "excort-advocate" program funded jointly by the Social Security Administration, Veterans' Administration, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and the Administration on Aging, thereby initiating the first step towards case management.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 398:
Comprehensive service delivery systems for older people at the community level must be completed in the 1980's. We must build and improve on the Older Americans Act foundation of partnership among federal, state and local jurisdictions, the private, voluntary and corporate sectors, in the provision of health and social services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 399:
Homemakers aid programs for the elderly be expanded to assist the elderly in maintaining their own home as long as possible.

Implementation:
To increase the Older Americans Act funding for said program.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 400:
Because the importance of coordinated comprehensive information and referral for each community is essential to all accessibility efforts for older Americans, the 1981 WHCOA go on record in support of an effective, coordinated national leadership effort to devise techniques for:

1. Comprehensive I & R services including not only federal/state programs but also cultural and educational opportunities nonprofit and proprietary resources available within a community to serve older Americans.
2. Public information campaigns to share knowledge of the services.
3. Sharing information about successful programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 401:
A comprehensive service delivery system for older people at the community level must be completed in the 1980's. We must build and improve on the Older Americans Act Foundation of Partnership among federal, state and local jurisdiction the private, voluntary and corporate sectors, in the provision of health and social services. Further, we must strengthen the capacity of the family to carry on its role as the primary support system for older people through such programs as personal care reimbursements, tax incentives, day care and respite care, and sliding pay-scales for family support services. Keeping in mind traditional Constitutional principles, we must promote the highest cooperation and partnership possible between religious institutions and the government to deliver services. Greater emphasis must be placed on making services to the rural elderly available and accessible. The long-term care Patients' Bill of Rights must be enforced.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 402:
Since many groups have become involved in home health, nursing care providing skills that require R.N.'s and which in turn is charged to Medicare and/or Medicaid, I submit that all groups—private and public—be licensed and regulated by one central office, thus eliminating top salaries now depleting these funds.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 403:
Whereas the average lifespan of Native Americans is 47 years, all elderly, and specifically the Indian elderly, be provided with the necessary supportive services to allow them to raise their lifespan to the overall national average, by providing good health care for all Native Indians.

Implementation:
That the Congress of the United States is memorialized to consider a waiver for eligibility for nutrition services under Title IIIC and Title VIB of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 USC sub. sec. 3301 et. seq.), which waiver would allow Native American Indians to utilize these services beginning at 50 years of age.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 404:

Responsible community groups negotiate with television and cable TV operators a variety of programs which will promote community, cultural, religious and educational involvement, which will provide participation opportunities for people who cannot leave their homes or facilities; and which will discourage heavy viewing of crime-intensive programming.

Implementation:

1. NIMH should contract a state-of-the-art study of good community involvement TV practices.
2. A committee of broadcasters, educators, and community leaders should be convened by a national non-profit agency interested in television to supervise development of a how-to- kit for use by responsible community groups.
3. The agency should produce and promote the kit to TV and cable operators and to responsible groups.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 408:

Whereas the rural elderly of the United States are a growing segment of the country's population, and

Whereas the condition of rurality imposes special and unique needs and hardships upon those elderly residents, and

Whereas the term rural and definition thereof remain unclear, and

Whereas the definition of "rural" as currently interpreted under the Older Americans Act operates to the detriment of the rural elderly by treating them under urban standards,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Older Americans Act and federal programs affecting rural elderly shall define "rural area" as so stated in the Rural Development Act of 1972 (PL 92-419), as a population density of no more than 100 persons per square mile, and

Further be it resolved that Federal funding formulas shall be developed to reflect local conditions of senior service delivery in rural areas.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 406:

Whereas it is vital that everyone responds to the qustionnaire for maximum credibility and participation by all delegates and observers, and

Whereas the state coordinators can best facilitate full participation by all within their jurisdiction, and

Whereas the general consensus that the voting procedure does not allow for individual responses to the fourteen (14) issues, and

Whereas there is a practical need for close affiliation between the current state units on aging and the WHCOA office in delegate action and effectiveness,

Therefore be it resolved that each state be responsible for assuring that all of the delegates/observers forward the completed questionnaire to the designated state coordinator, and further that the coordinator assumes the responsibility of forwarding the total statewide response to the WHCOA in a timely manner.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 407:

All services to the elderly should take into account cultural and linguistic considerations, to the fullest extent. Utilization of bi-lingual personnel should be a prime consideration in areas where these end users are in the majority.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 408:

The rights of older Americans who are limited or non-English speaking is a greater concern that most Americans realize. In order to educate older persons in regard to accessibility of services, benefits and fulfillment of needs, it is imperative that bi-lingual literature and interpreters be made available for this purpose.

Implementation:
Wherever possible, community should provide bilingual interpreters. Interpreters should be made available to assist older persons in accessing services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 409:

That the at-home ballot returns be duplicated and the second copy forwarded to the state coordinator of aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 410:

There is a need to recognize and strive for national policy that will ensure that older persons in our society have a satisfactory quality of life.

I therefore move that a national policy on quality of life, promulgated and implemented, include all the elements that make each day meaningful and rewarding. Adequate income, affordable housing, medical care, educational, cultural and recreational opportunities in an intergenerational environment insuring the right to live and die with dignity.

To oversee all programs national state and local to provide guidance and direction in order to coordinate an effective and cost worthy program operable within and across state lines.

A feasibility study mandated by the Congress to consider the need for a Department of Age with Under Secretary Rank.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 411:
Senior Volunteer Community Participation Enablement

Whereas older Americans represent a wealth of accumulated skills and wisdom; and

Whereas there is a need for volunteers in the community; and

Whereas the supply of younger volunteers has decreased as many found paid employment; and

Whereas older people who are not affluent find it difficult to meet the "out of the pocket" expenses of volunteering;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that:

1. The pool of older Americans for volunteer service in the community be provided with a desirable climate in which to be useful including:
2. Transportation facilities and/or mileage reimbursement at the rate paid or deductible from Federal Income Taxes for employed persons using automobiles in their work,
3. Other "out of pocket" expenses.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 412:
Inasmuch as the social and physical well-being of older persons is enriched through activities such as recreation, education, nutrition, outreach, information and referral and volunteer opportunities, it is recommended that focal points such as senior centers which provide these activities should be designated and funded.

Implementation:
Partnership between federal (AOA), state, local and private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 413:
The Federal Government adopt a policy of maintaining and/or increasing levels of transportation services for older Americans. This policy should foster innovation, flexibility, and diversity to meet local needs and should emphasize transportation services in those areas which are underserved or lacking in services.

Further, this policy should encourage the development and/or enhancement of such cost-effective systems as coordinated transportation services in non-urban areas and feeder services to existing fixed routes.

Implementation:
1. Fiscal support
2. Information dissemination and/or training to transportation providers (both public and private) or coordinated and feeder services and how to implement such programs.
3. Technical assistance by Department of Transportation personnel to help analyze existing systems and suggest more efficient and socially responsible alternatives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 414:
In order to best serve the needs of the handicapped, we support increased flexibility in the use of Federal funds for transportation services and oppose regulating requirement unless mandated by law or determined to be absolutely necessary and cost effective.

Implementation:
Local option plans would be implemented by transit authorities in conjunction with local legislative bodies and the transit authority's handicapped advisory committee. The Federal role would be to ensure certification and needed capital funding, but to leave major decision-making with local governments and affected services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 415:
Tax incentives should be provided to encourage the private sector to provide transportation for elderly employees.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 416:
Economic barriers should be removed by having state legislature enact laws providing for substantial reduction of fares for handicapped and the elderly.

Implementation:
Enact necessary required state legislative laws.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 417:
State and local governments be encouraged to established older Offender programs, to which persons, 60 years of age and older, who are first time offenders will be refferred, such program to provide counseling, and other appropriate rehabilatative services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 418:
That all franchises to ambulance companies carry a rule that ambulance service be provided to the elderly when needed without demanding a cash payment or other assurance of payment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 419:
In recognition of the capacity for intellectual growth of humans of any age, a proposal to promote education for Older Americans to enrich their lives (if not their incomes)—and to utilize human resources of Older Americans in the community—where feasible:

Establish institutes for study with:

- Courses offered by retired professors, teachers and other appropriate people compensated or volunteer.

- Attended by Older Americans interested in studying, opportunities to learn what they could not while earning livelihoods
- Courses adapted to interests of participants and instructors
- Possibly, not necessarily, leading to degrees

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 420:
A number of hospital patients, particularly the elderly, are transferred from hospitals to skilled nursing facilities or nursing homes. The law has special requirements that cover the medical care of such transfers.

Acceptance into a post-hospital facility (or in some instances to the referring physician) to accompany the patient on the day of transfer can be facilitated, and economies made, by the transfer of a photocopy of essential parts of the hospital record, namely, the pages of the (1) history and physical examination, (2) all progress notes, (3) consultations, (4) laboratory assessments, and (5) latest therapeutic program.

This procedure will establish a continuity of uninterrupted health care, eliminate overlapping studies, reduce pressure on the receiving facility and the physicians responsible for their care, as well as eliminate expensive repetitions of tests that are required by the receiving facility.

It is proposed that at the time of the discharge of a patient from the hospital to a skilled nursing facility, or nursing home, (or to a referring physician if the patient returns to the private residence) that special items of the hospital record (enumerated above) be duplicated to accompany the patient at the time of discharge. Preparation of the duplication shall be the responsibility of the hospital's Social Service Department. A fixed fee for this service, not to exceed ten dollars ($10.00), shall be a charge against Medicare by the discharging hospital.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 420A:
That this committee adopt as its recommendations the absolute need for the coordination *and consolidation where feasible* of 130 federal programs for the elderly and handicapped and 114 federally financed transportation programs. These 244 programs are identified in a study of the Comptroller General of the U.S. dated October 7, 1977, and on pages 17 and 18 of the Reports of the Select Committee on Aging of the House of Representatives on Aging of the United States, dated June 1981, and that the renewal or reenactment of the Older Americans Act contain such requirements for the coordination *and consolidation where feasible* of these 244 elderly and transportation enactments.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 421:
Deleted. Now amends Recommendation 420A.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 422:
The President and the Congress should declare a national goal of providing adequate, accessible and affordable transportation services for all elderly citizens especially the rural elderly. For many older people without access to an automobile or to public transportation, there is no way to get to a doctor, to a bank, to pick up medications, to shop or to attend religious services. Just as distance makes services in rural areas more costly, it also makes it more difficult to reach those who need services.

Implementation:

1. Establish a national policy on rural and urban elderly transportation with emphasis on the special problems of distance in rural areas.
2. Coordinate existing transportation systems and cooperate with various public and private sectors to remove restrictive barriers to maximum utilization of vehicles and resources.
3. State government must address the critical transportation needs of the rural elderly. Since the 1971 Conference, limited federal programs have provided funds to acquire vehicles and provide operational funds to transport older persons to essential social services. States must assume responsibility to ensure that transportation is both available and accessible to the nation's rural elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 422A
Be it resolved that a multipurpose senior center be located in each community by:

1. *Pooling federal/state/local funds for new construction or expansion/rehabilitation of existing structures;*
2. *Locating or co-locating needed services (e.g., transportation, health, nutrition, public benefits, recreation), in such centers; and*
3. *Assuring that all services and programs are free from physical and language barriers.*

Committee 10

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Summary of Changes Made in the Committee 10 Listing from Previous Printing

Changes in Additional Views
Brief statements were added to clarify the intention of Additional Views 1 and 2.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 423:
It is the considered opinion of the Committee on Education that education is not only an inherent right of all age groups, it is a necessity for a society struggling to achieve a fuller measure of social justice for all Americans irrespective of age, race, sex, economic status, color, territorial residence, handicap, or national origin. Specifically, it is our collective judgment that the recommendations of other White House Conference on Aging Committees cannot be implemented effectively unless older people are entitled to have access to a full range of educational programs in keeping with their needs and interests to be served by personnel who have been adequately prepared to serve special needs of older persons, and to live in a society which has come to understand more fully the aging process.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 424:
Complete range of basic and all other levels of educational programs including multi-career and re-education, to improve the economic, health, social functioning and life satisfaction of the elderly should be given the highest priority for funding and made available and accessible to all older Americans immediately. Federal education and employment funds shall be targeted in equitable proportion toward older adults, including displaced homemakers, to assure career counseling, work training, and job placement in a variety of occupations for those women and men who need to work and who lack readily marketable job skills.

These must be offered under a wide variety of auspices including both public and private organizations, agencies and institutions including but not limited to: aging organizations, colleges, and universities, senior centers, public schools, news media, religious organizations, libraries and labor unions.

High on the list should be job training and retraining programs, vocational rehabilitation programs, work related preretirement training programs, skills and knowledge training, leadership and volunteerism training, survival and cultural and recreational opportunities. Attention should be given to both formal and informal learning opportunities and conducted by both paid and volunteer teachers.

The above programs will represent a major step in the march towards entitlement to education for the aging only if the following steps are taken in implementation:

1. In the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act a title be included for encouragement and facilitation of networking resources and services for older Americans through diverse outlets;
2. Action's Older American programs such as RSVP, Senior Companions Program and Foster Grandparents should be continued and their funding expanded;
3. In the reauthorization of an Adult Education Act a special title be added to provide services and programs to the elderly, and all titles now authorized for their use should be funded;
4. A title equivalent to the Library Services Act Title IV for Services to older Americans (authorized under LSCA following the 1971 White House Conference on Aging but never funded) should be included in whatever national library legislation replaces LSCA after 1981.
5. AoA Title IV-A (short and long term training) should be continued and fully funded.
6. The National Endowment for Humanities' Senior Humanities Program should be continued and expanded, as well as other NEA/NEH programs geared to seniors.
7. Tax credit should be established for older persons who donate 50 hours or more per year to non-profit agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 425:
Older Americans must themselves assume responsibility to advocate for their own interests with those who control and direct the provision of educational services and programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 426:
Older Americans should, independently and through their organizations, engage in programs designed to

preserve and facilitate the teaching of the wisdom and knowledge gained through their years of experience with life.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 427:
Older Americans should seek opportunities and create programs whereby they will be actively involved with students in all levels of educational institutions as teachers and in a wide variety of supporting rules.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 428:
A new title under the Older Americans Act should be created to provide for review of the educational impact of all programs designed to improve the economic status, health and social functioning of the elderly and should be given the necessary resources to evaluate the programs conducted by relevant Federal agencies (e.g., Education, Health and Human Services and particularly the Administration on Aging, Labor, Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, Community Services Administration, and Action) in carrying out their respective endeavors.

The designated unit should collect data about programs, identify barriers to their utilization by older persons, and prepare an evaluative report on educational opportunities for the elderly on a biennial basis. The report should be sent for appropriate review and action to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to the Select Committee on Aging, and the appropriate Oversight Committees.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 429:
The quality of educational services, and all other services available to older people depends directly upon the quality of the personnel who provide them. All personnel involved in the delivery of such services should be required to have gerontological and/or geriatric training. The Federal government needs to work with institutions of higher education as well as with professional, scientific, and community organizations and with the health professions to develop an educational strategy to prepare personnel, including older adults themselves. Education in this area should emphasize the importance of dialogue between the professional leadership and those being served. One part of the educational strategy to meet personnel needs over the next decade should be to consider how the roles and responsibilities of professionals and paraprofessionals in fields such as health and education, recreation and service, may be shaped and reshaped-so that older persons are better served and their traditional professions and disciplines and the development of new career lines are necessary to be sensitive to the unique social, emotional, recreational and cultural circumstances of older adults. Therefore, the Federal Government is urged to give increased financial and policy support over sustained periods of time to education programs designed to prepare personnel to serve the elderly, including training of older adults themselves. It is further recommended that the skills, knowledge, and background of older adults be used as resources in the planning and implementation of educational programs. Finally, it is recommended that such educational programs be viewed as an integral part of a broad strategy intended to improve health and human services, housing services, and other programs planned to assist the elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 430:
Many of the problems encumbering the aged are due to the lack of scientific knowledge about the processes of normal aging, the aging society, and the circumstances of older people. To improve education and service programs it is recommended that funding through many Federal agencies be increased immediately for gerontological, geriatric and policy research and research training. Such a strategy must allow for the expansion of investigator initiated research as well as government directed research. Research and research training must be concentrated in the nation's colleges and universities to ensure the preparation of personnel able to maintain and improve the gerontological and geriatric research enterprise in this nation. It must be emphasized that increased research funding and activities must be undertaken by many Federal agencies (e.g., Education, Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Labor, Agriculture, Veterans Administration, Energy), because the range of problems affecting the aged and the aging society cut across departmental domains. To guarantee a greater degree of cooperation among the relevant agencies, one unit should be selected by the President, or designated by Congress, to inventory all aging related research and to publish periodic reports. An access and retrieval system should be implemented to facilitate the retrieval and use of the most up-to-date information.

To ensure a better understanding of the aging process, it is recommended that Federal efforts assure that such information be made available for incorporation into appropriate curricula for all levels of education, beginning with early childhood education.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 431:
State governments will continue to share responsibility for educational programs with the Federal government and the private sector. Therefore, the Committee recommends that each state designate a

unit of its government, working in the fields of education and/or aging, to define and rank priorities regarding the educational needs of its older residents of all socio-economic levels and geographical areas. These units should be granted adequate resources for a leadership role in the development of needed programs by appropriate agencies of government, educational institutions, and other public and private organizations in their respective states. Each state should collect qualitative and quantitative information about the programs and levels of participation. A public report should be prepared and distributed biennially by the state.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 432:
The above-mentioned units of state government are requested to continually monitor financial aid programs in the field of education, including those funded by the Federal government but administered by the states, to make certain that discriminatory policies and practices based on age are identified and corrected.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 433:
The deleterious effects of ageism have not permitted the elderly to participate fully in the shaping and management of our society. As a means of expanding opportunities for older Americans to increase their contributions to this nation, it is recommended that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, or some other appropriate body, be directed to fully investigate and document the nature and scope of age prejudice and discrimination in the United States. Further, it is recommended that the designated agency prepare a series of recommendations detailing intervention strategies—including the use of educational programs and the media—to better inform the American public about the processes of normal aging and the responsibilities, contributions and potential of the aged. Such recommendations are the following:

1. To develop and implement a national policy in mass-media programming and presentation for the purpose of producing positive images of the elderly.
2. To assess the role of public education systems in order to assist them in promoting knowledge about the aging process, the concept of life long learning, and the interaction of youth with older persons.
3. To minimize negative media images by encouraging the older person to participate in public and private programs and by responding to stereotypes found in the media.
4. To enlist business and industry to educate persons about aging, and to modify employment and retirement policies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 434:
Medical schools, state medical societies, nursing schools, pharmaceutical education, medical education programs, and training programs for health care providers should increase specific emphasis on physical, mental and emotional problems and the treatment of persons of advanced age. Training in the areas, where appropriate, should be considered as a condition for graduation certification, and licensure.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 435:
To achieve the objectives of pre- and post-retirement planning, it is recommended that state governments:

1. Encourage the development of programs to meet the pre- and post-retirement needs of the elderly which include educating personnel administrators and employees in flexible work schedules, including part-time jobs, shared jobs, and phased retirement to encourage greater and longer labor force participation by older workers and to allow for more individualized work and leisure opportunities.
2. Establish state agencies where needed to provide such services.
3. Institute feasibility studies to determine precisely what are the needs of the elderly with respect to pre- and post-retirement planning and job development.
4. States should enact legislation with funding to develop work options and pre- and post-retirement programs.
5. The state should take the lead in encouraging the private sector to participate in like programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 436:
Strengthen educational and counseling services to assist persons, regardless of age, who have special needs in dealing with death and dying, inflation, consumer problems, applications for governing benefits, fraud, crime and abuse, advocacy, spiritual growth and other issues of concern.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 437:
The state governments should provide the leadership and the funding necessary for the development of curriculum materials on the aged and the aging process, and provide adequate monitoring to assure and facilitate the implementation of these materials at all school levels.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 438:
Scientific societies and associations of professionals

serving the elderly must devote more attention to the implications of an aging society for their respective memberships. Educational programs in geriatrics and gerontology must be developed both for service professionals in training as well as those professionals who are currently in practice. It is their responsibility to delineate the ways in which their members can and should better serve the aged and increase public understanding about the effects of an aging society on all age groups and social institutions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 439:
As our society is aging, it is also experiencing other profound changes affecting all ages as a result of the technology explosion and urbanization. These and other societal changes have extraordinary implications for educational institutions at all levels, professional associations and scientific societies. It seems likely that multiple programs will be much more commonplace—indeed essential—in the immediate future. Therefore, we urge educational institutions at every level and educational organization (such as, but not limited to, the American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and the American Library Association) to give high priority to the development and implementation of programs to educate and train on an on-going basis senior adults, personnel serving the elderly, and the general public. There shall be equal access to all educational programs by older persons in such areas as admissions, financial aid, course content and location, teaching methods and training opportunities that presently serve to exclude or minimize the participation of older adults. In order to adjust for current age discrimination, a significant percentage of scholarship aid should be allocated to older adults preparing for second careers on the basis of need and potentials. We urge colleges, universities and other appropriate institutions to pay attention to the special educational needs of specific groups, such as, but not limited to, the rural elderly, older women, ethnic and racial groups, and the handicapped elderly. Knowledge about aging should be included in teacher preparation programs, in curricula for students at all age levels, and in training for any personnel who will be deliverying services to older persons. Inasmuch as the education and training of senior adults is currently an adjunct, irregular and unstable function, the Committee urges that education and training for later life be established in the 1980's as a regular, fully-funded and priority function of educational institutions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 440:
The Committee urges that education of the elderly acknowledge the physical, mental, spiritual, social, recreational, cultural and psychological needs of the elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 441:
Expansion of pre-retirement programs is imperative if future generations of older Americans are to enjoy their later years.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 442:
It is essential that private profit and non-profit organizations, including business, industry trade unions, and voluntary health, civic, social welfare and religious organizations, take whatever steps are necessary to guarantee appropriate accessibility to older adults in all educational programs. Particular efforts should be undertaken to guarantee the inclusion of those elderly who may be handicapped by poverty, illness, disability, social isolation, gender or minority status. It is important that private sector organizations become advocates in regard both to educational opportunities for the elderly and to public education about aging. It is also important that the private sector be encouraged to provide education for retirement. In the case of nationally organized units of private and voluntary organizations, we believe it is incumbent upon their leadership to put in motion steps to guarantee that educational programs under their auspices provide the broadest possible opportunities for the elderly to participate as planners, teachers and learners.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 443:
Be it resolved, that Federal funding of and leadership in (1) education and training of the aged, (2) education of all ages about aging and the aged, and (3) training of experts to serve the needs of the aged must be expanded. A comprehensive Federal program of dissemination of exemplary programs must be put into operation at once. Exclusion of the aged from education and from training programs legislated for all citizens must cease.

Implementation:
Passage by Congress of laws and then passage of Congressional appropriations.

NOTE: This statement was approved as a "concept" by an approximately two-thirds vote, considered separately from the other resolutions.

Supplemental Statements

1. Under Section 1.a, the word "museums" be added as in public and private organization so that 1.a. will read: "These must be offered under a wide variety of auspices including both public and private organizations, agencies and institutions, including but not limited to: aging organizations, colleges, universities, senior centers, museums, public schools, etc."

   Under Section 4.a., line 3 (39 on page) the word "museums" be added. So that 4.a. will read: "It is essential that private and profit and non-profit organizations, including business, industry, trade unions, and voluntary health, civic, social welfare, museums and religious organizations, take whatever steps are necessary to . . ."

2. The Committee on Education and Training recognizes with appropriate language, in the preamble, any other section or in any additional section of its report that:

   1. Many older Americans continue to identify strongly with their diverse social and cultural heritages; and
   2. These older persons have special educational needs and requirements both to enhance their identifications and to be more effectively served and
   3. The major source of expertise on these matters is to be found in the ethnic communities themselves, thereby necessitating their involvement in any educational programs affecting them.

3. Recruit the isolated, withdrawn and educationally unserved elderly for education and learning opportunities, personal growth, "learning for living" by providing senior peer counselor programs designed and dedicated to encouraging entry and reentry into appropriate educational opportunities.

4. In order to foster the concept of the importance of utilizing older Americans as role models throughout the educational process, the following additions to the original report should be made: On Page 3—Recommendation 1-C, paragraph 1, line 11, at the end of programs add in order to foster age-integrated relationships. On Page 5—Recommendation 2-f at the end of at all school levels add, utilizing older Americans as role models in order to promote intergenerational exchange.

5. In planning educational programs with and for older adults—whether in academic or informal settings, and including organization of older people themselves—greater attention be given to study and action related to pressing social and political questions, to the end that older Americans will be equipped to participate fully in affairs of the community and the nation as informed citizens.

Implementation:

a. Examine the stated purposes of educational programs, public and private, to assure that they include a concern for the civic responsibilities of older citizens.

b. Encourage participation of older people in ongoing educational programs, on local and national issues, such as Great Decisions (Foreign Policy Association).

6. National and state education departments develop low-cost training packages on:

   a. topics on aging process
   b. pre-retirement planning
   c. job retraining procedures
   d. consumer education workshop.

   for widespread dissemination for older adults and personnel working with older adults. New developments in research and practice should be reflected in new technological procedures. Detrimental stereotypes of aging will be dealt with in these materials.

   a. Duplication on state-wide basis by videotape, cable TV, cassette tape.
   b. State and federal education monies be appropriate and utilized for this purpose.
   c. Private sector and non-profit agencies make use of these packages and present at senior centers, churches, YWCA's, lodges, etc.
   d. Rent and lease these materials at cost.
   e. Distribute through state and county libraries.
   f. Revise, edit and issue in large print format for visually impaired elderly.

7. National incentives should be provided to insure that: rural, women, racial and ethnic, and low-income elderly are fully informed and properly counseled about available educational opportunities.

   Programs be developed to improve accessibility to services for rural, women, racial and ethnic, and low-income elderly.

Implementation:

Federal funds—implementation at all educational institutions, churches, public, and some private facilities.

8. The Older Americans Act and federal programs

affecting rural elderly shall define "rural area" as so stated in the Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419), as a population density of no more than 100 persons per square mile, and further: that federal funding formulas shall be developed to reflect local conditions of senior service delivery in rural areas.

Implementation:

a. Amendment to Older American Act.
b. New federal legislation.

This could be considered appropriately in I. Learning Opportunities (Tues. a.m.), under the issue, "removal of barriers of access to learning," on the accepted tentative agenda.

9. The rural elderly will be able to take advantage of these educational programs.

Lack of adequate transportation is a serious problem for many rural elderly, especially the 50% with lower incomes.

Federal and state money distribution formulas fail to take into account the special rural problems of low population, poverty, difficult terrain, etc.

That Congress authorize a Rural Transportation Administration within the Department of Transportation paralleling the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA).

10. The stated purpose of Title VI of the OAA-Grants to Indian Tribes, is to promote the delivery of social services and nutritional services for Indians and Alaskan Natives, and

Title VI is the result of Congressional response to the inequities experienced by older Indians and Alaskan Natives, and

The nationwide appropriation for Title VI amounts to $6 million to be used by eligible Tribal entities to address the needs of our elders in the required areas of nutrition services; legal services; ombudsman services, as well as information and referral services, and therefore

REGULATIONS MUST BE EASED AND FUNDING INCREASED FOR TITLE VI IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE STATED PURPOSE OF THE ACT TO BE CARRIED OUT IN AN EFFECTIVE AND APPROPRIATE MANNER FOR INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE ELDERS.

Implementation:

a. The general delegation of the third White House Conference on Aging supports and endorses the efforts of the National Indian Council on Aging in assuming the lead responsibility for pursuing the attention of AoA/HHS and Congress to focus attention on Title VI for the further purposes of increasing the funding level to $25 million and to provide for more flexibility in the rules and regulations to allow for the needs of older Indians to be met more appropriately as originally intended.

b. AoA/HHS and Congress should provide an audience for NICOA and other recognized Tribal entities in a forum allowing the beneficiaries of Title VI to express their concerns within the context of exercising P.L. 93-638, Indian Self-Determination.

11. In carrying out the foregoing provisions of the committee's recommendations, high priority should be given to the special needs of the elderly women, rural poor, minorities and the low-income elderly.

Implementation:

The above recommendation is to be included by all policy and planning bodies in their deliberations. It is to be financially supported at the national, state and local levels.

12. All training of personnel including paraprofessionals should have the opportunity of being involved in definitive work-related situations prior to acceptance of jobs. It is important to recognize that there are areas of academic learning and vocational training that do not relate to job performance. In this regard, older adults should equally be involved not only as resource materials but to inculcate the sense of understanding and compassion that personnel needs to relate to clients, congregate groupings as well as on a one-to-one basis with other adults. Greater human dignity should be accorded to those who seek the companionship/schooling from those trained to work with the elderly. Educational opportunities must encompass many of the curricula for formal and informal social support services, including recreation, etc.

Implementation:

The federal government—mandated by Congress should set up funding through HDS and AOA, etc., and see that the above is implemented for all minorities, rural and urban communities and to equally include the extended family concept and all who seek the above from young to old.

13. ACTION achieve greater status and be identified as the agency to train older person for volunteer work and ensure their active participation as a resource for lifelong learning.

Implementation:

That President Reagan who has pledged a partnership of government and the private sector to help renew the spirit of volunteerism as one approach to solving existing community problems take the leadership in publicly speaking and issuing statements in support of the older American volunteer programs.

14. Recognizing that the committee's major proposal is a comprehensive statement, this supplemental motion focuses on the centrality of clinical training support to provide for the development of a cadre of physical and mental health teachers with the ultimate goal of mainstreaming geriatric content in general health and mental health education.

Training programs in National Institute of Aging (NIA), National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the Administration on Aging (AoA), and the Health Resources Administration (HRA) should be strengthened accordingly.

15. In order that older Americans can achieve self sufficiency, continuous education is essential so that it might be possible for them to supplement their income, learn new skills, or improve on their own talents, thereby providing new work options as well as rewarding new learning experience, resulting in a more useful and happy life, and afforded to them human dignity.

Implementation:
Surveys should be conducted to determine which levels of interests older persons might have in learning alternate or new work patterns. This could be conducted by their unions, aging organizations, or educational facilities.

This should be done under the guidance of the private sector through volunteerism, with twin goals of helping to improve te quality of life, and second, reducing costs to society for expensive social service programs. Program research should be done among older Americans, by volunteers and public sector staff on the local level, so that these programs will be the ones that actually fit individual needs for self-esteem and self-sufficiency.

Government should also take appropriate action where necessary, to assure the success of this program.

16. Inasmuch as older Americans are resources of knowledge and experience, they should be involved in reciprocal learning and teaching opportunities through volunteerism where they may serve in schools as tutors, counselors, teachers and program developers. Senior citizen volunteers learn new skills from their classroom experience and blossom as they share their life experiences and knowledge with cildren and adults. Whereas organizations which reap the benefits of older persons as volunteers should consider a kind of bartered services approach whereby volunteers receive benefits from organizations.

Implementation:
Private sector and service organizations should take the lead in establishing reciprocal learning and sharing opportunities that utilize volunteers to the end that there is a mutual benefit for all involved. Private sector organizations should work with church and public sector structures to achieve a "usefulness" for older American volunteers.

17. A study be made of the Study Circle concepts so popular in Scandanavia, for use as a means of communicating educational information to the older American population. Study Circles, cost-effective and easy to structure and implement for wide dissemination of information to all segments of society, use small groups and informal structures. One of the group becomes leader, takes training and presents the instruction.

Implementation:
Contact with Dr. Norman Kirland, Director of Adult Education, State Department of Education, Albany, New York 12202, where a pilot program in eight geographic areas has demonstrated dramatic success.

Such program could be explicated throughout the country using any and all types of curriculum content.

18. In order to provide necessary and adequate physical and mental health services to older persons, additional training funds need to be allocated.

Implementation:
Increase training funding for professionals and paraprofessionals to federal agencies including Administration on Aging, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute on Aging, and Health Resources Administration. Particular attention should be given to training physicians, social workers, nurses, psychologists, counselors, and other health, allied health and paraprofessional physical and mental health workers.

19. Federal, state and local funds should be earmarked to train minority professionals in the field of aging. This would help to insure, in fact, that money is actually committed for this goal. It would also make more people aware of the need to recruit, train and place more minorities and bilingual/bicultural professionals in aging.

Implementation:
All older Americans are members of a minority group in one real sense—they represent about 11

percent of our total population. As a group they share many common problems and concerns: coping with double-digit or near double-digit inflation, mounting health care costs, rapidly escalating energy expenditures, and rising housing costs.

These problems are frequently intensified for older Hispanics. In a very real sense, they experience triple jeopardy because they are old, poor, and a minority. Older Hispanics, however, have an additional problem: language. This barrier compounds the difficulty that older Spanish-origin persons encounter in cutting through government red tape to receive their benefits. Large numbers never do, and they frequently suffer deprivation.

Many Anglos never experience poverty until they become old. A substantial portion of the Hispanic elderly, though, has known poverty throughout their lives—from the moment of birth until death. Senior citizen status simply confirms the inevitable for them: a life of misery with no realistic hope to escape.

Nearly 709,000 Spanish-origin persons were 65 or older in 1980 according to the Bureau of Census.* This represents about 3 percent of all older Americans. The percentage of older persons of Hispanic origin increased by 75 percent; between 1970 and 1980—from 404,000 to 708,000. This increase is greater than that of any other older group. (Since 1970, the older Black population has risen by 34 percent and the older White population, by 25 percent.

A much smaller proportion of the Spanish-origin population is 65 or older than among Anglos because:

- Hispanics have a much shorter life expectancy than Anglos.
- Spanish-origin families typically have more children than Anglo families.
- Only 4.5 percent of the entire Hispanic population in the U.S. is 65 or older. In sharp contrast, 11.1 percent of all non-Hispanics in the U.S. is 65 or older—or nearly 2½ times the proportion among Spanish-origin persons.

Our goal is to make certain that low income and ethnic groups of seniors and the rest of society benefit from full utilization of existing education and training resources and that the lessons learned from research and demonstration projects in the past decade are put to practical use everywhere.

The federal government should contribute leadership in this effort. More participation by the aged in the effort to transform research into programs at every level will help to insure that learning opportunities are appropriate and attractive.

We should provide learning opportunities to the aged, to those serving the aged, and to the general public. The aged need to know about how their advancing years are changing them; they need to know how the young aged can assist the fragile aged; they need the opportunity to acquire new job skills; and finally, since many of the aged were denied the public education provide to later generations, the aged are entitled to now participate in public education to enrich their lives.

Those serving the aged—doctors, nurses, gerontologists, social workers—are often deficient in an understanding of the aged.

Exclusion of the aged from existing public education programs is commonplace and many of the aged grudgingly accept this exclusion. Seniors should be able to get an education without a struggle, however.

Education has been a misused and underused resource in serving the aged. Let us put it to good use. Strong federal leadership is essential to bring this about.

Curriculum designs should include both ethnic-specific and broadbased transcultural content depending on the nature of the practice setting. For example, ethnic specific educational and practice preparation is essential in the provision of mental health services while in medicine, a broader based orientation might be appropriate for enhancing practitioner awareness and cultural sensitivity.

A decentralized master plan involving federal, state and local agencies in the promotion of gerontology and geriatrics throughout the educational system, from elementary school throughout graduate education, should be developed. Such a plan could include:

Providing cultural awareness learning opportunities for those already in practice through continuing education programs.

The relationship between education and older persons has three aspects: (1) education for the elderly, (2) education by the elderly, and (3) education about the elderly.

The desire to learn increases with the level of education achieved. As the median level of educa-

*Nearly 45 percent of aged Hispanics—or almost one out of every two elderly Spanish-origin persons is functionally illiterate (they have completed less than five years of schooling). Almost two out of three aged Hispanics (66 percent) have not completed eight years of schooling. Older Mexican-American are clearly among the most educationally deprived groups in our society today. About five out of eight (64 percent) have less than a fifth grade education. In sharp contrast, only 8 percent of non-Hispanic persons in the U.S. have less than five years of schooling. The median educational level for older Spanish-origin persons is 5.7 years, and just 3.1 years for aged Mexican Americans.

tion of people age 60 and over continues to rise, the need for educational programs for the elderly also increases.

Moreover, the education of professionals and the general public about the aging process and about older people is lagging sadly behind the need for such education. There are uncounted benefits for everyone in more realistic perspectives of older persons and in learning about the implications of aging for society.

When the elderly experience an emotional or behavioral problem, it is critical that appropriately trained professionals be available to serve them. Each older person may present special problems with need to be met in different ways. The lack of both generalist and specialist training in the area of mental health and aging has contributed to the current status of the elderly in the health care system: unserved, underserved, and misserved. There is a general lack of understanding of the special mental health needs of the elderly among health professionals. Yet because of the prevalence of mental difficulties among older persons, and because of their unexpected population growth levels, (*the need for help*) qualified in the area of mental health and aging, is urgent. For professionals already in the general mental health field, there is a need for retraining and continuing education in mental health and aging. And given the extreme, underservice of the minority aged, the need to recruit members of minority populations into professional and paraprofessional roles is increasingly apparent; such participation by minorities is essential to the establishment of effective relationships with the elderly mentally ill who are members of those minority groups.

Additional Views

1. Be it resolved that the word "local" be added between the words "state" and "government" in the heading of item #2. *This resolution refers to the heading of a section of the 1981 WHCoA Technical Committee report which was used as one source for this Conference Committee Recommendations. The heading in question was not intended in this, or in the previous printing.*
2. Addition to page #1 of Recommendations, line 4, paragraph 1 . . . and that, because of the sovereign status of native Americans, treaty obligations be considered in all programs for the elderly. (*The intention of the authors of the Additional View was that it be included in the present Recommendation 424 at the end of sentence 1, paragraph 5.*)
3. Whereas our founding Fathers created this Nation with equal rights for all citizens, and whereas older American citizens residing in the territories (U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) are entitled to all the rights and privileges of those residing in the States of the Union. Therefore be it resolved at this meeting that all Senior Citizens of this country, no matter where they reside, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizenship.
4. Because of cultural differences, language barriers and transportation problems, the minority elderly have many special and unique problems it is recommended to develop education programs specifically based on the needs, cultural differences, values and desires of minority elderly.

   To develop education programs similar to CETA for the minority elderly.

   To hire bi-lingual, bi-cultural personnel for education programs designed to serve the minority elderly.
5. Age is the most powerful predictor ov visual impairment, therefore, it is recommended that the following steps be taken to extend older adult education:
   a. Printed media on and about aging are needed which meet legibility requirements of partially and severely vision impaired adults.
   b. Lighting standards are needed for physical environments used by adults 55 and over to maximize their functional vision abilities.
   c. Provisions should be made for expanding print alternatives such as recorded materials and radio information services.
   d. Provision should be made for wider availability of technical aids.
6. Page 1a, line 4. High on the list of educational opportunities and programs for older people that there be education on the rights and entitlements of older persons.
7. That wherever possible elderly qualified persons should be utilized to facilitate, teach, train and advocate in any and all programs concerning the elderly. Implemented in the role and responsibility of the federal government.
8. Section 5, Advocacy. Add: Training older persons in advocacy techniques so they can become involved in advisory boards, committees and community organizations in leadership capacities.

9. That AoA exercise leadership in encouragement of the development, through consultative service, of programs designed to qualify elders as teachers of elders. Educational institutions are urged to create service related programs which include supervised clinical experience and internships leading to certifiable levels of proficiency. Motivated elders are encouraged to enter second careers through such programs. The Regional Education and Training program (or its equivalent) of AoA would make consultants available to each institution seeking such service in each of the federal AoA regions.
   A. Recommend that at the federal level: funding of the Regional Education and Training Program (R.E.T.P.) or its equivalent in fiscal year 1983 and thereafter.
   B. At the state level: state review and refinement of qualification expectations. Program development by educational institutions.
   C. At the local level: Program development by educational institutions together with public and private service agencies.
   D. Private sector: Private support, agency participations; clear cut agreements.

10. In order to encourage more older Americans to participate in life-long learning activities the 1981 White House Conference on Aging recommends that: Part III of the Income Tax form 2106 be amended to permit older persons who participate in college level classes, elderhostels or other educational activities, to deduct one-half (½) of tuition, fees, supplies, and related travel expenses directly on form 1040 and the remaining one-half (½) as an itemized deduction on Schedule A of the 1040 form.

    That the Income Tax laws be amended to permit these educational deductions to be taken starting with the 1982 tax year.

11. Whereas the Federal Government is already overloaded with agencies and these agencies are in place to cover all phases of the report, the last thing we need is to create a new bureaucracy.

    Whereas the general mood of the country is to remove the Federal Government from their lives and to stress volunteerism and private sector involvement.

    We therefore feel that a new agency (bureaucracy) would not only create a new burden on the tax structures of the country, but would also increase the tremendous flow of regulations and paperwork necessary to maintain these programs.

12. The topic for discussion is "Education and Training Opportunities" and I have added the two words "for aging." This discussion will be centered around what is and what is not available in education for the senior citizen. We are quite aware that in the past, educational programs for older citizens have been centered around enrichment activities unrelated to economic or psycho-social needs. We are here to echo the need for more than enrichment as a form of education for the aged. We regard education as a tool to help older persons solve some of their problems and move into or remain in productive roles. In order to promote adult education efforts, several actions should be taken.
    A. A Department for Coordinating Older Adult Learner Programs.
       1. Adequate funding appropriate to implement the new aspects of Title I of Higher Education Act.
       2. Open up avenues under the Vocational Act.
       3. Financial assistance should be made available.
       4. Under the Older American Act; funds should be allocated to self-help education which in turn should help the elderly care for themselves and remain productive.
    B. Implementing the Program
       1. The Government's responsibility
       2. The private sector to implement
       3. Traditional and non-traditional
          a. Linkage between the two must be encouraged
    C. Higher institutions' responsibility
       1. Gerontology
       2. Geriatrics
       3. In-Service
       4. Certification

    Conclusion: Through Federal funding and through the creation of a Department or a part of a Department of Education, who will fund our colleges and universities and cause them to provide technical assistance to the aged and help them respond to the learning needs of the older adults through the re-designing or implementing.

13. The news media and advertising industry as well as the theatrical industry, take cognizance of the wisdom and vitality of the aging generation and portray a positive image of the elderly.

    Through distribution of pamphlets, etc., and that this policy statement be included in the final report of this committee.

14. Whereas, it is vital that everyone responds to the questionnaire for maximum credibility and participation by all delegates and observers.

Whereas, the state coordinators can best facilitate full participation by all within their jurisdiction, and the general consensus that the voting procedure does not allow for individual responses to the fourteen (14) issues, and

Whereas, there is a practical need for close affiliation between the current state units on aging and the WHCoA office in delegate action and effectiveness. Therefore be it resolved that the questionnaire be issued in duplicate with one copy to be sent directly to Washington and the second copy sent directly to the state coordinator on aging.

Committee 11

CONCERNS OF OLDER WOMEN:

Growing Number, Special Needs

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 11 from Previous Printing

Added Recommendations

The following Recommendations were passed by Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. They have been added to the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 11.

1. RECOMMENDATION 475A.
2. RECOMMENDATION 475B.
3. RECOMMENDATION 475C.

Changes in Recommendations

4. In Recommendation 434A, the Older Woman's Bill of Rights was added. It was incorrectly printed as Recommendation 435A in the previous printing.
5. In Recommendation 445, a sentence has been added at the end of the Recommendation.
6. In Recommendation 451, Points 2 and 3 were added. Point 2 was incorrectly printed as Recommendation 452A, and Point 3 as Recommendation 453A in the previous printing.
7. In Recommendation 451A, an introductory statement has been added which was omitted from the previous printing.
8. In Recommendation 462, an introductory statement has been added which was omitted from the previous printing.

Word Change

9. In Recommendation 452, Point 3 "in mind" has been changed to "in kind".

Added Supplemental Statements

The following Supplemental Statements were passed by 20 percent of the membership of Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. They have been added to the Supplemental Statement section of the listing for Committee 11.

10. Supplemental Statement 1, "Statement of Principles".
11. Supplemental Statement 2, "Preface to Committee Report".

Added Additional Views

The following Additional Views were passed by 10 percent of the membership of Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. They have been added to the Additional Views section of the listing for Committee 11.

12. Additional View 2.
13. Additional View 3.
14. Additional View 4.

Deleted Statements

The following statements have been deleted from the Recommendation section of the listing for Committee 11.

15. Recommendation 452. It was passed by Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging as Point 2 of Recommendation 451, and was incorrectly printed as Recommendation 452 in the previous printing.
16. Recommendation 453. It was passed by Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging as Point 3 of Recommendation 451, and was incorrectly printed as Recommendation 453 in the previous printing.
17. Recommendation 435A. It was passed by Committee 11 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging as part of Recommendation 434A and was incorrectly printed as Recommendation 435A in the previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 444:
The Congress of the United States restore the veterans benefits which have been cut, and maintain all existing benefits for veterans, widows and their children at the current level of funding with annual adjustments for inflation. A copy of this resolution is to be forwarded to the appropriate members of Congress, the Veterans Administration and the Administration on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 445:
We oppose any legislation or administrative changes

to the consumer Price Index which would deny future cost of living adjustments for eligibles. These adjustments should be made on a regular, timely basis, at least twice a year. They should not be delayed or postponed for any reason. The rationale behind this proposal has to do with changing the data for compiling the CPI. We are opposed to any such changes. *This includes federal annuitants.*

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 446:
Steps *be* taken to eliminate any future taxation on the pension received by the spouse of the deceased or disabled worker.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 447:
The private pension system should be moved towards earlier vesting and equitable survivor options so that more women may obtain the protection of a private pension. The courts should recognize pension rights in the division of marital property at divorce. It should be mandated that private pension plans provide at least 50% of the worker's pension fee for the surviving spouse.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 448:
ERISA shall be reformed to provide for a break in service rule so as not to lose any prior credits accumulated and so as to account for family responsibilities and to reduce the vesting period.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 449:
The Committee on Concerns of Older Women adopts the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Retirement Income of the 1981 WHCoA as presented in the Executive Summary, which are particularly relevant to women's concerns relating to Social Security, SSI, private and public pension plans, and income adequacy.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 450:
Cost-of-living increases be provided to Social Security recipients on a semiannual basis and that the basis for calculating these increases more accurately reflect increases in expenditures most affecting the budgets of older persons, particularly women.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 451:
The guaranteed minimum income for all older women be set at no less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Budget for a retired couple and at 75% of this budget for single individuals as recommended by the 1971 WHCoA and reaffirmed by the 1975 Federal Council on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 452:
Title XVI of the Social Security Act be amended to:

1. Raise the benefit level to at least 10% above the poverty level.
2. Increase allowed resources to a more equitable level.
3. Eliminate the *"in kind"* resources computation.
4. Eliminate the one-third reduction for living with relatives or another person.
5. Provide for an adequate outreach and information program.
6. To expand SSI into Puerto Rico and the Five trust territories.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 453:
Inasmuch as women comprise 75% of the recipients of the minimum benefit under Social Security, that the benefit be fully restored and increased. Also that women receive credit in quarters for those years devoted to child-bearing and child-rearing to result in a more equitable social security benefit in their later years.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 434A:
The Committee on the Concerns of Older Women adopt the Bill of Rights for Older Women as written and adopted at the Older Women's Conference held in the State of Rhode Island.

Whereas the older American woman is often stereotyped into a negative image in our country, be it resolved that the Concerns of Older Women: Growing Number, Special Needs Committee of the White House Conference on Aging join Rhode Island in the endorsement of the following Older Women's Bill of Rights:

As an older woman, I__________________, have the right to expect quality as well as quantity of life, to add years to my life and life to my years.

I have the right:

To self-esteem in an agist and sexist society.

To have adequate economic support to cover my needs for food, shelter, clothes and health care.

To have adequate health care, to be treated with respect as an individual whose life is valuable by sensitive health care providers.

To have access to honest legal and financial advice and consumer protection.

To have a positive representation in the media.

To freedom from fear of crime, isolation, poverty and abandonment.

To be seen as a unique individual who is productive, attractive, intelligent and interesting.

To expression of my sexuality in whatever manner I choose.

To freedom from society's stigma of incompleteness if I am a woman alone.

To have employment opportunities if I choose or need to work and to receive fair wages.

To have worthwhile volunteer opportunities available to me if I choose to contribute my time.

To choose alternate life styles and living arrangements.

To maintain optimum control over my own life and possessions.

To be given the opportunity to continue to grow intellectually, spiritually and socially.

To rid myself of dependence on others, to speak for myself, and to learn to serve my self.

Adopted at the R.I. Older Woman's Conference
Anna M. Tucker, Chairperson
Director of the R.I. Department of Elderly Affairs

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 435A
Deleted. Now appears as part of Recommendation 434A.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 436A
For the legal protection of the older woman, the present legal services program should be retained under the Legal Services Corporation and the Administration on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 437A
The full leadership of the Federal government be utilized to acquire the remaining States necessary for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. In the event that the ratification does not take place by the 3 States before June 30, 1982, we call upon Congress to immediately reenact an identical Equal Rights Amendment resolution.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 438A
A major portion of Medicaid money goes for the cost of nursing home care and 20 percent of nursing home residents could be served in a less restrictive form of care. We recommend programs that support alternative forms of care such as Day Care, Home Health, Home Attendance, and Foster Care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 439A
This Conference declares that all older women have the right to receive health services in an amount, scope and duration required by their health needs. Public and voluntary agencies, if they charge fees, should use sliding fee scales and partial payment schedules rather than the all-or-none wasteful method now used by Medicaid.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 440A
We recommend a mandatory Federal regulatory program for marketing of appropriate types of Medicare supplemental insurance policies which would:

1. limit marketing
2. limit agent abuse
3. permit informed choice
4. reduce purchase of unnecessary duplication coverage
5. have realistic economic benefits

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 441A
A comprehensive national health program for all ages with emphasis upon preventative care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 442A
In order that nursing home residents and hospital patients, most of whom are elderly women, receive adequate nursing care, let it be resolved that pre-employment nurses aid training be included in the Federal rules and regulations for Medicare and Medicaid certification.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 443A
Medicare and Medicaid procedures and forms should be simplified, waiting time for reimbursement shortened. The program should contain more emphasis on "wellness" and preventive care to ward off acute illness which is more costly to treat and may involve institutionalization. Medicare should cover home health care.
Implementation:
Administrative changes

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 444A
A national aging policy be encouraged and developed on state and Federal levels to continue the health care coverage at a comparable benefit level to those who presently lose their health care benefits due to death, divorce or disability of a spouse. This must be accomplished without evidence of insurability.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 445A
The Congress adopt legislation to amend Medicare and Medicaid to include ordered pharmaceuticals, necessary medical equipment and supplies, low vision care, podiatry, hearing aids, basic dental care and necessary transportation for health care for older persons, especially older women on Medicare and Medicaid programs.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 446A
National policy to encourage intergenerational projects of all types. Public and private agencies should look for ways to involve older, middle-aged and younger persons in intergenerational projects in all settings.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 447A
The Office of Aging pursue tax incentives designed to assist children and responsible relatives to maintain older persons in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. These incentives could include, but not be limited to, tax deductions for the cost of care provided by the family, and tax deductions for the cost of home improvements designed by Federal

and state legislation to accomodate physical limitations. Sufficient funds be allocated to cover the expenses of voluntarism and that volunteers who give of time and talents in the community be rewarded with tax deductions if needed or wanted.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 448A

In allocating national resources, the maintenance of social programs for older persons, and women in particular, be considered equal in importance to increase in the defense budget.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 449A

Legislative and administrative policymakers should be made aware that the usual problems of older women are greater for women in rural areas; also (a) population is now shifting from metropolitan centers, (b) it costs somewhat more to provide services at a distance, and (c) rural women are less likely to be informed and to speak up for themselves.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 450A

Education and training programs be provided for minority elderly women to increase their skills and provide for greater participation in senior programs and increase awareness to the general public of the valuable resources of this group of people and other elderly poor women, and that these programs be provided through multilingual services. A national policy be established to insure minority representation at all levels of aging planning and policymaking.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 451A

Whereas there are universal concerns and generic concerns which relate to all older women; there are, however, specific concerns which relate to low income, minority, as well as disabled women. Therefore:

1. Any social service plan, whether it be under the Older Americans Act, the Social Services under the Title XX of the Social Security Act or elsewhere must recognize the special needs of low income, and minority elderly women as well as the low income disabled elderly.
2. Policy must be formulated to deliver relevant and effective social and community services. These special factors include the support for traditional family and cultural factors; suport provided by the church and informal networks; support for the national experience of minority groups; support for differences in languge (Spanish, Chinese and others.)
3. The participation of these groups in decision making related to their lives and their communities must be included.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 452A

Deleted. Now part of Recommendation 451.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 453A

Deleted. Now part of Recommendation 451.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 454

A maximum effort be made at all levels of government to ensure that all elderly homeowners and tenants, especially women, can remain in their homes, and be it further resolved that Federal and State governments should maintain and expand the development of subsidized housing at affordable costs for low and moderate income persons, especially elderly women. Further that elderly women should have a wide variety of housing alternatives to home ownership and rental housing. Including but not limited to mobile homes, shared and intergenerational housing, and domiciliary care and personal care homes.

Implementation:

Establish a minimum housing goal of 200,000 units per anum of publicly subsidized housing.

Any fiscal impact resulting from this recommendation and or policy shall be met by appropriate funding methods and levels as to be determined by the Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 455

Adequate funding be allocated to the Energy Assistance Program for low income elderly to help them defray the exorbitant increase in the cost of heating their homes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 456

The 1981 White House Conference on Aging call upon Congress to ease the strain of family togetherness by enacting S. 1581, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a taxpayer a choice of a tax credit or a deduction if he/she includes in the household a dependent person at least 65 years of age.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 457

Transportation is a barrier for older women and the handicapped and therefore special educational programs be provided for repoving [sic] the buses used by the elderly and handicapped.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 458

Because the rural women suffers most from isolation and loneliness, it is recommended that efforts be directed at establishing a rural transportation system that will bring the social, spiritual and health services to her that she so urgently needs. In addition, continued expansion and development of rural multipurpose senior centers should be encouraged to provide these services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 459
A legislative act be enacted to mandate research in the area of older women to ensure that the needs of this special group are documented and appropriate programs based on data can be developed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 460
Because of the older women's lack of self-confidence and self-esteem when she attempts to enter or re-enter the job market, we must provide and publicize special counseling and special training services.

1. Support centers must be available to help her reject the older woman's negative stereotype and bring her into today's business world.
2. Geared to her own unique and special needs, educational and skill centers must be there to serve her, to enable her to make her much needed money and human dignity.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 461
Special efforts should be made to provide training opportunities in a variety of skills to enable and encourage these women to enter the workforce at a reasonable income level, and that government agencies should appropriate funds for this program which should be carried out by area agencies on aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 462
Whereas unmarried women are more likely than either couples or unmarried men to have no income source other than Social Security and whereas sixty percent of these women depend solely on Social Security for income, Be It Resolved that: The importance of planning and saving for retirement be emphasized and promoted.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 463
Older persons be encouraged to take greater responsibility for their own needs and comforts, and that children be educated to their responsibility to provide for their own needs when they grow old. The society be encouraged to know about human life at all stages and by doing so they can appreciate what one generation can do for another. When requests are made for services and benefits that serious consideration be given to the cost that will have to be borne by younger and future generations.
Implementation:
This would require that there be greater emphasis on education about aging, and for those who are aging, from the youngest child to the oldest person.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 464
Media and advertisers take note of the economic market represented by older people, pay greater attention to their preference, and avoid demeaning. Since a majority of commercials represent the older woman in limited dimensions, this resolution targets the older woman as a subject of great talent, expertise, skills and a contributor to this Nation's heritage and to an enriching culture. The older woman, as the majority within the total graying majority, can and should be the catalyst for progress and beneficial change.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 465
National policy foster recognition of the older woman as a national resource with abundant skills and a lifetime of experience, qualities which are desperately needed by communities today.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 466
A national policy be developed that assures a comprehensive coordinated system of social services at the local level to maintain the independence of older women in their own community. This policy should serve to affirm the value of voluntary organizations in this system and should encourage a partnership between the voluntary, public, and private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 467
WHCoA commend the outstanding work of Marva Collins, Chicago, Illinois educator, who, without one cent of government funding and at great personal sacrifice, has dedicated her life to successfully educating black children in her private school who had been termed learning disabled by the public school system; and that this type of education should be expanded by the private sector to include older women by community organizations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 568
Pre-retirement planning and education, devised and planned to prepare the older woman for adjustments which are a natural and normal reaction to the period of retirement, should be innovatively designed to prepare her for:

1. survival - learning for economic sufficiency;
2. coping - learning for practical life skills;
3. giving - learning for community contribution and growing; and
4. learning that frees the older woman from stereotypes that limit her views of what she can accomplish.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 469
Through the coordinated efforts of those in the public and private sectors, programs be developed to:

a. encourage education and training for older women who, after many years devoted to family responsibilities, must re-enter the labor force in order to insure their economic survival.

b. encourage job creation and development that will utilize the varied abilities of older women.

c. emphasize the vitality, experience and commitment that the older woman worker can offer to employers.

d. provide alternatives to full-time employment for older women, including part-time, flextime, job sharing and phased retirement.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 470

All education and training efforts directed at professionals working with aging populations include adequate factual material on sex differences, demographics, and the changing status of women in order to dispel myths regarding middle-aged and older women. In addition, specialized training for older homemakers should be provided.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 471

The post conference questionnaire of this committee be issued in duplicate with one copy to be sent directly to the White House Conference on Aging Conference Office and the second copy sent directly to each State Coordinator on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 472

Social Security is the foundation for economic security for all Americans but especially for older women. Therefore:

a. Safeguard current eligibility conditions, retirement ages and benefit level in Social Security, and

b. Mandate the bi-partisan commission proposed by President Reagan to consider recommendations including earnings sharing, inheritance of credits, a two - ties system and any other constructive directions to make Social Security a more adequate retirement program for women.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 473

The limit on Income Retirement Accounts be raised from its current level of $2,000 yearly, in order to secure for employed women a savings cushion which will better meet their needs after retirement.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 474

Tax deductions for volunteers for the time they spend in volunteer work.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 475

The Internal Revenue Act be revised to permit head of household classification, for income tax purposes, for widows, divorced women and other single, elderly individuals.

Implementation:
Legislative Act

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 475A

Recognizing that our health care system is based on an acute care, medical model and is at its worst in providing extended care, alternatives to institutionalization should be provided on a continum of care designed to fit specific levels of health need, ranging from independent-dependent home living with support systems to the nursing home, and including day care and intermediate types of care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 475B

The states adopt legislation permitting the non-employee spouse and dependents to obtain from the employee spouse's health insurance carrier a separate health insurance policy following the retirement or death of the employee spouse or following dissolution of the marriage, and that the new policy be issued for comparable coverage without evidence of insurability.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 475C

Multi-purpose senior centers be recognized as an effective community resource enhancing the quality of life for older women, and support be provided for those federal resources which have been utilized and are essential for their development, particularly with Community Development Block Grants and the Older Americans Act.

Supplementary Statements

1. Statement of Principles for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

Older Americans are, first and foremost, individuals who together reflect a wide diversity of circumstances, interests, needs, talents, values, personal histories, and aspirations. What they share is, simply and quite importantly, that each one has completed nearly a generation of contributing, learning, teaching and experiencing. In our judgment, this common achievement entitles our older citizens to a full recognition of their individual human dignity, to respect for their achievement of long life, and to the opportunity to exercise their rights and responsibilities as fully valued citizens. More specifically, it suggests that government, society, the family and private institutions must mutually assure that all older Americans are:

- *free from poverty, severe want, and economic insecurity in their later years;*
- *free from unwarranted age-based discrimination and age stereotypes that limit their vocational, social and personal options;*
- *free from abuse, exploitation, and unsafe or unhealthy environments.*

Furthermore, public and private policy must secure to all older Americans:

- *access to quality health care consistent with their individual needs and preferences;*
- *opportunity to continue to contribute their skills, experience and energy to the well-being of their families, the workforce, community and country;*
- *maximum possible control over the conduct of their own lives and the pursuit of their own goals.*

We Wisconsin delegates and observers, on behalf of present and future generations of older Americans, believe that in allocating national resources and energy, these principles and goals should not take second place to any other national objectives.

Drafted and unanimously affirmed by
Wisconsin Delegates and Observers
November 16, 1981

2. Preface to Committee Report

Twenty years ago, the nation's first conference on aging gave birth to Medicare.

Ten years ago, the second national conference on aging resulted in the extension of the mandatory retirement age to 70 and in added Social Security benefits for the retired.

Three years ago, realizing an aging population presented this country both with new problems, but great opportunities for progress if those problems were properly addressed, Congress charged the third White House Conference on Aging with the task of drawing up a new agenda for government policy towards older Americans that would build on the foundations laid by earlier conferences on aging.

Today, we as delegates to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging are faced with a clear choice. Either we fulfill the mandate granted us by Congress, or we turn our backs on decades of social and economic progress and march backwards to an era of inequality and economic deprivation.

Shortly, before his death, the late Senator from Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey, summed up the task before this conference and the responsibilities given its delegates when he said, "The ultimate moral test of any government is the manner in which it treats three groups of its citizens: first, those who are in the dawn of their life, our children; second, those who are in the shadows of life, our elderly, our sick, our needy, our handicapped; and third, those in the twilight of life, our elderly."

The lesson of the past is clear. If we as a people and a society are to pass the ultimate moral test, we must require that our government, its leaders and its institutions marshall the forces and resources of the federal government to solve a problem which is national in scope and not limited to any one region or group of people.

Unless we as delegates to this conference and members of our society as a whole pledge ourselves to forge ahead with a national program providing an unshakable minimum level of economic decency for individual members of this country and their equal opportunity to rise above that level, we will have failed that moral test.

Additional Views

1. *As to recommendation 13 (Recommendation 437A)*

   The 20 votes against the recommendation will be counted, and included in the report as a statement on the record against the recommendation.

2. *Because inflation is the most cruel enemy of older women, and because more older women than men are retired public school teachers, and because in many states teachers are not covered under Social Security, the greatest help to ALL older women—not only those receiving Social Security—would be to stop inflation that destroys the purchasing power of all older women and direct the Congress to immediately stop deficit spending which is the chief cause of inflation.*

3. *Although we recognize Mrs. Marva Collins as an innovative educator, we express concern to the adoption of the total resolution which would support a specific model of education and training. Every educational modularity must be submitted for standards and review and be based in the needs of the target population.*
   Implementation:
   Mrs. Marva Collins is to be commended and recognized as a model (positive model) of the work and type of role of the older women.

4. *Because the older woman will constitute the major producers and consumers in the next 25 years, be it resolved that consumer education should become a priority, using a variety of media to stress consumer action and self-help. Because, due to the older woman's numerical dominance, she as a consumer, will become the major purchaser and, thus, a major factor in the national economy, with an impact not yet foreseeable, intelligent use of her power becomes vital to the economy and to her own security and protection against abuse. Entire advertising campaigns will focus on her, seeking her dollars. Thus, legislative and program policies which address the role of government, the private sector, and consumers in the market place become essential.*
   Implementation:
   Calls for deregulation must be tempered with the recognition that (1) in some instances government regulation is an appropriate and necessary course of action, (2) full and open disclosure of requirements, options, and prices must be considered as requisite to the consumer's advantage and protection. Recommended: Support the intent and purpose of Presidential Executive Order 12160 which requires all federal executive agencies to create or improve consumer affairs offices.

Committee 12

PRIVATE SECTOR ROLES, STRUCTURES, OPPORTUNITIES

Summary of Changes Made in Committee 12 from Previous Printing

Changes in Recommendations

1. In Recommendation 494, a new paragraph 3 has been added. It was inadvertently omitted from the previous printing.
2. In Recommendation 507, a new paragraph 3 has been added. It was inadvertently omitted from the previous printing.

Changes in Supplemental Statements

1. In Supplemental Statement 5, a new paragraph 2 was added.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 476:
This Committee recognizes the joint responsibilities of the public and the private sectors in achieving an improved quality of life for aging Americans. Neither can bear the total responsibility.

Implementation:
Set a broad philosophical framework for the Committee at the outset.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 477:
Whereas local, private nonprofit voluntary organizations have been providing many essential services to the homebound elderly throughout our past history and are willing to continue to assist our nation in this time of need and whereas, many private nonprofit programs have been undermined and destroyed by expanding federal programs:

Be it resolved that the federal government should not engage in any activity that would weaken or destory these private efforts and the federal government through its regulatory process allow any private programs, so threatened, the right of appeal!

Implementation:
That the President order the Secretary of Health and Human Services to amend the regulations so as to protect the private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 478:
Be it resolved that: The 1981 White House Conference on Aging recognize the religious sector's extensive resources for dealing with aging and the aged and that the aging network at all levels include religious organizations and congregations as partners in their planning and delivery of services to older persons, encouraging these bodies to survey the elderly in their areas and project programs for meeting their needs.

Implementation:

1. Bring to the attention of the Aging Network's state and area components the mutual benefits of including religious institutions and their resources in the planning and development of services to, for and with older persons.
2. To urge churches, synagogues and religious organizations to be more involved in concerns and needs of older persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 479:
The White House Conference on Aging strongly support the longstanding and successful partnership between the government and the religious and voluntary sector in providing human services to needy persons, especially the elderly, especially since the religious and voluntary sector would be unable to maintain such services without continued governmental support.

Implementation:

- Congress should maintain funding levels for human services currently being provided by the voluntary and religious sector.
- State and federal funding agencies should be mandated to provide human services through the religious and voluntary sector wherever possible rather than to initiate additional and often duplicative publicly-sponsored social service structures.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 480:
Corporations in America be urged to donate a full 2 (two) percent of their pre-tax earning or that amount provided by law as a tax credit to the social service needs of communities across the country, designating specific portions to programs for older adults as well as persons with social needs from other age groups.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 481:
Whereas corporate American is a major contributor to the economy of this country, the business community should be encouraged to provide strong leadership in pursuing public-private cooperation and should apply its expertise to promote corporate and community volunteerism, participate actively in training, counseling and education programs and

contribute to the well being of older Americans.
Implementation:
Mutual consultation between business government, and non-government organizations and citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 482:
All volunteerism be based on the premise that the volunteer service be meaningful to the volunteer. Without diminishing the vital role of the volunteer in todays society, we must also acknowledge the equally vital role of the volunteer administrator that is essential to the success of the volunteer effort.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 483:
Be it resolved that nonprofit organizations examine the roles in which the elderly can serve as volunteers and develop roles for volunteers that utilize the talents, skills, and abilities of elderly persons at the highest level so that each elderly person who wishes to contribute his or her services will attain his or her potential; nonprofit organizations examine new ways to facilitate participation by the elderly, for example, by reimbursing the transportation expenses of low income volunteers; nonprofit organizations should undertake outreach activities to persuade the elderly that their services are needed and would be appreciated, contributions to the betterment of their communities; and that where government policies interfere with voluntary participation in caring for and serving the elderly they should be prohibited.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 484:
Whereas there are many groups in the U.S. that have language barriers and never had any training or skills in their younger years;

Whereas the only work was done with their hands;

Whereas now they are disabled and can't use their hands and they face hardship by not being able to do at least part time but by learning other skills, they might.

Be it resolved that the private sector sponsor and promote on-the-job training and counseling including but not limited to job pools on local and state and existing agencies for implementations. This including minorities, women, rural and handicapped, older workers and the Afro-Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 485:
Be it resolved that: Congress should remove employment requirement on Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) for the non-working adults, and encourage this form of self-help pension with wide publicity, so that social security, which was designed as a supplemental pension plan, will not be the only source of income in later years for those yet to become old.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 486:
Whereas, it is considered advantageous to continue employment, regardless of age, for all individuals who remain productive and

Whereas, knowing that the abolishment of the retirement age could affect employment opportunities for those individuals of younger years who would be contributing to the social security system.

Be it resolved that if a mandatory retirement age is eliminated that all employees continue to support the retirement system.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 487:
Whereas, the public and private sectors are already coordinated through ACTION programs and it has been clearly demonstrated that Older Americans, who have remained active through volunteering, have derived satisfaction through using their knowledge and skills and have enhanced their own self esteem and;

Whereas, ACTION's Older American Volunteer Programs (Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions and Retired Senior Volunteers) have been and continue to be very cost effective programs and:

Whereas, the philosophy behind these programs is to utilize the resources and talents of our Older Americans in order that they may provide services for others in need;

Therefore be it resolved that the White House Conference on Aging encourage the public and private sectors to support and expand the ACTION programs: Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions and Retired Senior Volunteers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 488:
States and federal governments facilitate volunteerism by older Americans by providing tax incentives that encourage all Americans to volunteer their time and energies to their communities.
Implementation:

1. Advocate for passage of mileage deductions for volunteer travel equal to those accorded employees of the Federal Government. (currently 22.5¢ a mile)
2. Advocate for the allowability of all documented out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a part of volunteer service as deductions on State and Federal tax returns.
3. Advocate for the allowability as deductions of all contributions to nonprofit organizations and all volunteer related expenses on both the long and short forms of state and federal tax returns.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 489:
Employers continue their commitment to the well-

being of employees by continuing group health insurance coverage for retirees.

Implementation:
That the health insurance companies, health care corporations and associations, as well as health maintenance organizations be encouraged to provide group health insurance to employers which may be offered to retirees.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 490:
Whereas, inflation affects all Americans but has particularly harmful effects on persons over 65 years of age; whereas, inflation discourages savings by penalizing those who save while rewarding those who assume debts by reducing the value of money and by destroying one of the functions of money, that is, to serve as a store of value.

Whereas, inflation disrupts the planning that individuals undertake to provide the financial means for their retirement;

Whereas, inflation destroys the value of private pensions which are a major source of retirement;

Whereas, inflation has created major problems for social security recipients even though their benefits are indexed to reflect the impact of inflation;

Whereas, inflation has had destructive effects throughout the private sector;

Whereas, inflation has inflicted great harm on the ability of voluntary associations to raise funds from voluntary contributions;

Whereas, inflation, when it occurs, is a pervasive economic problem from which nearly all Americans suffer;

Now be it resolved by the Committee on Private Sector Roles, Structures, and Opportunities;

That we call upon all federal officials who have a role in economic policy to adhere to policies which will produce sound economic growth without inflation;

That we call upon firms in the Private Sector to show restraint in raising prices to a maximum extent feasible under existing market conditions and that we call upon all Americans to consider thoughtfully the causes of inflation and to support policies which eliminate those causes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 491:
The Age Discrimination Employment Act (ADEA) be amended to remove age 70 as an upper limit to enforcement of the prohibition of age discrimination.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 491A:
Whereas, private entrepreneurship has provided for constant increase in national employment and well being, the older American must be granted full opportunity to own, operate, and develop new businesses, with the added incentive of maximized use of tax breaks.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 492:
Be it resolved that an immediate determined crusade begin to the end that the image and stereotypes of the older Americans be raised to the highly acceptable, dignified and respected plane that older people deserve.

Implementation:
1. The formulation and implementation of a national policy toward a more positive image of older Americans, including a program reflecting such positive projection by the media.
2. Review and refine national policy on aging to include education on aging at all levels of education.
3. Promote and further the recognition of the service accomplishments of older Americans and/or agencies presently providing the services nationally.
4. Encourage older persons, both individually and as groups, to respond constructively to unfavorable and derogatory images as they exist.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 493:
Be it resolved that: The White House Conference on Aging encourage the private sector to work collaboratively to redesign health benefit plans that meet the needs of the insured while offering appropriate incentives for cost containment. The private sector should also be encouraged to participate in coalitions that focus on health cost containment programs.

Implementation:
Consideration should be given to such approaches as employee cost sharing, education and involvement in the delivery process, as well as inclusion of cost effective alternatives, such as noninstitutionalized and outpatient care and health maintenance organizations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 494:
Whereas, this committee is discussing the role of private pension plans and the use of those funds to supplement the social security system, and,

Whereas, it is a generally accepted fact that the social security system is a universal system, all Americans should contribute to that system.

Therefore, be it resolved that the federal employees pay into Social Security as do all other Americans.

Implementation
The president should propose to Congress the necessary legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 495:

Be it resolved that: The Department of Health and Human Services and the Administration on Aging recognize and support *cooperatives* as legitimate self-help business enterprises in the private sector through which older Americans can use their experience and abilities to provide high quality goods and services for themselves at costs they can afford. An additional benefit of such activity would be the continued contribution of older Americans in the economy of the country.

Implementation:

That the Department of Health and Human Services and the Administration on Aging provide specific instructions and direct assistance to the States, through State Units on Aging, for organization and development of cooperative business that will provide goods and services to older Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 496:

Whereas, a major weakness of the human services system in the United States is a lack of management ability, planning capabilities, and marketing knowledge, and

Whereas, this weakness results in fragmentation, duplication and waste and

Whereas, the private sector is capable of transferring a long history of management techniques

Be it resolved: That the White House Conference encourage large corporations which have demonstrated a social conscience and community commitment to provide technical assistance to the private non-profit, religious and voluntary organization and educational institutions which provide services and that this be accomplished by creating a formal position staffed by a person or persons with proven capabilities in the planning, management, fund raising and delivery of human services to provide free a reduced cost training, technical assistance, and consulting as needed and requested.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 497:

Be it resolved: The existing private pension system should be strengthened by government policies that encourage individuals and their employers to make provisions for retirement income beyond the floor of protection provided by social security. However, private plan coverage should not be mandated.

Implementation:

Needless reporting should be eliminated and expensive administrative requirements should be reduced.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 498:

The private sector take the leadership in encouraging young Americans to plan and prepare for growing old.

Implementation:

Business, community groups, families, etc.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 499:

Whereas, older Americans must have access to our system of justice in order to make the ideal of equal justice under law a reality, and;

Whereas, legal assistance is needed by older people in order to protect their rights and property, assure their access to a full range of social services, and to insure their freedoms and control of their own lives, and;

Whereas, each year hundreds of thousands of older people who could not afford to hire a lawyer have gained access to our system of justice and have been provided with valuable legal assistance from a local Legal Services Corporation and Administration on Aging legal aid programs and from private volunteer attorneys, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, that adequate funds should be made available, from public and private sources, so that older persons will have a guaranteed full range of legal services, including counseling, litigation, administrative and legislative representation, and

That Bar Associations, private law firms, individual attorneys and law schools should be encouraged to provide legal assistance, education and research on legal issues facing older persons, and

That Ombudsman, lay advocates and older paraprofessionals should be involved in advancing the legal concerns of older people, and

That the Legal Service Corporation, which was recommended by the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, should continue, without restriction on the quality of services rendered and with funding sufficient to provide high quality support and assistance to private efforts in this area.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 500:

Maximal functional independence of the elderly as a policy goal be one of the themes of the 1981 WHCoA. Be it resolved that the private sector include flexible employment requirement policies based on functional capabilties rather than age.

Be it further resolved that cooperative research sponsored by the public and private sector in the effectiveness of such programs be undertaken.

Be it further resolved that the results of these research projects be made available to both the public and private sectors.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 501:

Continued work should be recognized as an integral part of retirement for some people. Mandatory requirement should be abolished thereby providing a choice of continued employment or commencing retirement benefits. Management should provide counseling to assist the employee in making the decision. And consistent with the Age Discrimination and Employment Act, private industry should provide for job retraining and job redesign, flex-time or part-time employment for older workers and be encouraged to do so by federal tax policy.

The 50% Joint and Survivor Option should be required to be signed by both the employee and the spouse.

The 50% Joint and Survivor Option should be provided automatically to survivors of employees who die in the 10 year period prior to the normal retirement age in the pension plan.

Implementation:
By federal legislation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 502:

Appropriate incentives be given to employees and employers so that Individual Retirement Accounts may be made attractive to lower-paid workers.

That public and private pension funds aggressively explore the possibility of investing in high yield, low risk investments which benefits retirees.

That the pension benefit rights of retirees become a mandatory subject of bargaining so that retirees can receive pension increases pursuant to collective bargaining done after their retirement date.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 503:

Be it resolved that: The White House Conference on Aging urge business to expand efforts to give older workers the options, incentives and training they need to work to age 65 and longer. However, for work to be a financially viable option for many beyond age 65, the White House Conference on Aging does advocate changes in existing Social Security and private pension systems so that economic disincentives to extended work are eased and pension plans become more actuarially neutral.

For those who wish to work past age 65, the "delayed benefits credit" provision under Social Security should be increased from annual 3 percent allowable in 1982 to a more actuarially fair annual figure of 6 to 7 percent. Private pension plans should make comparable adjustments in order to moderate economic disincentives to working past 65.

In addition, the private sector should update and enlarge its employee training programs to meet the requirements of older workers and those re-entering the labor force. Training should also be available to strengthen the skills of managers who supervise older workers. Government, labor, business and the educational community should coordinate their activities to train and place older workers in jobs the economy and society require.

The ultimate goal and policy directive is to assure an income sufficient to maintain a minimum level of dignity and comfort.

The WHCoA of 1981 calls upon the private sector in partnership with the public sector to accomplish this responsibility in providing for and assuring the economic security of older persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 504:

The private sector work in the interest of the Social Security Task Force to encourage and support legislation that would amend the social security system to allow those eligible for retirement to: 1) have the option to remain in the work force (flex-time, part-time, etc.) as long as they can and want; 2) to receive incentives for remaining in the work force and not to lose any benefits due them and to allow them to earn as much as they are able at that time of life without tax penalties for so doing. Business establishments are asked now to help fill the older person's need for employment by offering training programs and innovative part-time employment plans without age discrimination.

Encourage business management to direct the personnel office to develop plans applicable to the older Americans which are feasible in its particular operation.

Be it further resolved that a study be made of the legislative and regulatory restrictions and that legislation be developed to remove such restrictions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 505:

Whereas, many older Americans want and need to remain active and working beyond age 55, and cannot afford to give their services free,

Whereas the quickest, most cost effective way to allow older Americans to take care of their basic needs is to allow them to earn a living.

Be it resolved that private business and industry should be given tax incentives and other means to encourage the increased use of older workers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 506:

Whereas, complete and abrupt retirement is a traumatic experience for many employees,

Be it resolved that private sector employees be encouraged to change the schedule of employers approaching retirement to give them paid time off to do volunteer work or part time work or flexible schedule.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 507:

Whereas the rural elderly of the United States are a growing segment of the country's population, and

Whereas, the condition of rurality imposes special and unique needs and hardships upon those elderly residents, and

Whereas the term rural and definition thereof remains unclear, and

Whereas the definition of "rural" as currently interpreted under the Older Americans Act operates to the detriment of the rural elderly by treating them under urban standards, Therefore, be it resolved: The Older Americans Act and federal programs affecting rural elderly shall define "rural area" as so stated in the Rural Development Act of 1972 (PL 92-419), as a population density of no more than 100 persons per square mile, and the private sector shall also use this definition, and further be it resolved: that the private sector shall consider the unique needs of the rural elderly and, in cooperation with government, shall sponsor and/or promote programs that will help fulfill these needs;

To urge the private sector to encourage the passage of a federal law (e.g., Florida Public Law 79-180) to establish a council for coordinating and developing better transportation to the elderly in rural areas;

Private transportation system by volunteers, and retailers of all types should be given tax incentives for providing transportation or delivery of goods and services for the aging, particularly in rural areas.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 508:
Be it resolved that state and local governments encourage cooperation of private and official groups and older people to be participants in developing services from which the elderly will benefit. Such effort will:

- enhance independent living;
- prevent institutionalization;
- reduce loneliness;
- provide rewarding opportunities for volunteerism.

Total service, for example Shepheard's Center model, results from use of existing facilities, agencies, and older people themselves. The program is as comprehensive and broad as the capabilities of the consumers.

That all senior citizens, age 60 or over, be privileged to use Amtrak passenger train services at half rate fares without restrictions on reservations and accommodations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 509:
Be it resolved that: The White House Conference on Aging urge businesses and other organizations comprising the private sector to offer a full range of pre-retirement services to their employees. Such counseling should provide information about work and volunteer alternatives to retirement, as well as information about retirement benefits, financial planning, use of leisure time, health care options and other matters of major concern to older workers.

Implementation:
Counseling should begin well before the age of 50 to allow employees to plan for the future, and services can continue beyond actual retirement to meet the changing needs of retired workers. Spouses should be included as means of promoting shared decision making.

Supplemental Statement

1. The White House Conference goes on record as encouraging churches, synagogues and other religious organizations to:
    a) Work to change negative attitudes, stereotypes, and prejudices against older persons to positive ones.
    b) Involve all persons in age integrated service and ministry.
    c) Work to encourage and foster opportunities for intergenerational and peer fellowship for all persons.
    d) Develop information and referral services within such organizations and/or community to provide guidance to all elderly in the areas of their special needs.
2. The 1981 WHCoA recognize that a person is not whole without the dimension of spiritual well-being—be it religious or otherwise. Therefore, the private sector, including all institutions that incorporate ethical or moral concerns in their activities, be encouraged to participate in supporting the spiritual aspects of wholeness.

    The 1981 WHCoA should communicate to such private sector institutions as schools, businesses, civic groups, and religious bodies that the spiritual well-being of elders be included in the service provided by those institutions to older people.
3. Be it resolved that the Social Security system is an institution that millions of Americans rely on for income during retirement and it has generally worked well. The current system of finance and benefits should be maintained, and the integrity and discipline of the system can best be achieved by a systematic and orderly review and by avoiding the use of general revenues.
4. The business community through business associations and organizations address one of the problems of consumption of goods by seniors on a fixed income, by introducing discounts as a normal business practice, to stretch seniors' dollars, recognize seniors as a special group in their community and bring more business to their enterprise. Use as a model the community concerns for Senior Citizen Discount Program—which is already in existence in 81 cities/towns in U.S.

5. That utility companies (electric, gas, and telephone) be encouraged to provide "lifeline rates" to low income elderly people living in both rural and urban areas. (SSI recipients.)

   Vocal support from all segments in the private sector is needed.

6. We oppose that the pension benefit rights of retirees become a mandatory subject of bargaining so that retirees can receive pension increases pursuant to collective bargaining done after their retirement date.

7. The private pensions be studied by the business community and a system be implemented using the latest technology of today so that all workers will be able to transfer pension money they receive for their work, along with them throughout their working years, from job to job if that be the case, so that at the time of retirement they will receive the greatest possible financial remuneration their working years will allow in addition to Social Security benefits.

8. The Committee on Private Sector Roles supports the delegates' ability to vote on each individual committee report at the final plenary session.

Additional Views

1. Be it resolved that every effort be made to support the continuation and expansion of those programs which have demonstrated that partnership between private and public programs are cost effective and maximize the provision of service for elderly in need of scarce services.

2. Whereas the deliberations of this committee have focused almost exclusively upon the wish to reduce the public sector's role in the provision of programs and services that meet otherwise unfulfilled needs of older Americans, we, the undersigned, assert that the private sector must recognize and constructively embrace its responsibilities to augment, and where possible, replace the services now provided by the public sector.

   The private sector must depart from this negative view of our country's needs, and take a positive stance.

   The private sector must concede its original part in the promulgation of government services which were provided to fill a vacuum created by the private sector's disregard of its nations problems.

   The private sector must be willing to police its own areas of exploitation of the defenseless; create a pension system that serves all, not the present minority of its own employees; contain escalating costs of health care and other vital services; be willing to share in the austerity inflicted by inflation.

   If the public sector is to withdraw, the private sector must advance to genuinely fill the void; must demonstrate its inventiveness and know-how in response to the national distress; must make manifest its concern for the amelioration of the real agony and dispair that characterize the lives of too many Americans.

   Should the private sector fail to perform the tasks that it insists are its responsibility, it will clearly be seen to surrender to government agencies, the provision of necessary services.

3. Large corporations should be encouraged to give special consideration to companies serving vital needs of older persons, especially regarding costs of FOOD, SHELTER, HEAT and HEALTH CARE. Direct credit, proportional to the number served and the discount allowed would be very helpful.

4. Whereas some elderly people have become ill and/or have died because their supply of fuel oil has been cut-off and whereas the problem is compounded because they then use gas ovens and gas burners to supply minimum heat, causing both excessive gas bills and carbon monoxide problems and fires.

   Therefore be it resolved that we urge oil companies and utilities to explore a method of preventing the cut-off of fuel oil and/or public utilities for non-payment in any month when the local temperature has a daily average of below 55 degrees F.

5. Be it resolved that this 1981 White House Conference on Aging call upon major business and industry in this country to recognize that older minorities have skills and abilities that can be employed to make two major contributions to the productivity of the company; that older minorities be encouraged to remain active and productive and that training be provided, as necessary, to enhance their skills and increase their productivity.

6. The AEI Report on Private Sector Initiative be appended to the final report of the Conference.

Committee 13

PUBLIC SECTOR ROLES AND STRUCTURES

Summary of Changes Made in the Committee 13 Listing from Previous Printing

Added Recommendation

The following recommendation was passed by Committee 13 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing. It has been added to the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 13.

1. RECOMMENDATION 571A.

Changes in Recommendations

2. In Recommendation 509A, which appears as the first recommendation of Chapter 13, a Point 5 has been added. It was passed as part of the recommendation by Committee 13 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.

Word Change

3. In Recommendation 535, line 1, concerned has been changed to concerted.

Deleted Statements

The following statements have been deleted from the recommendation section of the listing for Committee 13.

4. Recommendation 517. This statement duplicated Recommendation 516.
5. Recommendation 527. This statement duplicated Recommendation 536.
6. Recommendation 531. This statement duplicated sections of Recommendation 550.
7. Recommendation 532. This statement duplicated a section of Recommendation 550.
8. Recommendation 564:

Proper nutrition is one of the most important contributors to maintaining good health throughout life for all age groups. It is especially important to the aging, where proper diet is a necessity. The labels on food products, often in small print too difficult to read, and the contents, listed in technical terms too complicated to understand, should be improved.

This statement was not passed as a recommendation by Committee 13 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

9. In Recommendation 566, the Implementation statement:

There are concerns for honoring these treaties and continuation of Federal Indian programs agreed to within these treaties: recommendation submitted to the White House Conference on Aging from the Navajo Tribe WHCoA Report.

This statement was not passed as part of Recommendation 566.

10. Recommendation 595. This statement duplicated Recommendation 597, paragraph one.
11. Recommendation 598. This statement duplicated Recommendation 599, paragraph one.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 509A:
We affirm our belief in the fundamental validity of the Social Security system as the foundation of economic security for all Americans. To this end, we strongly urge adoption of the following recommendations:

1. The Social Security minimum benefit must be preserved for all current and future beneficiaries.
2. As a general principle, current levels of benefits for Social Security recipients must be maintained or raised, not reduced, and cost of living increases granted to all recipients at the currently specified time, without unnecessary postponement.
3. As a matter of principle, efforts should be made to continue the expansion of Social Security coverage to include all gainfully employed persons.
4. We oppose any change in Social Security to a voluntary social insurance program.
5. We also strongly endorse the position on Social Security as stated in "Eight for the 80's":

   Safeguard current eligibility conditions, retirement ages, and benefit levels in Social Security. Social Security is the foundation of economic security for Americans of all ages. Short-term financing problems of the system can be addressed through relatively simple means; solutions for any longer range shortfalls demand painstaking scrutiny. Reform should enhance rather than diminish protection.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 510:
Federal and State governments and their political subdivisions shall plan, finance, and facilitate implementation of a continuum of services to meet the needs of the elderly including both those who live in the community and those who are institutionalized. Such activities should utilize as a focal point the existing aging network as authorized under the Older Americans Act. Services within this continuum should be tailored to an individuals needs. All services should be delivered without regard to race, religion, sex, national origin, physical or mental disability, or source of payment.

Because the Social Security earning limitation is a major and visible work disincentive, it should be phased out over a period of five years for persons 65 and over.

Implementation:

1. The Administration on Aging should be adequately funded to achieve its goal as prescribed in the Older Americans Act (OAA) to bring about the development of the local level of a comprehensive and coordinated service delivery system responsive to the needs of older people.
2. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in conjunction with other appropriate Federal departments should develop a comprehensive policy on long-term-care which includes adequately funded services to enable older Americans to remain in their own communities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 511:
The structure of all public programs for the elderly be monitored by responsible levels of government (Federal, State, local) to ensure 1) compliance with existing legislation protecting the rights and benefits of elderly minorities and 2) the proportionate representation and participation of all elderly, including the minority elderly, in policy determination, program planning, and service delivery. Be it further resolved that in legislation, policy and procedures, the term "The minority elderly" be specified as a targeted group for services.

Implementation:
Federal level — Congress

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 512:
The legislative division of the Federal government enact laws requiring that mandatory retirement based on age be abolished and older persons be given the option of retirement at a self-determined age.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 513:
A comprehensive tax incentive be developed to assist families maintain and support their elderly members in the least restrictive setting.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 514:
That a retirement policy which guarantees portability of pensions, pre-retirement education and flexible manpower policies to provide for part-time work opportunities be adopted.

There was no Recommendation 515 in the previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 516:
That expanded consumer protection over misleading insurance sales for supplemental insurance policies be established informing consumers of the actual coverage of the supplementary insurance to the medicare program.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 517:
Deleted. Duplicates Recommendation Number 516.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 518:
That employers in the private sector be encouraged through tax incentives to increase pre-retirement training and to provide adequate benefits to their employees by contributing to pensions and health insurance policies which cover disability, survivors insurance, and long-term-care.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 519:
The Administration on Aging shall aggressively pursue a public information campaign to eliminate the societal myths and stereotypes about age and recognize the contribution of older adults.

Implementation:
Reconsidered the passing of the above resolution.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 520:
Public policy and programming educational offerings and the media shall be encouraged to help older adults achieve a better self-image and recognize their own potential and abilities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 521:
Existing program entitlements and services based on age including Medicare, nutrition programs, reduced fares, special transportation, housing subsidies, senior centers for the elderly of all cultural heritages shall not be eliminated or reduced.

Implementation:
Implementation is explicit in this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 522:
The Administration on Aging should fully and effectively implement the older Americans Act in that services must be targeted to the elderly with the greatest economic or social need.

Implementation:
By the Department of Health and Human Services, the Administration on Aging, and State agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 523:
Federal, State and local governments coordinate and delineate their responsibilities in the programs for older Americans.
Implementation:
It is recommended that the role of the Administration on Aging, State and area agencies on aging be strengthened and delineated in order to assure accountability to older Americans.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 524:
We strongly recommend that the older Americans Act remain a separate and distinct federally funded categorical program with no changes by substitution of Block Grants.
Implementation:
That the Administration and the Congress be informed of this resolution and continue to heed it by both.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 525:
The Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging, State, and area agencies, in cooperation with minority aging organizations develop a national policy for insuring minority representation at all levels of aging planning, policy making and service delivery.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 526:
Incentives are needed to encourage state governments to go beyond the Federal requirements in assessing the status of the aging, establishing action priorities, coordinating programs, and pooling resources.
Implementation:
1. It is recommended that Congress should establish an aging policy which sets standards to assure at least minimum basic income and health security for all older citizens.
2. It is recommended that Congress should establish an equitable formula and guidelines whereby those States exceeding the Federal requirements would receive increased Federal funding to address aging issues.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 527;
Deleted. Duplicates Recommendation Number 526.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 528:
The needs of older persons and minorities should receive equitable consideration when funds from block grants are distributed.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 529:
Block grants to the States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States be:
a. Adequately funded; and
b. Subject to minimal Federal review to ensure that the intent of the block grants is carried out.
Implementation:
Let Congress and the Executive implement this position through necessary effective executive and legislative action.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 530:
Comprehensive service delivery systems for older people at the community level must be completed in the 1980's. Building and improving on the Older Americans Act foundation of partnership among Federal, State, and local jurisdictions, the private voluntary and corporate sectors in the provision of health and social services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 531:
Deleted. Duplicates Recommendation Number 550.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 532:
Deleted. Duplicates Recommendation Number 550.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 533:
All senior citizens of this country, no matter where they reside, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizenship.
Implementation:
Congressional action

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 534:
The Federal government immediately take the appropriate executive action to ensure that the Department of Transportation and Department of Health and Human Services develop common approaches, coordinated planning, and complimentary regulations and policies to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of safe, secure, and frequent transportation services to the transportation needy. These two Federal agencies should develop a single technical assistance program for local transportation services including a common accounting, application, and reporting process. The funding for these transportation services must not be at the expense of the provision of social services. Furthermore, recognizing the need for public transportation by the transportation needy including the elderly, operating subsidies, and capital assistance for public transportation should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 535:
A concerted effort be made by all levels of government and the private sector with the aging network, as defined in the Older Americans Act, as the focal point to coordinate and consolidate programs and

services dealing in and relating to housing for aged persons. Also, efforts must be made to educate and inform practitioners and potential recipients of existing programs and services, while at the same time implementing an effective external auditing and monitoring process of the housing programs and services.

Implementation:
To set up a task force to develop a policy on housing for the elderly.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 536:
The Federal government guide the formulation of an integrated public policy in aging that would move on several fronts to:

- accept the Federal responsibility to assure income security and the right to employment for all older persons to promote and protect the right to self-reliance.
- promote efficient and cost-effective use of limited public resources without reducing the elderly's overall level of services.
- assure maximum flexibility and appropriate authority to State and local government in designing, administering, and evaluating their programs and service delivery systems to the elderly.
- provide tax and financial incentives for the private sector (including corporations, employers, foundations, insurers, voluntary organizations and families) to expand their role and responsibility in supplementing and enhancing government funds.
- remove the funding barriers that inhibit the flexibility and creativity of the private sector and local government in developing better coordination of services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 537:
That adequate funds must be made available, from public and private sources, so that older persons will have a guaranteed full range of legal services, including counseling, litigation, administrative and legislative representation;

That bar associations, private law firms, individual attorneys, and law schools should be encouraged to provide legal assistance, education, and research on legal issues facing older persons;

That ombudsmen, lay advocates, and older paraprofessionals should be involved in advancing the legal concerns of older people;

That the legal service corporation, which was recommended by the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, should continue and with funding sufficient to provide high quality free legal services to those who cannot afford it, and to make those services accessible wherever older people live; and

That the Older Americans Act should continue to allow for funding to ensure an effective system of legal services for the elderly integrated with other social services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 538:
Many elderly people are willing to volunteer their services in many areas but are limited due to the high cost of operating their automobiles. In rural areas, public transportation is not available and the use of a private car is necessary.

Implementation:
Whereas government through the appropriate agencies should encourage older volunteers to participate in the service areas and pay their transportation expenses for the older person to supplement and extend agency services.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 539:
An increased emphasis by the public sector should be placed on programs that prevent problems of the elderly with the national goal that, by the year 2005, basic independence for 100 percent of the elderly from tax supported personal programs should be achieved. Basic independence is defined as that condition in which less than 50 percent of personal income and needs are provided by the public sector.

Implementation:

1. Remove restrictions from personal retirement plans such as IRA and KEOGH.
2. Pension fund reform to encourage transferability.
3. Tax incentives to private industry to encourage flexible work plans (flex-time, job sharing, work-at-home, etc.) of benefit to the elderly, handicapped, and students.
4. Removal of earning restrictions to OASI.
5. Incentives to voluntary postponement of retirement.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 540:
The Older Americans Act and Federal programs affecting rural elderly shall define "rural area" as so stated in the Rural Development Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-419), as a population density of no more than 100 persons per square mile; and

Federal funding formulas shall be developed to reflect local conditions of senior service delivery in rural areas.

Implementation:
Congressional action

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 541:
Innovative methods such as intergenerational programs, voluntarism, and job sharing be instituted in

the public and private sectors to enable the elderly to be productive.

Implementation:

That policies and regulations governing all social, nutrition, and other programs for the elderly be consolidated under the Older Americans Act through focal points such as senior citizen centers, multipurpose centers, community centers, or senior nutrition centers, and that the Older Americans Act policy which *excludes* a means test be maintained.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 542:

The appropriate role of government is to do for the individual and society in general what those individuals cannot do for themselves. Federal government shall assist State and local government, and a partnership exists between the government, the voluntary sector, and the private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 543:

The major responsibility for seeing that essential services for the aged are available must remain the responsibility of government, whether provided by government or the private sector.

Implementation:

Appropriate government and private (nonprofit) agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 544:

As part of the social support system, the Federal government must create methods to promote greater cooperation and coordination among governmental, civil, and religious organizations to ensure maximum public input in planning for and providing all human services.

Implementation:

At the local level

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 545:

The Federal government continue to exert a leadership role in improving life quality for the elderly through the establishment of minimal standards, and the assurance of equity in treatment and services for all older Americans regardless of income, race, sex, and physical or mental condition.

Implementation:

1. It is recommended that Congress upgrade the stature of the Administration on Aging by elevation to the Under Secretary level within the Secretary's Office in the Department of Health and Human Services.
2. It is recommended that the Administration on Aging, or a more appropriate governmental department, be granted sufficient power by the Congress to enforce the use of minimal standards (related to services, health care, housing, etc.) in order to ensure equity of treatment for all older Americans.
3. It is recommended that the Administration on Aging be authorized and appropriated sufficient funds to carry out its expanded role.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 546:

As a national policy, the Federal government has the responsibility to provide basic entitlements for older people. The government must continue its leadership role in the development of policy for delivering services to the elderly. Any lessening of this commitment would be an abdication of the Federal government's responsibility toward its older citizens.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 547:

The legislative division of the Federal government assure its senior citizens that funds it distributes under the Older Americans Act and other related Federal funds be allocated to States and tribal and territorial governments, not just on a population basis but also in consideration of economic variables such as cost of living, degree of poverty, energy requirements, minority population, and rurality.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 548:

The U.S. Congress enact legislation recommending States adopt legislation complying with uniform standards for Protective Services for adults incorporating the provisions stipulated in Springer and Regan's "Model Legislation on Protective Services." Services should provide for psychosocial, legal, and financial management assistance provided through the existing aging network and should be delivered at all times pursuant to the principles of "least restrictive alternatives."

Implementation:

At the local public level

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 549:

The Federal government develop a single application form for government-funded programs to be used at local service entry points. For those programs for older persons, coordination should be provided by the aging network.

Implementation:

As an interim step, the Federal government should develop a computerized program to facilitate this process to be used at the option of the State and local government.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 550:

The United States has a richly varied elderly population, and the structures and delivery of human services shall recognize and reflect that diversity of residence, culture, and language of older persons. An outreach system should be established that eliminates language and other communication barriers which interfere with effective delivery of services to minority elderly.

Implementation:
Legislation to mandate services according to resolution, administrative directive for immediate implementation, development of model programs, appropriate staff who can speak language.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 551:
That surviving spouse receive from combined salaries Social Security benefits up to current average benefit ($374).
Implementation:
By the Social Security Administration

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 552:
The Senior Community Service Employment Program (Title V of Older Americans Act) be continued in its present form to help train and place low-income older Americans; and

That funds be provided for at least 54,000 positions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 553:
The position of the Assistant Secretary for Elder Affairs be established within the Department of Health and Human Services.
Implementation:
By House Joint Resolution of the United States Congress

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 554:
Positions of Assistant Secretaries for Housing for the Elderly be established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.
Implementation:
By House Joint Resolution of the United States Congress

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 555:
An outreach system be established that eliminates language and other communication barriers that consistently interfere with the effective delivery of services to the minority elderly.
Implementation:
At the local level

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 556:
The Federal government establish a public policy for Native American Indians, Black, Hispanic, and other minority groups which set age eligibility according to the statistically demonstrated life expectancy for Medicare, SSI, OAA, etc.
Implementation:
We recommend legislation to implement this resolution, and that the Federal government plan for the maximum implementation of service delivery at the local area with a minimum of Federal regulation and State guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 557:
The one great need of the elderly in rural areas is homemakers and home health care service. The homemaker will supplement the now existing homemaker service provided by Social Security and a van staffed and equipped to travel over one or more counties stopping at senior citizen centers, rest homes, and low income housing to provide minor tests such as blood pressure, urine, glaucoma, and similar tests, thus permitting the elderly to stay in their own homes which they prefer and save the huge sums being paid for nursing home care after they are forced out of their own humble homes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 558:
That by Joint Resolution of the Senate and House Aging Committee a coordinate housing policy for the elderly (and especially the low income elderly) be established which will develop a strategy to create affordable, decent housing by means of new construction, renovation, remodeling, and weatherization of existing older homes and rental units occupied by senior citizens, as well as all other housing options such as shared housing, congregate housing, cooperative housing, intergenerational housing, attached living facilities, etc.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 559:
There be a continuance and expansion of Federal and State level policy monitoring, policy research, and policy analysis, as well as health services evaluation at the local level to assess the impact of the policy shifts on government, providers, the elderly, and other groups dependent on public programs.

Federal support should be given to the development and active dissemination of information about the broad scale and long-term effects of policy and program changes to policymakers, administrators, advisory groups, and the general public.
Implementation:
1. Direct Cabinet Secretaries to assign planning and policy staff to examine these issues.
2. Assign sufficient and separate resources to State governments to conduct these evaluations.
3. Issue contracts to organizations, institutions, and educational groups, competent and knowledgeable to conduct these evaluations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 560:
The Administration on Aging should fully and effectively implement the requirement in the Older Americans Act that priority for employing in aging programs be given to those 55 or more years of age and that training programs and job descriptions should be incorporated to fully utilize the work force of older Americans.

Implementation:
In the Older Americans Act, by State offices, and by area agencies on aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 561:
The position of Counsellor on Aging to the President be re-established.
Implementation:
By House Joint Resolution of the United States Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 562:
Due to the increased responsibility of State units on aging, the increasing needs of growing aging population, and a general reduction of services available to older persons, we hereby endorse the concept of a single organizational unit at the State level to carry out these responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 563:
Implementation:
Re-establish single organizational unit requirement in Older Americans Act regulations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 564:
Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 13 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 564A:
That the appropriate agency of the government establish guidelines and controls to require that food products be labeled in large print with the contents listed in terms understandable to the general public.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 565:
Enact legislation by which a selected number of older persons participate at a national conference in 1986 to review actions taken that fulfill resolutions adopted at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 566:
The Navajo Nation and other Indian tribes as a federally recognized tribe have a direct tribal-Federal relationship through treaty agreements. The elderly tribal members especially look to the Federal government to uphold these treaties and to promote and protect the Indian people's right to self-government, to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of their own path of beauty and happiness.
Implementation:
Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation at the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 567:
Relative to requesting the White House Conference on Aging to adopt and include the concerns of the Pacific Islanders as part of the final recommendations for national policy on the aging and aged:

That modification of Federal legislation and attendant regulations improve health care delivery systems so that these systems are more relevant to meet the specific needs of our elderly; and be it further resolved:

That the Older Americans Act and applicable regulations be clearly defined to include and support the comprehensive health systems often inadequate or absent in the respective areas of the PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL; and be it further resolved:

That the Federal policymakers be more sensitive to the traditional extended family system among Pacific Islanders, and that the island planners be given the option to formulate the best possible program to meet the elderly's needs, and to utilize and maintain the familial culture ties; and be it further resolved:

That special consideration be given to develop alternate modes of transportation compatible with the archipelago of the member islands of the PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL; and be it further resolved:

That income security must be provided the elderly according to the economic infrastructures of the island where they live; and be it further resolved:

That due to the unique problems and remote location of Pacific Islanders, a local organization made up of indigenous representatives would be best qualified to represent the interests of the Pacific Island elderly and recommend that PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL be nationally recognized as a distinct entity; and be it further resolved:

That to ensure proper recognition of Pacific Islanders' needs we recommend that the Administration on Aging within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services draft and forward to the U.S. Congress proposed legislation that would amend the Older Americans Act to provide a special provision for the elderly of the member island of the PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL; and be it further resolved:

That cognizant of the prevailing attitude of the current administration regarding spending, we recommend that alternative solutions be sought regarding funding as follows:

a) Utilization of existing funding sources under the Act to provide constructive program implementation for meaningful and relevant services responsive to Pacific Island needs; and

b) Establishment of effective interagency agreements with other agencies by the Administration on Aging within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services whereby unused funds committed to a program for the elderly in one agency that is not being implemented on the local level may be transferred to another agency which could better utilize existing funding; and

c) Application for reallotment and use of any funds returned by a member island of the PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL be given to another member island of the PACIFIC AMERICAN TERRITORIES ON AGING COUNCIL.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 568:
In view of the fact that most elders prefer to remain in their own homes as long as possible, public policy should provide in-home and community services, and that legislation should provide adequate

Implementation:

1. If the family keeps the elderly person in the home, some tax exemption or remuneration should be provided.
2. City should provide homemaking services, meals-on-wheels, and any other services.
3. Respite care services should be provided.
4. Adult care centers, paid for by family or community services; i.e., religious groups and others.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 569:
Older persons, their families and significant others be involved in the planning and delivery of their own social services and that special attention be accorded to the unique heritage language and life styles of older persons.

Implementation:
By appropriate governmental and private agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 570:
Because of the cumulative and devastating effects of human service cuts, we strongly recommend that essential human service programs be protected from further cuts and that prior cuts be restored.

Implementation:
No increase in defense spending without applying the same measure of accountability, avoidance of wasteful administration, elimination of high and inflationary overcosts, elimination of wasteful and useless implements in the same manner as allegedly applied to further the continuing reductions of human services budgets.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 571:
The Federal government allow States to create a "voucher type" system that will enable beneficiaries to seek needed services in a freely competitive service environment.

Implementation:
Might be instigated on a trial basis with Medicare, Medicaid, or Section 8 housing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 571A:
The basic responsibility for assuring that essential services are available for the aged must be that of Government whether that service is provided by the Government or the Private Sector. The Federal Government has the greatest authority and potential for making adequate resources available, and the capability to deal with major problems. Through technical and fiscal assistance, the public sector must facilitate the efficient exchange of services for those who provide the services to those in need of the services.

Implementation:
That the Government assume the responsibility for assuring the welfare and protection of the elderly by:

1. *Providing a stable retirement income, adjusted to help meet the increased cost of living; and*
2. *Implementing auditing practice to detect fraud and abuse and assure all funds for the elderly programs are managed efficiently and used for the purpose intended.*

Committee #14

RESEARCH

Summary of Changes Made in the Committee 14 Listing from Previous Printing

Changes in Recommendations

1. In Recommendation 597, an introductory paragraph has been added. It was passed as part of Recommendation 597 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.
2. In Recommendation 599, an introductory paragraph has been added. It was passed as part of Recommendation 599 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.
3. In Recommendation 605, a paragraph 2 has been added. It was passed as part of Recommendation 605 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and incorrectly printed as Recommendation 606 in the previous printing.
4. In Recommendation 612, a Point 5 has been added. It was passed as part of Recommendation 612 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.
5. In Recommendation 659, a paragraph 4 has been added in the recommendation section. It was passed as part of Recommendation 659 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference and incorrectly published as Recommendation 653 in the previous printing.
6. In Recommendation 660, a phrase was added at the end of paragraph 1. It was passed as part of Recommendation 660 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.
7. In Recommendation 660, a Point 5 was added. It was passed as part of Recommendation 660 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and omitted from the previous printing.

Word Changes

8. In Recommendation 581, *incentives* in line 5 has been changed to *incontinence*.

Deleted Statements

The following statements have been deleted or placed elsewhere in Chapter 14. They were not passed as recommendations by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

9. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 582:
   To determine the adequacy of the focus, organization category, location, number and type of professional organizations and personnel that provide mental health services and legal services specifically designed for older adults in Minnesota.
10. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 583:
    That the federal commitment to gerontological research, education and training be strengthened so as to assure a comprehensive program of research into the aging process. The goal of research must be not simply to extend lift, but to improve the quality of life. Funding levels should be commensurate with the number of older persons in the population and the severity of their physical and mental health problems.

    Special attention to minority and low income Mexican, Blacks, Indians and Spanish.
11. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 584:
    That health manpower research must include knowledge about the extent of high quality primary health care services physician extends (e.g. social workers, nurse practitioners, physician assistants) could deliver to the aging.
    Implementation:
    That in order to determine the extent, quality and costs of these services, the onsite physician supervision requirement for third party reimbursement be repealed, thereby enabling comprehensive geriatric-gerontological health manpower projections and policy formulation.
12. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 585:
    That the Missouri delegation realizes that many problems facing the elderly requires the acquisition of new knowledge, techniques, and skills within an inter-disciplinary framework, support the following:
    1. The expansion and increase of funds for geriatric medicine (diagnostic, therapeutic, preventive, and rehabilitative aspects of ill-

ness in the elderly) to minimize the impact of aging process;

2. The funding of research activities that address the cultural, social and psychological variances in the aging process;
3. Research and technology transfer and coordination among the total human services system spectrum;
4. The funding of local research activities of social and medical program models programs such as congregate housing, senior citizens, co-op care, etc.
5. The funding of demonstration research activities to identify and document the impact of family networks and private sector involvement in service delivery to the elderly.
6. The approval of research criteria and techniques that addresses the endocultural perspectives of aging and the utilization of direct service practitioners in the research process;
7. The funding of multidisciplinary research investigators in gerontology and geriatrics.

13. RECOMMENDATION 586:

Research into congregate housing for functionally impaired and the elderly is an important component of long-term care should be continued and expanded to meet specific needs of the locality, relative to the aged in all categories.

Separate services delivery systems are more efficient than systems designed to serve broader populations suffering from particular diseases or problems.

Implementation:

Congress should provide adequate funding to continue the housing service program at current or expanded funding. An adequate proportion of funds available under social service or housing grants earmarked for development of congregate housing for the elderly, an appropriate amount set and adopted for Research into needs to cover those categories not requiring community or congregate housing.

14. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 587:

A national program of research on the most effective and efficient methods of health, mental health and social service delivery, including delivery of long-term care services be established and that funds be allocated by the Congress for the accomplishment of this research in order to meet a continuum of individual needs, both in the community and in institutions, in order to provide the appropriate level of care in the most timely manner, and that funds be allocated by the Congress to accomplish this.

15. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 587A:

Further research is needed on approaches to the delivery of services and alternative ways to meeting the service needs of older people in the community and in institutional settings. In this regard, comparative evaluative data on the effectiveness and the cost-effectiveness of alternative service delivery organizations should be undertaken through collaborative funding.

Implementation:

Collaborative funding between AoA, NIA, NIMH and HCFA. Information on the clinical outcome, comprehensiveness of services and costs of services delivered by solo primary care providers, organized care settings, multidisciplinary teams, and solo non physician providers (with consultive backup) should be examined. Development of various models for the integration of health, mental health and social services should be encouraged, and such model programs should be encouraged, and such model programs should be comparatively evaluated in terms of efficiency and cost effectiveness as well as their ability in expanding the accountability and utilization of mental health services by the elderly.

16. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 588:

The Federal Government should plan and finance research to determine optimum methods of integrating health, mental health and social services to meet a continuum of individual needs both in the community, the home as well as in the institutions in order to provide the appropriate level of care in the appropriate time.

The social, cultural, income, religious and ethnic differences of the population should receive consideration.

Implementation:

The Administration should appropriate funds to carry out such research towards a goal of improving the physical and mental health of the elderly.

The Administration should be cognizant of the role senior consumers may play in the development and execution of a research tool. and elicit their participation at all levels of research.

Research should examine the benefits of programs offered to enhance quality of life, and to use the findings to determine gaps in service and to consider services for change and improvement to eliminate gaps.

17. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 588A:
Research on comprehensive Service Delivery Systems for older people at the local level be completed in the 1980's.
Implementation:
An ongoing research committee be established. Representatives should include federal, state and local government, all related area agencies, organizations, individuals and advocates.

Subcommittees be formed to cover unique needs of various categories e.g., rural elderly, minorities, handicapped and programs developed accordingly.

Local volunteerism, senior participation and area in-kind be solicited/encouraged wherever possible.

Information dissemination be networked on a continuing basis to all concerned.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 606:
This statement was passed as part of Recommendation 605 and incorrectly printed as Recommendation 606 in the previous printing.

18. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 613:
That basic research on the retirement process, including factors associated with the retirement decision based on changing economic conditions, and that the research include comparisons between workers who elect to continue working and those who retire either voluntarily or by force.

19. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 616:
Conduct research on work and employment in order to:

a. develop new approaches and opportunities for older workers; and
b. establish a base for future policy development

20. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 617:
Research on the impact of the Social Security Act in all of its titles as it relate to Black Elders.
Implementation:
The current threat to make significant changes to Social Security is really an effort to make changes in the entire act. Black Elders participate in Social Security differently than other groups and should be done through NCBA and other organizations interested in the plight of Black Elders.

21. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 618:
Income Maintenance Studies be conducted, concerning the ability of aging persons to maintain independent, healthy levels of functioning. These areas should include private pensions and other income resources. Such research should include a focus on minority groups (Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, Indians) and women.
Implementation:
Federal Government.

22. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 619:
Research on Social Security, old age insurance must be done re: older Chicanos (Mexican Americans)
Implementation:

1. Social Security must ask for ethnic/racial identification on applications forms
2. Ethnic/racial identifiction must be sought for present contributions and recipients
3. Such data should be available to governmental and non-governmental researchers for studies for which the SSA should provide funding and other incentive.
4. SSA must take initiative in performing part of this research itself.

23. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 620:
Research on social and psychological factors that affect mental health and influence the course of mental disorders in later life needs to be increased. Studies would focus on understanding late life transitions gaining more information on the optional role of families and informal support systems relevant to mental health and aging, and quality of life issues. Studies of comparative "quality-of-life" of the elderly in congregate housing, shared care facilities and mental hospitals need to be supported. Studies should be undertaken to determine the impact of institutionalization on the elderly, their families and interactions between them.

Support should be given for both quantitative and qualitatives studies utilizing a variety of research methods including field work and intensive case studies.
Implementation:
Coordinated research effort between National Institute of Mental Health Center on Aging, National Institute of Aging and Administration on Aging, Veterans Administration.

24. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 621:
We need research in correlation between deficient human relationship and premature death, between loneliness and decease. Scientific examination of the health implication of human companionship.

Implementation:
Why do we build elaborate and expensive hospitals to save peoples lives, only to discharge some of the people back into homes of social isolation, where their lives will be quickly terminated.

24. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 622:
A group of qualified persons be assigned to study the degree to which older persons' work opportunities affect their physical and mental health.
Implementation:
Persons qualified in research be sought to investigate the above, and report finding first to their State Agency on Aging whose director will then disseminate this information.

25. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 623:
Affirmative action policies should be expanded to help assure that more black mental health professionals and para-professionals be trained. The number of minority professionals in the fields of mental health and old age (geronotology) is growing, but is still relatively small. In 1977, there were only about 400 black psychiatrists in the entire country. The supply of other black mental health workers is small and the total with special geriatric training is even smaller.
Implementation:
That research grants be given to service providers, including self-help and church groups for the purpose of finding the isolated cases and "hard to reach" elderly who live in rural areas and other areas (ghettos in the cities); so that human needs and causes for them to be met are not glossed over because the existing system takes a dim view of the holistic needs and concerns of many of our country's elderly population.

26. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 624:
Whereas older adults are persons whose lives are affected by anything which happens to their physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual well-being; there is a totality of experience which necessitates the awareness of involvement in and support to older adults to assure that experiences are as positive as possible in all areas.

Therefore be it resolved that we reduce barriers such as individual and public apathy, lack of funds, (both public and private) that interfere with the emotional and spiritual well-being of the elderly, with specific attention being directed toward: Education and Development of programs.

That education geared toward the availability and utilization of supportive services (mental, physical, and spiritual). Be it further resolved that the spiritual, emotional and mental needs of all senior citizens that are not being adequately met at this time. Therefore, there should be increases in existing services and that they should be mandated by law:

In addition, we need service providers to create new programs, an example would be protective services for the elderly who live alone in rural and isolated and hard to reach areas and that their special needs not only be met but to be dealt with thoroughly, including their roads and other hard to reach areas.

27. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 625:
To study the economic, societal and personal consequences of retirements that begin at various ages including demographic projection of dependency ratio changes; the causes and consequences of permanent and seasonal migration; the feasibility of public and private income maintenance during lengthening periods of life expectancy; incentives for older persons to continue working; and roles, contributions, and needs of older persons in their families and communities.

28. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 626:
Studies be undertaken to examine inadequacies and inequities in current programs of income maintenance and to assess the cost benefits and political feasibility of alternative arrangements of all Senior U.S. American citizens when they reside in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Implementation:
The Social Security Administration, AOA, or other appropriate Federal agencies should develop requests for proposals that specifically address these research questions. The results of previous research which has begun to identify problems related to income maintenance programs.

29. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 627:
Continued research that will result in enhancing a more productive life for the aged, be continuously carried on, in the areas of transportation, housing, health, nutrition, employment, education, economics and in the general welfare of the aged.

30. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 628:
More federal funding be made available to investigate the process of *pre-retirement*, the

retirement decision, and both *early post-retirement* and later *post-retirement,* across a number of occupational categories.
Implementation:
Each group of investigation gather baseline data in their own localities by use of a mail questionnaire at their sponsors' expense.

That Federal funding be available for numerous grass roots studies to build on these data bases using personal interviews, to utilize findings from these investigations to plan programs for older people. The point of this is to explore in depth the needs and desires of a large national sample.

31. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 629:
Research be developed to lessen the impact on older Americans of anticipated rapid demographic and development changes both in rural and urban areas.

32. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 630:
Any social/behavioral and social service delivery research control for the five major minority groups, i.e. Black, Asian American, Indians, Puerto Ricans and Chicanos.
Implementation:
Social research proposal guidelines from the Federal Government should incorporate this criterion to the extent possible.

33. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 631:
Outreach research for ethnic minority elderly shall be included in programs of each state's multidisciplinary, multiservice focal points. Such research shall include impact of multilingual-multi-cultural staff, and an assessment of various strategies to reach low income, institutionalized, and independent minorities, also, that such examples not limit any methodology.

34. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 632:
Federal and state research programs shall include ethnic minority and ethnoculturally based investigators, when such projects shall impact on socially and economically disadvantaged, and ethnic minorities and cultural populations.

35. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 633:
All governmental entities related to aging should focus on and set aside research monies for further development of minority research on aging.
Implementation:
Federal agencies conducting research on aging should be instructed to give priority to research on the minority elderly, especially research conducted by minorities.

36. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 634:
Existing programs for training minority researchers in the field of aging should be expanded, and new programs should be established for gerontological research training for minorities.
Implementation:
Congress should expand funding for aging research, and the Administration on Aging and other governmental organizations conducting research on aging should set aside monies to establish training programs for minority researchers.

37. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 635:
We need more knowledge on ethnic/racial aspects regarding the various resolutions which have been adopted and it is known that there is great heterogeneity among our elderly, particularly our ethnic/racial groups,

Therefore, be it resolved that all adopted resolutions from the research committee shall incorporate in their implementation ethnic/racial variables, namely the ethnic minority groups identified in the regulations for the Older Americans Act (American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Blacks, and Hispanics).
Implementation:
A statement to this effect should be included in the Committee's preamble.

38. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 636:
Research should be conducted on chronological age vs. functional age among minority elderly, thus providing a much-needed data base for the development of programs that consider older persons' functional age. This research should examine the reasons that minorities have a shorter life expectancy than whites. The research should also develop recommendations to increase life expectancy for minorities.
Implementation:
The National Institute on Aging should be instructed to set aside monies for this research.

39. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 637:
In-depth demographic analyses of the 1980 Census should be conducted. These analyses should be used to modify or expand services to older Hispanics, given the rapid growth of and dramatic shifts in Hispanic population patterns.
Implementation:
The Administration on Aging should be instructed to set aside research monies for such demographic analyses.

40. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 638:
Research can provide valuable assistance to the Indian community (as well as others) in improv-

ing the lives of their elders through the application of new knowledge and innovative techniques.

41. **Implementation:**
The National Institute on Aging, the National Science Foundation, the National Institute for Mental Health, the Indian Health Service, the Administration on Aging, and the National Indian Council on Aging, should implement a National Indian Aging Research and Strategy Task Force for the purpose of developing an Indian Aging Research Agenda.

Research activities conducted in the Indian community must comply with the cultural values and processes of the respective Indian communities.

Additional research must be conducted to identify the needs of the Indian elderly at the tribal and national levels, and to develop and test innovative service delivery techniques that incorporate the concept of family.

Longitudinal research must be conducted to document the aging process within the Indian community.

Funding for Title IV of the Older Americans Act should be increased, thereby increasing the number of Indian researchers conducting research on aging within the Indian community.

42. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 639:
That a solid knowledge base be developed on ethnic minority elderly, including a comprehensive longitudinal data base in terms of physiological patterns, social, psychological, health, socioeconomic and other demographic characteristics, and family and life style patterns as well as data anlyses useful to planning services and policies to improve their life conditions.

Implementation:
Mandate funding set aside within each federal agency currently funding research (NIA, AOA, NIMH, Center for Study of Mental Health and Aging, VA, HCFA) to support ethnic minority research to achieve the above recommendation.

Minority communities receiving funding to facilitate the collection of data on their elderly, e.g., through education of the importance of providing such data as well as use and training of minority researchers. More immediately, Congress should restore and guarantee appropriations for Title IV B of OAA for minority research.

Mandate federal interagency committee on aging to develop a minority research task force to develop research strategies among federal agencies.

43. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 640:
In our research efforts, that we give continuous considerable attention to the problems of the minority ethnic groups, as they are identified in the Older Americans Act, namely, Native Americans (Indians), Asian/Pacific Islanders, Asian Americans, Blacks, and Hispanics. These groups have had and still need special attention in overcoming handicaps brought on by American practices that we are now determined to overcome.

44. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 641:
Research should focus on the unique needs of intergenerational family household units which may contain four or more generations and should be given priority by various research agencies.

Implementation:
The Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate agencies shall be given the authority to coordinate the various agencies involved in such research.

45. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 642:
To study the unique needs and develop special programs for each of the following: the rural elderly, the racial minority elderly, and the handicapped elderly.

46. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 643:
Currently limited and preliminary research on pet-facilitated psychotherapy (PFP) for the elderly be followed up by more extensive long-term investigations, including consistent follow-up methodologies, of:

1. The extent to which independent living is made possible through the use of companion animals.
2. The effects of PFP on the mental and behavioral health of older persons.
3. The potential for reduction of reliance on psychotropic drug therapy.
4. The role of the companion animal in enhancing interpersonal and intergenerational relationships including the elderly.

Implementation:

1. Promote consortium of medical, veterinary, behavioral health and related institutions and disciplines for this purpose.
2. Train researchers in program specific requirements.
3. Public research results for use by therapists and other serving the elderly.

4. Enlist humane organizations and volunteers to provide companion animals and supportive services.

47. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 644:
Research in social and behavioral areas should be funded at a level that mandates a demonstration component on the applicability of such research, thereby providing a research focus or design that must and will consider the utilization and feasibility factors in such research. Research in social and behavioral areas should be conducted on the basis of its applicability toward improving the quality of life and service for the elderly.

48. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 645:
Develop research into the best methodology on promoting attitude change in the total population from nursery through the aged to create a positive perception of aging with particular emphasis on the school system, media and television.

49. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 646:
Whereas the number of impoverished older persons has increased by more than 20 percent since 1978; and whereas gainful employment services to alleviate poverty and to enhance individual self-esteem, especially among those who have a traditional allegiance to the "work ethic"; and whereas older persons living in rural areas are more likely to be impoverished because of a declining agricultural economy and poor employment prospects; be it resolved that this committee shall recommend and support research aimed at developing job opportunities for all older Americans, especially those in the poorest rural areas of the nation, and that the research focus on the following items:

- incentives to encourage public and private sector employers to use part-time and flexitime work schedules;
- tax incentives to encourage private sector employers to hire older workers;
- strategies for overcoming age discrimination in employment;
- employment and training programs to provide older workers with udpated training that will allow them to compete in modern work force.

50. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 647:
We reaffirm the call of the 1971 White House Conference that funds should be made available for research into the legal problems of older Americans through national support programs, local legal service programs, and law schools. Legal research has three vital functions for the elderly: (1) to protect their rights; (2) to assure access to the full range of other social services; (3) to employer them to control their own lives.
Implementation:
Congress should continue to provide funds through the Legal Services Corporation and Title III of the Older Americans Act, to conduct research and train researchers on the legal needs of the elderly, and to teach a new generation of researchers.

51. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 648:
Whereas, there is great heterogeneity among our elderly, particularly ethnic/racial groups;

Whereas, we need more knowledge on ethnic minority elderly, particularly with the field of minority aging being one of the most underdeveloped in social gerontology;

Therefore, be it resolved that all adopted resolutions from the Research Committee shall incorporate in their implementation ethnic/racial variables, namely, the ethnic minority groups designated by the Administration on Aging (AoA) in defining older Americans with "greatest social need," i.e., American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Blacks, and Hispanics.
Implementation:
The above recommendation shall be included in this Committee's preamble.

52. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 649:
That research be done on determining the need of the elderly to have psychological counseling versus psychiatric treatment. Many times elderly are instutitionalized unnecessarily. There is a need to raise or eliminate the $250 per year ceiling on Medicare reimbursement for outpatient mental health care. The same 80-20% copayment that applies to physical health should apply to mental health. All qualified mental health providers, i.e,. psychiatrists and psychologists and special mental health counseling by psychologists reimbursed by Medicare.

This will help older persons lead a happier and healthier life at home in more pleasant surroundings rather than in an institution. Without such output services the taxpayer's cost for institutional care may be expected to increase drastically.

53. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 651:
Whereas we admire the philosophy expressed by John F. Kennedy ". . . not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Whereas we are the generation that experienced the "Great Depression,"

Whereas analysts such as Franz, Pick, Ruff, Friedman, Deak, and others question the possibility of avoiding national bankruptcy and even make predictions such as a five cent (5¢) dollar at which point twenty (20) old dollars would be converted to establish one (1) new dollars,

Whereas many consider the control of inflation as the nation's most vital issue,

Whereas our highest monetary needs occur during winter months for energy,

Whereas it would be an excellent public relations act and commended by younger people.

Whereas for many of us Social Security is a supplementary income,

Therefore be it resolved that a fiscal impact study be made as to the need of different income levels to establish at what income levels increases in Social Security benefits scheduled for July 1982 could be postponed to October 1982 with no hardship or detrimental effect.

54. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 653:
Funds for research will not be allocated at the expense of funds to beneficiaries in those programs that are being studied.

55. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 654:
That basic research be continued to collect new in-depth data on the retirement process (pre-retirement-retirement decision - post-retirement), now that workers are being encouraged to work as long as possible, and that it be expanded to include studies on:

1. Workers from many different occupations.
2. Spouses of retired workers.
3. Effects of retirement on health and social psychological functioning of retirees.
4. Social and psychological factors associated with the "Retirement Decision."
5. Comparisions between workers who elect to continue working and those who elect to retire at age 65.
6. The degree to which work opportunities affect their physical and mental health.

Implementation:
Funding for research of this nature should come from NIA, SSA, and private industry. It should be conducted by behavioral and social scientists and should consist of joint endeavors between university and business communities.

56. RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 656:
As a "*top priority*" issue, we support a stronger research program into the needs and attitudes specific to the elderly living in rural areas.

Implementation:

1. Through increased fiscal support by the federal, state, and local governments.
2. Through increased monetary reinforcement from the private sector.
3. Through more comprehensive and qualifying training curricula for involved personnel.
4. More effective methods of services deliveries to all needy elderly.
5. A widespread dissemination of research findings at the local level.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 606:
This statement was passed as part of Recommendation 605 and incorrectly printed as Recommendation 606 in the previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 666:
This statement duplicated Recommendation 610.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 667:
This statement was passed as part of Recommendation 560 by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and incorrectly printed as Recommendation 667 in the previous printing.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 572
A national program of research on the most effective and efficient methods of interested health, mental health and social service delivery be established in order to meet the continuum of individual needs both in the community and in institutions, in order to provide the most appropriate level of care in the most timely manner; and that Congress appropriate funds for the accomplishment of this research.

Implementation:
Collaborative funding between AOA, NIA, NIMH, HCFA and other appropriate governmental agencies should be utilized for the purpose of this research.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 573
Research should be made on service delivery to the elderly on the most beneficial and economic method including the process, outcome, inidividual preference, ethnic and spiritual variables, and that funding be appropriated for research to study health care not only in institutions (hospitals and nursing homes), but also a preference given to research to care in private homes, both 24 hours a day and when utilizing adult day activity and health centers, home

health services, and hospice services for part of the day, so valid conclusions may be reached concerning the effectiveness of alternate services. Special priority and precedence should be given to Whole Person Health Care models (specifically *wholistic Health Clinics* (v. of Ill. survey 78/81), *Health Integration Services*, Peabody, Ma, *hospices*, and *home health services*).

Implementation:

1. There should be an adivsory council within HHS (HHS-wide) which should give advice concerning this research, with special regard to unique categories, rural elderly, minorities, handicapped and facilitate local volunteerism senior involvement. This committee should be composed of Federal, State, local, related agencies, health professionals, individuals and advocates.
2. Priority and precedence be given to research funding of alternate care delivery services, especially as relates to whole person medical models. All funded studies should be of careful scientific design, and especially include some that are studies controlled in whole persons models, compared to the institutionalizing models.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 574

The effect of available and affordable transportation be studied in terms of its impact on the health, social and emotional functioning of older persons. This research should encompass both rural and urban areas.

That the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Administration on Aging collaborate to develop an improved research agenda to address at least issues relevant to transportation to the aging.

1. Research analyzing trends in the future availability of volunteers and what service impacts will occur if availability of transportation volunteers change in the future
2. Research on the best methods of providing transportation for elderly with visual/speech/hearing impairments
3. Research on the most feasible design of a new multiple use vehicle whose features will permit joint use for pupils as well as for elderly and handicapped persons.

Implementation:
The research unit of the Administration on Aging should allocate a portion of its research funds with similiar funds from the U.S. Department of Transportation Service and Methods Demonstration unit.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 575

Research projects: Whereas almost one out of five rural elderly persons had incomes below the official poverty guidelines in 1978 and whereas rural residents possess uniquely different health service problems, conditions and delivery service requirements of urban or suburban residents, be it resolved that research projects to make a comparative study of the Rural/Urban Elderly on the Aging process be funded by Congress, and be it further resolved that Teaching Nursing Homes and Senior Centers, Community Health and Mental Health programs be implemented across the Nation with at least ½ of them being located in Rural Areas.

Implementation:
Projects should be implemented by the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute on Health. These special research projects should be placed in areas that have been searched out as to their willingness to cooperate with the National Institutes and that their leadership track record be checked out. Colleges and Universities could be invited as co-sponsors with both sharing in the authority and responsibility of the projects.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 576

A new program of research on the *care of the caregiver*, (that is family members and other who are undertaking the care of the disabled elderly) - be established to study the needs, motivations, necessary incentives and support services which will allow such care-givers to function optimally in maintaining maximum independent functioning in their disabled relatives.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 577

It is necessary to develop, through research, means of training custodial caretakers to foster as much self-sufficiency as possibile among the elderly who are disabled due to chronic or other illness.

The problem involves two separate problems

1. What methods, skills and attitudes of the caretaker are needed to achieve the above end.
2. How to use findings of first project to train caretakers.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 577A

Whereas there is national concern relative to issues of death and dying with specific reference to the elderly

Whereas there is a field of research which addresses these issues, namely, bioethics.

Implementation:
Be it resolved that public and private resources and funds be dedicated to bioethical research to assist in the formulation of national policy

relative to the treatment of the ill and inform without regard to age.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 578

The congregate housing services program for the elderly should be maintained and increased in funding level with research and transferrable service delivery components to the elderly outside of congregate housing to promote economic, and Social well-being.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 579

Research efforts be funded to focus on the development of coordinated long-term care systems that include evaluation and assessment mechanisms.

That this research be coordinated between NIA, NIMH, and AOA and other relevant agencies and organizations.

That Current data bases on long-term care and aging be maintaned so that policy makers will remain informed on the issues of greatest concern to those affected by policies on aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 580

Whole Person Health Care Models be given special priority and precedence in cost-effectiveness evaluation funding and granting by Congress and HHS. This is indicated because of 1. *previous very cost-effective data in Whole Person pilot models* (Hospice and *Wholistic Health Clinics Inc., V. Illinois* 1978 and 1981 surveys) and 2. because the Whole Person Medical Care Model is one of the most cost-effective for *Health Promotion* in the elderly. (Recommended 12/1 by Committee 4 Health Promotion).

Implementation:

1. That Congress and HHS be enjoined to give Whole Person Health Care Delivery models *top priority and precedence* in *funding for program evaluations of long-term care cost-effectiveness.*
2. That immediate addition of the *Whole Person Medical Model* be made to ongoing cost-effectiveness studies of HHS, Division of Research and PE in 3 other less cost-effective models.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 581

Additional research about many topics surrounding nursing home use is necessary in order to develop comprehensive policies. To this end the Research Committee recommends federal support of studies to investigate *admission factors* (including studies of primary reasons for admissions such as falls and incontinence, and studies of strategies to prevent admissions due to these causes), *staffing patterns* (including the training, skills and roles required of caregivers; the rates, reasons, and implication of staff turnover) *treatment issues* (including the possibility of over-medication), and the *degree of family involvement.* Studies of this type can determine whether the placement of older adults in such facilities is in their own best interests.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 582

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 583

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 584

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 585

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RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 586

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RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 587

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 587A

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 588

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 588A

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 589

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) expedite the approval of drugs related to geriatric illness and problems such as arthritis, heart trouble and stroke. Further, that the appropriate agencies act as watchdogs to monitor progress being made on the steps required to approve these drugs, and a realistic timetable of action be established with all due regard for the safety of patients.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 590

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) be provided with funds adequate to ensure that a sufficient number of appropriately qualified staff members be employed to conduct research on the safety and efficacy of drugs.

An FDA functioning at full strength is necessary in order to protect the interests of people living in this country, but particularly the elderly who, as a group are the largest users of drugs, because of the complexity of therapeutic agents and the increasing numbers of new drugs which must be considered.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 591

The Department of HEW make it mandatory to label all food products with the salt and sugar content to help people with hypertension and diabetes.

Twenty-five million people have hypertension. Salt contributes to high blood pressure and with proper labeling such foods could be avoided.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 592

Research on mental disorders of aging, including the dementing disorders depression and suicide, be made a national priority for both governmental and private funding and that appropriate responsibility and funding be given to the NIMH Center for the Study of Mental Health of the Aging for the accomplishments of this research. In so doing, adequate attention should be given to the special problems of individual minority groups and other special populations.

Other appropriate agencies of government dealing with the problems of the elderly or mental disease including, but not limited to NINCDS, AoA, and VA, be involved in the general research on the causes and treatment of mental diseases of the aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 593

Research should be supported on the molecular, cellular and organismal levels to clarify the bases for the physiological decline that accompanies aging and renders biologic systems increasingly less efficient in normal function with the passage of time, and increasingly susceptibility to age related disease processes. The goal of this research is to understand the basic nature of aging, to disentangle the complex factors of the disease/aging relationship, and to retard the aging process thereby rendering older individual physiologically and functionally younger than their actual chronological age. Within these broad goals special emphasis should be given to:

1. A major effort against senility, particularly Alzheimer's disease.
2. Health promotion and disease prevention whereby the period of healthy and happy life can be lengthened by preventing the debilities of age.
3. The further development of geriatric medicine whereby the diagnosis and treatment of the so-called diseases of aging can be improved.
4. Studies of human productivity whereby the specific changes which restrict participation in a socially productive life style are examined and ameliorated.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 594

A sensor neural loss is a hearing loss associated with the inner ear. Essentially it results from a loss of nerve cells that are imbedded in the fluid channel of the inner ear. As a person grows older and in certain disease states, the nerve cells become decreased, which results in a hearing loss and sometimes total deafness.

At the present time there is no effective means to prevent or treat this onset of inner ear pathology. The basic deterrent to expansion of research in this area is a lack of funds. A sustained financial endorsement by NIA or AOA and other appropriate agencies (NINCDS, VA) would assist this effort considerably.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 595

Deleted. Duplicates paragraph one of Recommendation Number 597.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 596

Research on the causes, prevention and treatment of depression, suicide and the dementing disorders of the elderly be made a high priority by both governmental and private funding.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 597

Research on the impact of the aging processes on drug responses receive a high priority. Further, that emphasis be placed on drug metabolism and drug interactions resulting from multiple drug therapies as often used in the older patient because of multiple pathology.

1. Adequate funding from government and private sectors be obtained.
2. High level funding to suport clinical research as well as clinical training in geriatric pharmacology be obtained.
3. High level funding for longitudinal studies designed specifically to understand the impact of aging on drug responses be obtained.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 598

Deleted. Duplicates paragraph one of Recommendation Number 559.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 599

Whereas there are alterations in the physiology and metabolism of the elderly, there is a need for clinical research of the various disease states to include, but not be limited to, diseases peculiar to the geristric parents.

Be it resolved that the health agencies of the federal government institute and fund clinical research applicable to the diagnosis, treatment and management of the geriatric patient.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 600

One of the most common health problems in the people over 65 and older are disorders of muscles, bones and joints (musculoskeletal disorders). Since an independent existence (self care and ability to work) is dependent on the intergity of these structures, a high priority should be given to research in the areas of:

1. osteoporosis
2. osteomalacia
3. osteoarthritis
4. diffuse connective tissue diseases
5. non-articular rheumatism

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 601
Funding of vision research be included which is specifically related to the functioning of older persons. Such research should be directed to the causes, prevention and solution of problems presented by visual impairment.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 602
The similarity between many health problems associated with the aging processes and the symptoms of alcohol abuse and alcoholism cause late detection of the disease of alcoholism. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism should prioritize research in the following areas:

1. Awareness of early symptoms of abuse and alcoholism through prevention and education.
2. Methodology of the early diagnosis of alcoholism of the elderly.
3. Treatment modalities of the elderly.
4. Rehabilitation schedule:
   a. pharmacological
   b. physiological
   c. psychological

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 603
A large scale longitudinal study of normal aging shall be supported by the federal government. Just as the several previous and extent longitudinal studies of sometimes more and sometimes non-representative samples have provided some of the information necessary to understand the processes of normal aging, a large sized representative proportionate sample of elders can be a national research essential to increase and collect knowledge.

Drawing from lessons from the Framingham Heart Studies, a proportionate sample of at least 5,000 community living people age 65 or older, with appropriate oversampling of the minority groups so as to assure proper representation, there shall be included in this longitudinal investigation both persons who can be followed through their life span. Information obtained shall included, but not be limited to areas of health, biomedical, social and behavioral status.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 604
Research should be conducted on chronological age vs. functioning age among minority elderly, thus providing a much needed data base for development of programs that consider older persons functional age. This research should examine the reasons that minorities have a shorter life expectancy than whites. The research should also develop recommendations to increase life expectancy for minorities.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 605
Further research must be conducted in the area of nutrition and aging with special attention given to nutrient requirements, to food-drug interaction, and to the physical, psychological and social forces impacting upon nutritional status for food choice.

Be it resolved that: In order to achieve an adequate base of knowledge in nutrition, research must supported mutually be federal and state sources as well as the private sector.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 606
Deleted. Now paragraph 2 of Recommendation 605.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 607
A long term commitment to the support of critical research resources defined population and aging cohorts must be located and a variety of animal models, cells, tissues and organs provided. Specific resource materials include:

1. Colonies of long life, genetically uniform rodents.
2. Use and further development of existing dog, cat and nonhuman primate colonies.
3. Techniques for and maintenance of differentiated mammalism cells.
4. Banks of aged human and animal tissues, cells and fluids.
5. Specialized human populations for clinical and sociological studies on aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 608
That research is needed which addresses the status, needs and conditions of the elderly in America, including studies which address:

- Ethnic minorities which are duly designated by the federal government (American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Blacks and Hispanics)
- needs and attitudes toward the elderly on the part of the total population
- the rural elderly
- the handicapped elderly
- intergenerational households
- various ethnic group including Euro-Americans
- retirement - pre and post

- legal services
- job opportunities
- the poor elderly
- pet facilitated pscho-therapy
- economic needs of the elderly

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 609

Whereas many aged Americans continue to identify strongly with their diverse cultural and religious heritage, and whereas these cultural and religious factors are influencing the process of aging, attitudes toward life and death, self-perception, environment, basic human emotional needs and spiritual well-being, therefore *be it resolved* that the Research on Aging will recognize the whole person view of the elderly with inclusion in the research on aging, the cultural and religious heritage factors and

Whereas nearly seven million—or one quarter of the total population in the country of people over 65 years of age - are Euro-Americans maintaining emotional ties with their cultural and religious heritage, and these are the people who spend their life making this country affluent and strong, and whereas the great strengths and the leading characteristics of American society have been the diversity of its population, therefore be it resolved that the research on the meaning of cultural and religious factors in the process of aging should include the research of the unique characteristics and special needs of the elderly Euro-Americans.

Conference on Aging Research Committee should resolve that the research should federally funded to examine the effect of religious involvement and spiritual well-being on the longevity and quality of live of older persons.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 610

Research on social and psychological factors that affect mental health and influence the course of mental disorders in later life be increased. Studies would focus on understanding late life transitions; scientific examination of health implications of human and non-human (i.e.pets) companionship related to such issues as premature death, loneliness and disease; family and informal support systems relevant to mental health and aging as well as quality of life issues. Studies of living environment and "quality of life" such as congregate housing, shared care facilities and mental hospitals. Studies should be undertaken to determine the impact of institutionalization on the elderly, their families and interaction between them. Support should be given for both quantitative and qualitative studies using a variety of research methods including field work and intensive case studies.

Implementation:

Coordinated research effort between NIMH Center on Aging, NIA, AOA, VA. Assign the responsibility for leadership to the NIMH Center on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 611

Income maintenance studies be conducted concerning the ability of aging persons to maintain dependent, healthy levels of functioning. These areas should include SSI, Social Security, Private Pensions and other income resources:

Such research should include a focus on minority groups (Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, Indians and women).

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 612

The Federal Government should support:

1. Research followed by demonstration programs to help facilitate the economic, physical, psychological and social enhancement in their retired years. Research should apply to both pre-retirement and after-retirement
2. The results should be made available to up-date present, existing research (much of which dates to the mid 1970s) and demonstration programs and for other target groups not presently being served as low-income persons, farmers and other self-employed persons, minorities and woman.
3. Research and demonstration programs improve contentment and happiness of people as they age, minimize stress, strengthen community structures and improve people's financial security as they age.
4. Continued evaluative research as to how well these pre- and post-retirement planning information and programs are serving the needs of present and the new target groups.
5. *Basic research on the retirement process, including factors associated with the retirement decision based on changing economic conditions; and that the research include comparisons between workers, who elect to continue working and those who retire either voluntary or by force.*

Implementation:

This research should be supported by the Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services in conjunction with the private sector, including foundations. The results should be widely disseminated for use by target groups not now being served.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 613

Deleted. Now appears as Point 5 of Recommendation 612.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 614

To study varieties of group housing arrangements and their advantages and disadvantages in local communities in comparison with the advantages and disadvantages for older people maintaining their own homes.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 615

Encouragement should be given to research on aging work and employment, e.g. full-time, part-time, flextime jobs, skills assessment, retraining, long-term studies of job skills in order to develop new approaches and opportunities for older workers who have different characteristics from earlier generations and who face a changing economy with such research to serve as a base for future policy development, studies and demonstrations should be undertaken concerning employment of aging in service programs e.g. "Meals on Wheels," Home Care Senior Centers and Schools.

Implementation:

Specific funded research projects to be carried out in this area by the National Institute of Aging, Administration on Aging, Department of Labor and other appropriate governmental organizations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 616

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

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RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 649

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RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 650

Collaborative research efforts and information exchanges on aging be encouraged among U.S. government agencies, with additional attention given to the coordination of research in the U.S. with that of other countries.

Implementation:

The Interagency Committee on Aging, an informal working group of thrity agencies, should be legitimized by Congress as a formal committee with primary responsibility for the initiation of collaborative research and joint funding of projects. The responsibility for the coordination and collaboration of international research on aging be assigned to the National Institute on Aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 651

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 652

To further implement the 1971 White House Conference on Aging recommendation to create a Center for the Studies of the Mental Health of the Aging at NIMH. That Center's program should be strengthened with the goal of improving the coordination and expansion of research and research training throughout the National Institute of Mental Health as a whole.

Implementation:

Funding to NIMH to be increased to go beyond individual projects and begin large scale and long term research programs in coordination with NIH, AOA and other relevant governmental agencies.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 653

Deleted. Now appears as paragraph 4 of Recommendation 659.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 654

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 655

Additional multidisciplinary and multiprofessional centers be established throughout the country for research and training in the basic and applied fields with pertinence to problems and processes of adult development and aging.

Implementation:

Centers of special emphasis, such as mental health, long-term care, work and retirement, should be located at universities and other appropriate institutions throughout the nation, and support of their operation should be the responsibility of the National Institute on Aging, the Administration on Aging, the Veterans Administration, the National Institute of Mental Health, and other agencies responsible for the well-being of adults.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 656

Deleted. Not passed as a recommendation by Committee 14 during the 1981 White House Conference on Aging

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 657

That the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Administration on Aging collaborate to develop an improved research agenda to address at least these issues relevant to transportation to the aging:

1. Research analyzing trends in the future availability of volunteers and what service impacts will occur if availability of transportation volunteers change in the future.
2. Research on the best methods of providing transportation for elderly with visual/speech/hearing impairments.
3. Research on the most feasible design of a new multiple use vehicle whose features will permit joint use for pupils as well as for elderly and handicapped persons.

Implementation:

The research unit of the Administration on Aging should allocate a portion of its research funds with similar funds from the U.S. Department of Transportation Service and Methods Demonstration unit.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 658

We know more than we use. As long as a great chasm exists between the world of the researcher and the world of the practitioner, the results of even the most credible research will not find their way into the service delivery system in any organized manner. It is recommended that research on effective and practical methods of research dissemination that lead to the integration of new knowledge into services and service delivery strategies be made a priority.

Implementation:
That the three major Federal Research Agencies — NIMH Center on the Study of Mental Health of the Aging, NIA, and AOA — convene a national study group composed equally of practitioners and researchers to address the dissemination/adoption problem.

That this group, with staff assistance, review the present dissemination strategies and suggest new ones.

That this information be shared with the practice/research community, and proposals invited from practitioner/research teams to demonstrate and evaluate these efforts.

That the results of this work be shared, and the most effect strategies be incorporated into the dissemination activities of the three agencies, and other appropriate governmental bodies, thus setting a role model for the field.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 659

It is imperative to strengthen the Federal commitment to gerontological research and research training.

Developing a base of knowledge, and knowledgeable personnel, is essential in order to provide high quality, innovative and effective services, and to shape responsible public policy decisions that affect the elderly.

All appropriations for substantive programs for the elderly should therefore contain a 2 percent set aside for appropriate research.

Funds for research will not be allocated at the expense of funds to beneficiaries in those programs that are being studied.

Implementation:
Federal appropriations should be increased for research, research training, and demonstration programs for NIA, the Aging Program of NIMH, Title IV of OAA, and the GRECC and Geriatric programs of the VA.

The Research Service Development Award program should be continued with special authorization for research training in aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 660

The rapidly growing consensus about the need for more personnel with special training in and commitment to geriatrics/gerontology should receive high priority in terms of manpower policy development. Particular attention should be directed toward the training of minorities, and continued training and funding of social and behavioral scientists.

Implementation:

1. A manpower study should be mandated to determine needs for research, education and service. The National Academy of Science should create a commission to conduct this manpower study.
2. Adequate resources ought to be provided to implement the Research on Aging Act of 1974 and the Public Health Services National Research Service Act Awards, to train a broad spectrum of research investigators need in gerontology/geriatrics.
3. Support by both the public and private sector for the funding of the development of appropriate numbers of personnel should be made available.
4. Critical review and appropriate adjustment of licensing laws and certification standards should be included in the manpower study.
5. NSF, the Social Science Research Council, NIMH AoA and other appropriate organizations should develop guidelines and programs to insure adequate Federal support for social and behavioral research and researchers. Such support should include the development of mid-career doctoral research training grants and programs that speak to the needs of researchers based in community, State and four-year colleges as well as those at major research institutions.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 663

There is a continued need to strengthen the ties between Federal, state, private foundations and local institutions in order to develop research that generates new knowledge and provides data upon which action and policies can be based.

Implementation:

1. If, for purposes of the report, Implementation 1 should be treated as a recommendation, please do so with the consent of all sponsors. We reaffirm the recommendations of the White House Conferences of 1961 and 1971 and call upon Congress to allocate adequate funding for the agencies within the Federal Government such as NIA, AoA and the NIMH Center on Aging which have been generated by previous White House Conferences to meet the research and training needs of the aging and the American society.
2. Review committee and study groups created by such agencies to advise upon research and training should make special efforts to include representatives from community-based institutions

such as community-colleges, universities serving inner-city students, rural state colleges, service providers, etc., in order to insure research and training funding is appropriated to facilitate linkage between federal, state and local groups.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 664
Research grants should be made available through AAA to local provider organizations. These organizations should have opportunities to do research that relates to their immediate locale on their own identifiable problems.
Implementation:
AAA and local provider organizations should be permitted to research those problems unique to their locale. They should be assisted upon request by national organizations.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 665
A solid knowledge base be developed on ethnic minority elderly, including a comprehensive, longitudinal data base in terms of physiological patterns; social, psychological, health, socio-economic and other demographic characteristics; family and lifestyle patterns; as well as data analyses useful to planning policies and services to improve their life conditions.
Implementation:

1. Mandate funding set aside within each Federal agency which funds aging research (e.g., HCFA, AOA, NIMH Center for Studies of the Mental Health of the Aging, NIA, VA, etc.,) to support ethnic minority research to achieve the above recommendation.
2. Fund ethnic minority communities/organizations to facilitate the collection of valid data on their elderly, e.g., through education of the elderly regarding the importance of providing such data as well as through training and the use of culturally sensitive and competent minority researchers.
3. Support and maintain the Federal Interagency Committee on Aging and mandate that it develop a Minority Research Task Force to formulate research strategies among Federal agencies for building the knowledge base on minority aging.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 666
Deleted. Duplicates Recommendation 610.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 667
Deleted. Now part of Recommendation 660 at paragraph 1, line 5, and in Implementation Section.

RECOMMENDATION NUMBER 668
The result of research in the field of aging (e.g., new procedures, technology, information be:

1. Disseminated to state and area agencies, and professional and lay persons. Dissemination has to be undertaken in such a manner as to be usable and approriate for aforementioned sectors;
2. Incorporated into professional curricula and varied continuing education programs; and
3. Made accessible and available through the establishment of a Federal Clearinghouse whose function would be to coordinate and disseminate research findings on aging to insure availablility for use especially in areas of policy making and program development.